



## **Strategic consultation on ending corporal punishment across Africa Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, February 28 and March 1 2011**

### **Developing a Strategic Plan to accelerate the prohibition and elimination of all corporal punishment of children across Africa**

#### **The context**

The Plan below was developed at a Consultation organized by the African Child Policy Forum and the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, in collaboration with the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The Consultation was opened by Mrs. Pascaline Tamini, Minister of Social Action and National Solidarity of Burkina Faso. It was attended by high level representatives of Burkina Faso Government, as well as Members of the Burkina Faso Parliament. Other key stakeholders from across Africa attended (see list at end of Plan below). For more information on the Consultation, please visit:

<http://www.africanchildinfo.net/corporalpunishment>.

The Consultation's starting point was that international human rights standards require the prohibition and elimination of all corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment of children. Participants noted that corporal punishment affects children in all parts of the world; that it remains legal and socially approved in a majority of states in all regions. This is a global problem. As in other regions, there is research in African states suggesting that a majority of children suffer frequent violent and humiliating forms of punishment with a significant minority suffering severe violence.

Participants also noted that now there is significant global progress in challenging violent punishment of children in many states in all regions, responding to it as a human rights violation. By 2011, 29 states have achieved full prohibition of all corporal punishment in all settings of children's lives, including in their homes and families. A further 23 states are fully committed to this goal, or have legislation which would achieve it before their Parliaments. During 2010, Kenya and Tunisia became the first two African States to achieve full prohibition. Almost half the African states have achieved prohibition of corporal punishment in schools.

Progress has accelerated through the almost universal acceptance of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Rights of the Child's consistent interpretation of the Convention as requiring prohibition and elimination. A key

recommendation of the UN Secretary-General's Study on violence against children is the prohibition of all forms of violence against children, including all corporal punishment.

The participants noted that African States have received many recommendations from international human rights monitoring bodies, and through the Universal Periodic Review process at the Human Rights Council, to prohibit corporal punishment.

The Consultation heard that there are many current opportunities to achieve law reform in states in all regions of Africa, where draft legislation on children or child protection is being prepared or before Parliaments. There are many active civil society campaigns for law reform<sup>1</sup>. There are also many projects promoting positive, non-violent discipline to parents and teachers. These are often initiated by civil society organizations and in some cases have been adopted and universalized by governments. Children have been directly involved in research and in developing positive alternatives to corporal punishment.

The Consultation recognised that law reform to prohibit all corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading punishment of children will not on its own achieve the necessary change in attitudes and practice. Prohibition is children's right now; to be effective it needs to be linked to comprehensive awareness-raising of the dangers of corporal punishment and of the rights of the child, including their right to protection. Positive, non-violent forms of discipline and relationships with children need to be promoted systematically to future parents, parents, other caregivers and teachers.

The Strategic Plan is the outcome of the Consultation, setting out proposals for further action to accelerate law reform and other measures to eliminate corporal punishment and all other cruel or degrading forms of punishment of children. It was developed by participants during the Consultation and refined by comments on circulated drafts following the Consultation. It identifies responsibilities and partners. The participants hope it will be widely endorsed and disseminated and achieve its purpose of speeding progress across Africa.

**In the time available it was not possible to identify in detail work plans, responsibilities of particular agencies and time lines: in particular we hope that it will lead to the adoption of work plans with clear timeframes to achieve its objectives.**

The Consultation received supportive messages from Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative on violence against children to the UN Secretary-General and Professor Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, the Independent Expert who led the UN Secretary-General's Study on violence against children:

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<sup>1</sup> Download the *All Africa Report on Ending legalized violence against children, 2010* at <http://www.africanchildinfo.net/corporalpunishment/>

**Marta Santos Pais:**

*“Legal reform is a key priority in my work as Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children. I strongly advocate for the adoption of national legislation that explicitly prohibits all forms of violence – a prohibition that must be applicable at all times and also in all contexts, be it in the community, in institutions, in work settings, in the school; and also within the home.*

*“In order to support developments in Africa, I have developed a sound institutional collaboration with the African Union Commissioner for Social Affairs and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child...*

*“Legislation is a key component of any comprehensive strategy to prevent and address all forms of violence against children. It is an expression of political commitment to work towards violence prevention and response; and to protect children’s dignity and physical integrity at all times.*

*“Legislation encourages positive discipline and the education of children through non-violent means; safeguards the protection of victims, as well as their redress, recovery and reintegration.*

*“Law reform is also highly valuable when used in support of public information, social mobilization and behavior change. When harmful practices persist in society, behind deeply entrenched traditions, legal reform can open avenues for mobilizing key actors and institutions, including religious leaders, local authorities and parliamentarians, and can support efforts aiming at the abandonment of those practices.*

*“In other words, the law is not only a technical instrument for legal experts, but also an essential tool to raise awareness of children’s rights, enhance capacity-building of professionals working with and for children, and to set standards of ethical conduct; it also helps challenge deeply rooted traditions and promote behavior change and the abandonment of harmful practices...*

*“This important meeting is a strategic occasion to set the agenda for the coming years. I wish you very fruitful discussions and look forward to working with you in the near future to push forward the legal reform agenda in Africa.”<sup>2</sup>*

**Professor Paulo Sergio Pinheiro:**

*“I am so pleased to hear of the strategic consultation. I well know that pursuing children’s rights to freedom from violent punishment in their homes, schools and other settings is very challenging indeed – all around the world...*

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<sup>2</sup> Download the full speech at <http://www.africanchildinfo.net/corporalpunishment/>

*“During the course of the Study and its regional consultations in Africa and elsewhere, I heard from many children about the deep hurt – the hurt ‘inside’ - which they feel when parents and other respected adults use and justify violence and humiliation against them. I also met individuals – in governments, parliaments, NGOs and human rights institutions – who were already fully committed to this campaign which has hopefully achieved an unstoppable momentum. I hope your discussions are productive and creative and provoke accelerating progress across Africa.*

*“We must insist that states respond urgently to end legality and authorization of violence against children and challenge systematically social approval of it. Now visible, this is indeed an emergency and children must not wait any longer for equal respect of their human dignity.”<sup>3</sup>*

### **Definitions**

A **child**, as defined in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, means every human being below the age of 18.

The Consultation accepted the definition of **corporal, or physical, punishment** provided in the Committee on the Rights of the Child’s General Comment No. 8, “The right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other forms of cruel or degrading punishment”:

*“The Committee defines ‘corporal’ or ‘physical’ punishment as any punishment in which physical force is used and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, however light. Most involves hitting (‘smacking’, ‘slapping’, ‘spanking’) children, with the hand or with an implement - a whip, stick, belt, shoe, wooden spoon, etc. But it can also involve, for example, kicking, shaking or throwing children, scratching, pinching, biting, pulling hair or boxing ears, forcing children to stay in uncomfortable positions, burning, scalding or forced ingestion (for example, washing children’s mouths out with soap or forcing them to swallow hot spices). In the view of the Committee, corporal punishment is invariably degrading. In addition, there are other non-physical forms of punishment that are also cruel and degrading and thus incompatible with the Convention. These include, for example, punishment which belittles, humiliates, denigrates, scapegoats, threatens, scares or ridicules the child.”*

Thus when the Strategic Plan refers to “corporal punishment” it is also referring to other cruel or degrading forms of punishment.

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<sup>3</sup> Download the full speech at <http://www.africanchildinfo.net/corporalpunishment/>

## The Strategic Plan

### Mission:

**To accelerate the prohibition and elimination of all corporal punishment and all other cruel or degrading forms of punishment of children across Africa. There can be no compromise in protecting children from corporal punishment: the imperative is every child's equal and inalienable right to full respect for her or his human dignity and physical integrity and to equal protection under the law.**

### **Objective 1 To accelerate law reform to prohibit all corporal punishment of children across Africa**

1. **International and regional human rights standards** requiring the prohibition of all corporal punishment must be highlighted and disseminated, including the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child's General Comment No. 8, "The right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading punishment"<sup>4</sup>. The Preamble to the African Charter emphasizes adherence "in particular" to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Article 46 of the Charter states that the African Committee of Experts "shall draw inspiration", *inter alia*, from the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
2. The many **recommendations urging African States to fulfil their obligations to prohibit all corporal punishment**, made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and other international and regional human rights monitoring bodies and in the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review process must be highlighted and widely disseminated at national, regional and Pan-African levels<sup>5</sup>.
3. Noting the strong international and regional human rights consensus requiring the prohibition and elimination of all corporal punishment of children, and noting

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<sup>4</sup> Download General Comment No. 8 at <http://www.africanchildinfo.net/corporalpunishment/>

<sup>5</sup> Download annex 1 at <http://www.africanchildinfo.net/corporalpunishment/>

Articles 1, 4, 11(5), 16, 20 and 21, *inter alia*, of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, it is hoped that the **African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child** will pursue prohibition and elimination systematically and actively in its examination of States parties' reports under the Charter and in other ways which fall within its mandate.

4. Similarly, noting Articles 3, 4, and 5, *inter alia*, of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the **African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights** is urged to pursue prohibition and elimination systematically with States parties.
5. To encourage acceleration of prohibition throughout Africa, **global and African progress** towards achieving the necessary law reforms should be highlighted and disseminated – in particular the experience of Kenya and Tunisia which have achieved prohibition of corporal punishment in all settings including the home and family and of the many African States which have achieved prohibition of school corporal punishment<sup>6</sup>.
6. International NGOs and Pan-African Bodies should consider the organization of **regional training workshops on law reform** to prohibit and eliminate all corporal punishment of children, similar to those already held in Nairobi for East and Central Africa and Beirut for the Middle East and North Africa.
7. The Consultation noted the many **opportunities to achieve law reform** to prohibit corporal punishment in one or more settings of children's lives that exist now, in at least 36 African States<sup>7</sup>. These opportunities to fulfil States' obligations to prohibit all corporal punishment should be used fully by governments and parliaments, with advocacy when necessary from civil society organizations and human rights institutions.
8. The **African Child Policy Forum and the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children** undertake to ensure that the information referred to above on human rights standards and the recommendations of human rights monitoring bodies, together with details of global and African developments is readily available and updated through regular All Africa Reports and at [www.africanchildforum.org](http://www.africanchildforum.org).
9. The **African Union Social Affairs Department**, together with all other appropriate Pan African and regional bodies, are urged to consider this Strategic Plan and to disseminate this information to accelerate reform: to governments and parliaments, traditional and religious leaders, civil society organizations, human rights institutions and to the wider public, including children and adults.

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<sup>6</sup> Download annex 2 at <http://www.africanchildinfo.net/corporalpunishment/>

<sup>7</sup> Download annex 3 at <http://www.africanchildinfo.net/corporalpunishment/>

10. The **review of the Call for Accelerated Action Towards an Africa Fit for Children 2008 – 12** provides an opportunity to integrate actions against violence against children and to explicitly focus on the prohibition and elimination of corporal punishment.
11. The **Pan-African Parliament** should be encouraged to support acceleration of prohibition, through appropriate Committees, as should the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Africa.
12. **Regional networks and alliances**, including of children and young people, civil society organizations and human rights institutions are urged to consider this Strategic Plan and disseminate and use this information in advocacy for law reform and other measures at national and regional levels.

**Action at national level:**

13. In every State, the **legal status of corporal punishment needs to be fully researched**, identifying any authorizations of or defences/justifications for corporal punishment of children applying to any setting of children's lives (home and family, alternative care, schools, penal system, workplace, etc.). Any relevant customary or religious laws should be reviewed. In addition, the changes in legislation required to achieve explicit prohibition – repeals of existing provisions and enactment of explicit prohibition - must be identified. Where this has not already happened, governmental bodies, including Law Commissions etc., should be encouraged to undertake the necessary studies. The African Child Policy Forum and the Global Initiative have developed **reports on each State in Africa**, to be made available at [www.africanchildforum.org](http://www.africanchildforum.org). These can form the basis for any necessary further research at national level.
14. **Children's Parliaments**, child- and youth-led organizations and other groups of children should be involved, on a voluntary basis, ethically and safely in all law reform exercises: children's own experiences make them powerful advocates for change.
15. National NGOs working in the field of child's right should be sensitized to the need to integrate advocacy for the prohibition and elimination of corporal punishment into their policies and programmes. Those organizations involved in submitting "shadow" reports to regional and international human rights monitoring bodies should be encouraged to include information on the legality and prevalence of corporal punishment.
16. Each State, where reform is not already in progress, requires a **National Action Plan or Strategy** to achieve the prohibition and elimination of all corporal punishment. Ideally, these should be developed by governments in consultation with civil society and integrated into national plans for children. Where there is no governmental or parliamentary initiative to prohibit corporal punishment, civil society organizations



together with national human rights institutions should develop and pursue a National Action Plan.

**National Plans should:**

- Identify the legal status of corporal punishment and the reforms required to prohibit it effectively in all settings;
- Identify any existing opportunities for achieving prohibition, through Bills in preparation or before parliament and ensure understanding of the law reform process and timescale;
- Identify the responsibility in government for legislation on corporal punishment – e.g. in Department of Children/Families, Justice, Human Rights, Education, Social Development, etc.;
- Ensure that laws already prohibiting corporal punishment in some settings are appropriately and effectively enforced;
- Identify key allies/partners in working for prohibition. These could include for example: sympathetic parliamentarians; faith and traditional leaders; civil society organizations including children's organisations; human rights organizations and institutions; professional associations – health, education, legal, etc.; UN and UN-related agencies
- Consider whether/how to integrate advocacy into existing campaigns against: all forms of violence against children; domestic/family violence; violence against women; harmful traditional practices;
- Identify the challenges to achieving law reform and strategies for overcoming them;
- Ensure meaningful, voluntary, ethical and safe child participation in advocacy;

*Those developing National Strategies should integrate the other measures proposed under Objective 2 of the Strategic Plan, below.*

17. **National human rights institutions and ombudsman institutions** should be encouraged to give priority to children's rights issues and to advocate for prohibition of all corporal punishment of children. The International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions should provide international leadership and the African Network of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) should be engaged in the issue. NHRIs should also address the need to prohibit and eliminate corporal punishment in their shadow reports to international and regional human rights monitoring bodies.
18. Where governments and parliaments are making no progress towards fulfilling their human rights obligations to prohibit and eliminate corporal punishment, civil society organizations, human rights institutions, legal centres and lawyers should consider the use of **strategic litigation**, including where appropriate the use of regional and international human rights complaints mechanisms to increase pressure. A first step could be the commissioning of a legal Opinion on the possibilities and practicalities of litigation to challenge the legality of corporal punishment, together with a linked advocacy strategy.



## **Objective 2 Ensuring other necessary measures to achieve elimination of all corporal punishment of children in Africa**

19. Law reform to prohibit all corporal punishment is an imperative to fulfil children's right to protection and provides an essential foundation for challenging traditional approval of violent punishment of children. But to be effective in changing attitudes and moving adults – parents, other carers, teachers, etc. – on from using violent punishment towards positive, non-violent discipline, it must be linked to comprehensive awareness-raising and education. The Consultation noted that there are many examples of relevant materials and programmes available in African states and globally. It is essential to find media and methods for disseminating information and promoting change effectively throughout societies and involving all appropriate agents of change in communities.
20. The Consultation identified traditional acceptance and defences of violent punishment of children and a belief in its effectiveness as the greatest challenge to its elimination. In addition to law reform, other necessary measures to eliminate the use of corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment of children by changing attitudes include:
- Awareness-raising of children's rights, including their right to protection from all violent punishment;
  - Awareness-raising of the dangers of corporal punishment;
  - Promotion of positive, non-violent forms of discipline;
  - Widespread dissemination of laws prohibiting corporal punishment to adults and children;
  - Guidance to ensure that laws prohibiting corporal punishment are implemented and enforced appropriately in the best interests of children.
21. The Consultation noted that poverty, while not directly related to the use of violence in child-rearing, could dramatically increase stress for parents and other carers, making positive parenting more challenging. Similarly, under-resourced schools with large classes present special challenges to teachers in managing student behaviour. None of this justifies violent punishment of children, nor can socio-economic conditions delay moves to prohibit and eliminate corporal punishment of children, any more than they can delay challenges to violence against women or other population groups. But violence prevention provides an additional motivation for addressing the social and economic rights of children and families and ensuring that appropriate support is available to parents to reduce stress.

### **Promoting faith-based support for prohibition and elimination**

22. In all regions of the world, certain religious views underpin a belief in the necessity of using violent punishment, perceiving it in some cases as not simply a right of parents

but a duty. There is a reliance in some communities on particular interpretations of their religious texts, including literal translations of ancient texts. Some societies also retain the use of corporal punishment in traditional justice systems and through religious law.

23. The Consultation noted that respected leaders in all religions are increasingly asserting children's right to protection from all forms of violence and supporting law reform and other measures to prohibit and eliminate corporal punishment. Many religious leaders from Africa were present at the Eighth World Assembly of Religions for Peace in Kyoto, Japan during 2006 when representatives of all the world's religions endorsed the Kyoto Declaration<sup>8</sup>, *A Multi-Religious Commitment to Confront Violence against Children*, which advocates prohibition.
24. Children's issues were given prominence during the 9<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) which was held in Maputo, Mozambique, in December 2008; all its member churches were invited to report back in five years on actions and accomplishments related to respect for the rights of the child, including progress towards adopting legislation outlawing corporal punishment and all other humiliating forms of punishment of children.

**Archbishop Emeritus Desmond M Tutu** has highlighted the role churches should play in challenging violence against children (2008):

*"Millions of the world's children still suffer from humiliating acts of violence and these violations can have serious lifelong effects. Violence begets violence and we shall reap a whirlwind. Children can be disciplined without violence that instills fear and misery, and I look forward to church communities working with other organisations to make progress towards ending all forms of violence against children. If we really want a peaceful and compassionate world, we need to build communities of trust where children are respected, where home and school are safe places to be and where discipline is taught by example."*

25. Such expressions of support for prohibition and elimination of corporal punishment from **religious leaders in all faiths** – international, Pan-African, regional and national - should be widely disseminated. At national level, faith-based organizations should be encouraged to join in advocacy for law reform and other measures; multi-faith leaders influential in local communities should be identified and informed about the issue and about global and African progress and encouraged to develop statements, materials and training programmes. This issue should be built into faith-based campaigns to end all forms of violence against women and children.
26. All those involved in developing national strategies for the prohibition and elimination of corporal punishment should consider how to **maximize faith-based**

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<sup>8</sup> Download the Kyoto Declaration at <http://www.africanchildinfo.net/corporalpunishment/>

**support** and how to ensure authoritative challenge to interpretations of religious texts that may be used to justify violent punishment of children.

### **Challenging traditional public support for corporal punishment**

27. The right of all children to protection from corporal punishment and other forms of cruel or degrading punishment, in all settings of their lives, should be explicitly addressed in **human rights education**, including in the school curriculum and in the training of all those who work with and for children.
28. In developing national strategies, consideration should be given to identifying and promoting positive traditional values and attitudes that do not support violent punishment. **Traditional leaders** should be approached and informed as well as others influential at community level.
29. Good **communications messages, materials and strategies** for promoting the prohibition and elimination of corporal punishment should be shared between civil society organizations and networks.
30. Popular cultural leaders, media personalities and **public opinion influencers of all kinds** should be approached, informed and encouraged to support the prohibition and elimination of violent punishment (artists, musicians, sports people, etc.), through joining alliances, signing up to position statements, etc.
31. The **media** – including owners and editors as well as key commentators - should be informed in depth about the prevalence and dangers of corporal punishment, human rights obligations and global and African progress. The issue should be addressed in any training of journalists and other media professionals. Children's media projects should be invited to become involved.
32. **Child helplines** should be equipped to counsel and provide appropriate support to children and adults who report violent punishment and to provide counselling and support to parents and caregivers who are challenged by issues of discipline. Analysis of the calls made by children concerning violent punishment should be used to fuel advocacy and helplines can also be involved in monitoring implementation of bans on corporal punishment once in place.
33. Space should be made available at local and community as well as national level to enable **children's and young people's participation** - voluntary, ethical and safe - in changing public attitudes to violent punishment and advocating for its prohibition and elimination. Children can be involved in research into the prevalence of corporal punishment and its impact, in peer education activities in schools and communities and in all aspects of advocacy with traditional and faith leaders, with government and parliament and the media. Children can develop and promote positive alternatives and should be fully involved in the development of behaviour management policies in schools and other institutions.

### **Promotion of positive non-violent forms of discipline**

34. Governments should be encouraged to build the **promotion of positive discipline** into all contacts with future parents and parents, in the school curriculum, through ante-natal, birth registration and post-natal services, community health services, doctors' surgeries, paediatricians, pre-school and school entry points, teacher/parent associations etc. and into services challenging violence against women.
35. Comprehensive **initial and in-service training of teachers** and other school and education personnel must ensure knowledge of children's rights including their right to protection from all forms of violence and address behaviour management and positive discipline.
36. The African Child Policy Forum and/or other Pan-African organizations should consider developing an **electronic library of materials and programmes**, designed to promote positive discipline to parents, other carers and teachers, making them available for adaptation, translation and use in particular states and communities.

### **Implementation and enforcement of prohibition of corporal punishment in the family**

37. The Consultation emphasized the importance of ensuring that laws prohibiting corporal punishment in the home and family are implemented and enforced in the best interests of children. One of the challenges to gaining public acceptance for a law to ban corporal punishment in the family is a fear that it will be implemented punitively, leading to many parents being fined or even sent to prison - which is most unlikely to be in the best interests of the child victims.
38. The first purpose of the law here is to educate, to move parents and other carers on from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment to positive, non-violent and effective forms of discipline, not to punish parents. While the law should be clear and uncompromising in its condemnation of all violent punishment of children, charging and prosecution of parents should be reserved for those cases in which it appears necessary and appropriate to protect a child from significant harm. The Consultation draws attention to the detailed guidance on this provided by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in its General Comment No. 8.
39. Those involved in advocating for, preparing and implementing legislation to prohibit corporal punishment in the family must ensure that the purpose and likely effect of the legislation is clearly explained and that its coming into force is accompanied by **clear guidance to all those involved** – child protection, social workers, police and courts – on how to implement it in the best interests of the child.

### **Evaluation and monitoring**

40. The impact of prohibition of corporal punishment and linked measures to eliminate it should be measured through **regular interview studies with parents, other carers**

**and children**, in ethical conditions of trust and confidentiality, covering prevalence of violent punishment and attitudes to its use. Data collection on violent punishment should be included systematically in studies, including household surveys, by governments, UNICEF and others (e.g. Demographic and Health Studies and Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), etc.).

### **Objective 3 Review of Strategic Plan**

41. The Ouagadougou Consultation hopes that this Strategic Plan and progress towards achieving its aims will be **reviewed in 2013**.
42. The Consultation urges the formation or further development of regional networks of civil society organizations, national human rights institutions and other partners committed to the prohibition and elimination of all corporal punishment of children. It notes the formation in 2004 of the Southern African Network to End Corporal and Humiliating Punishment, with members from seven states. Where appropriate, it hopes this issue may be integrated into the work of networks formed to challenge all forms of violence against children.

## List of Participants

First Name	Last Name	Organisation
Agnès	Kaboré	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
Cyprien	Yanclo	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
Benyam	Mezmur	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
Mariama	Cisse	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Secretariat)
Agnes	Aidoo	UN Committee on the Rights of the Child
David	Mugawe	The African Child Policy Forum
Peter	Newell	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children
Alice	Bougma Kabore	City of Ouagadougou
Amina T.	Bikienga	Association des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs du Burkina
Arlette	Lompo	Ministry of Justice- Burkina Faso
Augusta B.	Traore	Ministry of Health- Burkina Faso
Bobby M.	Mkangi	Consultant- Save the Children Sweden- East and Central Africa Regional Office
Eric	Darankoum (MP)	National Assembly - Burkina Faso
Enyo	Gbedemah	Save the Children Sweden- West Africa Regional Office
Etienne	Rouamba	Child Fund
Codou	Dieng	Africa Network Campaign on Education for All
Deidre	Kleynhans	Save the Children Sweden- Southern Africa Regional Office
Frederic	Zongo	Association des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs du Burkina
Hadissa	Ouedraogo	Plan Burkina Faso
Hana	Ouedraogo	Children's Parliament- Burkina Faso
Issa	Sanogo (MP)	National Assembly - Burkina Faso

Jean-Baptiste	Zoungrana	Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity
Jean-Emile	Somda	Rapporteur
Joy	Okinda	Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children
Judith	Mulenga	International NGO Advisory Council- East & Southern Africa
Kameldy	Neldjingaye	Institute for Human Rights & Development in Africa
Karabo	Ngidi	Centre for Child Law
Karim	Sankara	Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity- Burkina Faso
Laeticia	Ouedraogo	Plan Youth Network
Mamadou	Ouattara	Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity
Mariavittoria	Ballotta	UNICEF- WCARO
Michael	Gondwe	Youth Net and Counseling (YONECO)
Moussa	Boly	SOS Village d'Enfants
Naba	Wangre	Red Cross Burkina Faso
Rabo Cheick	Amed Gangini	Children's Parliament- Burkina Faso
Saba	Lishan	The African Child Policy Forum
Saidou	Ouedraogo	Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity- Burkina Faso
Salam	Bamogo	Ministry of Education- Burkina Faso
Sekou	Cocobo	Gendarmerie Nationale- Burkina Faso
Stefanie	Conrad	Plan International - West Africa Regional Office
Ousseni	Nyantudre	SOS Village d'Enfants

### **Dissemination of Strategic Plan:**

**These are among the International, Pan-African and African Regional organizations which have been invited to consider how they can support the Mission and Objectives of the Strategic Plan, including when appropriate through the development of work plans**

Committee on the Rights of the Child

Committee against Torture

Human Rights Committee

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council with a relevant mandate: torture, violence against women, right to education  
Key individuals in headquarters of UN and UN-related agencies: UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNODC  
Special Representative to the UN Secretary-General on violence against children  
International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions  
International NGO Advisory Council for follow-up to the UNSG's Study on violence against children  
Save the Children International  
Plan International  
Child Rights Information Network – CRIN  
Child Helpline International

### **Pan-African**

African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child  
African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights  
African Union Commissioner for Social Affairs  
African Union Social Affairs Department  
Pan-African Parliament  
Inter-Parliamentary Union in Africa  
UN and UN-related agencies in Africa – UNICEF etc.  
All Africa Conference of Churches  
Council of Anglican Provinces of Africa (CAPA)  
Civil Society Organisations' Forum  
ANCEFA- Africa Network Campaign on Education for All  
ANPCAN – African Network for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect  
African network of children's helplines  
African Network of National Human Rights Institutions  
African Peer Review Mechanism  
CONAFE- Coalition of African child rights NGOs  
IHRDA- Institute for Human Rights & Development in Africa  
KAACR- Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children

### **Regional**

ECOWAS – Economic Community of West African States (child protection unit)  
Eastern, Central and Southern African Health Community (ECSA-HC)  
SADC – Southern African Development Community  
CEMAC – Economic and Monitoring Community of Central Africa  
IGAD – Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (East Africa)  
Southern African Network on Ending Corporal and Humiliating Punishment of Children  
SANTAC - Southern African Network against Abuse and Trafficking of Children