

REPORT

Seminario Internacional

Inversión en
la **Niñez**
Una apuesta por
la **equidad**
a los 25 años
de la CDN



CDN@25
LA CONVENCIÓN SOBRE
LOS DERECHOS DEL NIÑO

(International Seminar / Investing in Children: A Commitment to Equity at 25 years of the CRC)

Lima, Peru

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

On October 2-3, 2014 more than **220 experts from 22 countries** met in Lima to share their experiences in investment in children at the international seminar “**Investing in Children: A Commitment to Equity at 25 years of the CRC**”. Conclusions from the seminar will contribute to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child’s forthcoming General Comment on Article 4 of the Convention, “Public Spending to Realize Children’s Rights”, as well as dialogue on the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The Government of Peru (Ministry of Economy and Finance and Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion), Save the Children and UNICEF co-organized the event.

In commemoration of the **25th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child**, the seminar provided a forum for dialogue and exchange of good practices on public spending on children in order to assess progress and challenges in realizing children’s rights in the region.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: WHY INVEST EVEN MORE IN CHILDREN?

Dr. Jorge Cardona, Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and coordinator of the working group drafting a General Comment on Article 4 of the Convention, delivered the seminar’s keynote address. According to Cardona, investing in children is **1) legally required 2) economically profitable 3) politically advisable and 4) morally right**. Cardona emphasized that investment in children should reflect the principles of the Convention, including non-discrimination, the best interests of the child and participation. Cardona concluded that, in a region with great inequalities, **not only more investment, but better** investment is required.

PANELES: KEY POINTS

The following main points were raised during the seminar:

PANEL 1: Progress and challenges in investing in children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean

- While the region has experienced sustained economic growth, reduced poverty and generally increased social spending in recent years, inequalities persist.
- Latin America has been a global leader in measuring investment in children –almost every country in the region has developed its own monitoring mechanisms. However, there is a greater focus on measuring quantity, not the quality of spending on children and few monitoring mechanisms have been institutionalized.
- The diverse methodologies, measures and statistics across the region reflect different country contexts, but the lack of standardization limits comparability.

PANEL 2: Strategies and tools to improve the quality and equity of budgets for children and adolescents

- Successful experiences in the region include results-based budgets, dashboards and impact assessments to track, analyze and improve investment in children.
- Equitable investment requires: 1) identifying the characteristics and needs of different groups of children, and particularly excluded groups, and 2) defining measurable goals and indicators to address their needs.
- A comprehensive approach to child development yields better results and requires strong mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination.

- In the context of decentralization, countries must develop formal budget processes that function at all levels of government. This implies strengthening management capacity, particularly at the subnational level.

PANEL 3: Monitoring, tracking and analyzing the quality of spending on children and adolescents

- Successful experiences in the region include results-based budgets and budget classification tools/exercises that break down spending by right, age group, gender, result, type of investment, among other variables.
- Monitoring and analyzing investment in children requires accessible and up-to-date public information platforms.
- Civil society and international agencies can play a key role in providing independent monitoring and analysis.

PANEL 4: Incentives and resource mobilization to improve public management

- Successful experiences in the region included subnational incentive plans, budget re-allocation, fiscal space analysis and costing exercises.
- Mobilizing resources for children requires rethinking national economic models and promoting institutional culture change.
- There is a range of resource mobilization options—each with its own risks and opportunities—for countries to adapt to local contexts, even during periods of economic downturn.

PANEL 5: Sub-national initiatives for public investment in children and adolescents

- While budget allocations for public spending have increased in Peru in recent years, subnational budget implementation has been limited. Building subnational public management capacity remains a challenge.
- Strong coordination mechanisms between levels of government are required to ensure effective implementation at the subnational level.
- Subnational initiatives are best positioned to respond to local needs and contribute to concrete results. Successful experiences should be documented, shared and considered for replication and/or scaling-up.

PANEL 6: Private sector investment in children and adolescents

- Building mutual trust between the private and public sectors remains a challenge, but has been gradually increasing. Coordination between sectors is key to ensuring that corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives and public-private partnerships are sustainable and contribute to national goals. The private sector should complement rather than substitute the State.
- CSR initiatives and public-private partnerships require the same kind of participatory monitoring and evaluation as public sector projects.
- The private sector is well-positioned to drive innovation in investment in children.

PANEL 7: Participation, transparency and accountability in investment in children and adolescents

- Joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms help build consensus and trust between sectors.
- There are still limited opportunities for children to participate in budget processes. Successful experiences show that meaningful participation is possible at the subnational level through, for example, mobilizing student councils and networks in participatory budget processes.
- Governments are increasingly using technology to share budget information. However, platforms are not always user-friendly or kept up-to-date.

MAIN FINDINGS

Equitable investment in children requires:

- Conceptual **shift from *spending on children to investing in children***, taking into account characteristics including age, gender, area of residence, socioeconomic status, language, ethnicity and culture to ensure all children have the same opportunities.
- **Rights-based** budget processes that consider all children's rights – not just survival and development rights, but also protection and participation rights.
- **Results-based policies, programmes and budgets** that are designed to be measured.
- **Institutionalized monitoring mechanisms** and strengthened capacity of the public sector, private sector, and civil society to implement them in a sustainable way.
- User-friendly **public information systems** with timely, disaggregated data on: 1) the situation of children, and 2) budget allocation and implementation.
- **Clear definition of roles and coordination** between sectors, different levels of government, civil society and the private sector.
- **Significant participation of the private sector** in promoting and supporting rights-based investment in children.
- **Social participation** – particularly the participation of children and adolescents – in every step of the budget process (from planning to evaluation), which implies creating spaces for participation and building the capacity of civil society.

NEXT STEPS

- The Committee on the Rights of the Child has a **first draft of the General Comment** on investing in children, which will undergo a series of consultations with stakeholders, including States Parties and children.
- Ecuador will host the **next regional seminar** on investing in children in 2015.
- Peru's Ministry of Economy and Finance will lead the creation of a **regional knowledge-sharing network** on investment in children.

INTRODUCTION

On October 2-3, 2014 more than **220 experts from 22 countries** met in Lima to participate in the international seminar “**Investing in Children in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Commitment to Equity at 25 years of the CRC**”. The Government of Peru (Ministry of Economy and Finance and Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion), Save the Children and UNICEF co-organized the event. During the seminar, government officials, civil society organizations, academics, business leaders and representatives of international organizations shared their experiences in investing in children.

This document aims to capture the main points raised during the two-day event. The first section presents the seminar’s objectives. The next section discusses why the seminar was organized in Lima. The third section provides an overview of the seminar’s methodology. The fourth section summarizes the main points of the presentations and discussion. The final sections include main findings and next steps.

I. OBJECTIVE OF THE SEMINAR

In commemoration of the **25th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child**, the seminar’s participants assessed **progress and challenges** in realizing children’s rights through public spending in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean. Conclusions from the seminar will contribute to 1) the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child’s forthcoming **General Comment on Article 4 of the Convention**, “Public Spending to Realize Children’s Rights”, as well as 2) **post-2015 consultations** on participatory monitoring for accountability.

II. CONTEXT

Through ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 194 countries have committed to investing in children to guarantee them a full, healthy, safe and happy life starting from the time of conception. As established by Article 4, **States Parties should designate the maximum available resources to realize the rights of all children without exception**. States show their commitment to children by the amount of public resources allocated to realizing children’s rights– an investment that, in turn, contributes to national economic, social, political and cultural development.

At **25 years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**, there is still much work to be done by most States Parties. Adopting the Convention requires States to undertake timely and effective measures to guarantee children’s rights. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has stated that “there are no rights without resources”, which makes it essential for States to assign the maximum amount of available resources to policies and programmes for children and adolescents.

According to ECLAC¹, Latin America has experienced a decade of sustained economic growth that has helped reduce poverty in the region. However, some 164 million Latin Americans (27.9% of the population) live in poverty, including 36 million children and adolescents. Unequal income distribution widens the inequality gap such that not all children benefit from the economic growth.

In this context, the Committee on the Rights of the Child’s decision to develop a **General Comment on investment in children**, “Public spending to realize children’s rights², is an important one. The General Comment will interpret Article 4, providing guidance to States on the implementation of legislative, administrative and budgetary measures, including the identification of responsibilities of all relevant actors, to improve investment in children. In parallel, the United Nations Human Rights

¹ ECLAC. 2013. Panorama Social 2013.

² "Public Spending to Realize Children's Rights".

Council will devote its regular session in March 2015 to the issue of investment in children, “Towards a better investment in the rights of the child”.

There have also been a series of global consultations undertaken to identify strategies that will support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals: Post-2015 Agenda. In the region, Peru and Guatemala will participate in consultations on participatory monitoring and new accountability mechanisms.

These processes provide an excellent opportunity to make investment in children a regional and global priority. Latin America has a wide range of experiences and best practices to contribute to the debate.

The seminar in Lima built on the **international seminar organized by the Government of Colombia** in May of 2012: “Towards a model for the allocation, implementation and monitoring of public expenditure for children”. The seminar in Lima continued the exchange of experiences, delving further into the topic and contributing to the creation of a regional platform to improve the allocation, implementation, equity and effectiveness of public spending in children and adolescents.

III. METHODOLOGY

The seminar followed a **participatory methodology** to capture the perspectives of participants and speakers. The seven panels included presentations on initiatives that have contributed to the realization of children’s rights in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean. Group work followed the presentations in order to create a space for participants to exchange views. The main conclusions from the group work were shared in plenary.

IV. SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION

The seminar included 37 presentations on realizing children’s rights through investment in children.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: WHY INVEST EVEN MORE IN CHILDREN?

Dr. Jorge Cardona, Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and coordinator of the working group drafting a General Comment on Article 4 of the Convention, delivered the seminar’s keynote address.

According to Cardona, investing in children is **1) legally required, 2) economically profitable, 3) politically advisable, and 4) morally right**. While policies, plans and strategies promote the realization of children rights, there are no rights without a budget.

Cardona emphasized that investment in children should reflect the principles of the Convention, including non-discrimination, the best interests of the child and participation. This requires paying special attention to vulnerable groups of children and adolescents, evaluating the consequences of budget decisions on children’s rights and involving children and adolescents in every step of the budget process.

Cardona concluded that, in a region with great inequalities, **not only more investment, but better investment is required**, which implies: strengthening investment instruments, ensuring budget decision-makers understand children’s issues, and establishing strong coordination bodies. Investment in children should be efficient, effective, transparent, inclusive and equitable.

DISCUSSION

Moderator: *Marisol Espinoza, Vice President of Peru*

Panelists: Ariela Luna, Deputy Minister of Social Policy and Evaluation, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Peru; Marcelo Ventós, Coordinator of the working group on investment in children of REDLAMYC; and Pablo de la Flor, Manager of Corporate Affairs of the Banco de Crédito del Perú.

- It is important to consider not only the quantity, but also the quality and sources of spending on children.
- To ensure effective and equitable investment, the budget should be linked to results, taking into account the most excluded populations. Modifying budget design and implementation requires clear planning and strategies.
- Investment in children requires medium- and long-term vision.
- Governments face the challenge of strengthening social participation through capacity building.
- Corporate social responsibility and public-private partnerships should go beyond investment in infrastructure. The public sector can learn from the private sector to improve the quality of spending.

PANELS

There were seven panels organized around the seminar's key themes. Five of the seven panels were followed by group discussion (2, 3, 4, 5 and 7).

PANEL 1: Progress and challenges in investing in children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean

Moderator: *Alexandra Yuster, Associate Director, UNICEF New York*

PRESENTATIONS

a. Conclusions and lessons learned from the seminar “Towards a model for the allocation, implementation and monitoring of public expenditure for children”

Nohora Vilorio, Advisor for Territorial Monitoring of Public Social Spending, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Colombia

The exchange of experiences at the seminar in Colombia generated a regional agenda for public spending on children and adolescents, including: its calculation, financing, allocation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. As a result of the seminar, Colombia established a technical group that monitors public spending on children.

b. Experiences in investing in children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean

Joaquín González Alemán, Regional Advisor for Social Policy, UNICEF

While progress varies by country, Latin America has been a global leader in measuring public spending on children. Common success factors among initiatives in the region include: institutionalization of methodologies and tools, political commitment, social participation, work at the subnational level and the establishment of accountability mechanisms.

c. Measurement and analysis of social investment in children in Latin America and the Caribbean

Javier Curcio, Researcher, University of Buenos Aires

The measurement of public spending on children implies constructing a way to categorize or classify the budget. It is important to not only measure investment in children at the national and subnational levels but also to compare between countries. The first comparative study of social investment in early childhood in Latin America is currently underway with the voluntary participation of nine countries.

DISCUSSION

The following questions were addressed during the discussion:

1.1 What progress has been made in the region to comply with Article 4 of the CRC?

- Economic growth has contributed to an increase in social spending in the region.
- Almost all countries in the region have developed mechanisms to track investment in children.
- Successful initiatives on investing in children are being documented and shared through forums like this seminar.
- The first comparative analysis of investment in early childhood across countries in Latin America is currently being conducted.

1.2 What are the challenges in increasing and improving investment in children and adolescents?

- Despite economic growth and poverty reduction, inequalities persist in the region.
- Measuring public spending on children is possible – as demonstrated by various experiences in the region – but requires rethinking budgetary concepts and processes to ensure mechanisms are sustainable. The majority of monitoring initiatives currently depend on the support of non-governmental organizations and international agencies.
- There is generally little monitoring of the quality of spending, in terms of both efficiency and effectiveness.
- Monitoring initiatives tend to focus on national budgets and less on sub-national budgets.
- The diverse methodologies, measures and statistics across the region reflect different country contexts, but limit comparability between countries.

1.3 What proposals are necessary to improve investment?

- Link spending with policy priorities and plans through results-based management.
- Collaborate not only with traditional sectors (for example, health and education), but also – and most importantly – with the ministry of finance to promote the adoption and sustainability of monitoring initiatives, and to improve the quality and implementation of spending.
- Build the capacities of national and subnational authorities in: results-based management, the rights-based approach and the importance of investing in children.
- Promote the participation of all relevant actors in budget processes, particularly children and adolescents.
- Consider different population groups (indigenous, poor, with disabilities, among others) and estimate the costs of serving their particular needs to determine budget allocation.

PANEL 2: Strategies and tools to improve the quality and equity of budgets for children and adolescents

PRESENTATIONS

Sub Panel 2A

Moderator: Andrés Osorio, Social Policy and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF Paraguay

a. Redistributive impact of public spending on children and adolescents: The experiences of two Argentinean provinces: Salta and Santa Fe

Jorge Paz, Researcher, National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET)

The estimation and analysis of education spending in children and adolescents by age group in two Argentinean provinces has helped improve the distribution of benefits of that spending. Both cases show a redistributive impact that benefits lower-income children. The effect is greater in primary

education than in secondary education. This type of analysis provides a solid argument for prioritizing initiatives aimed at improving the well-being of children and adolescents.

b. A tool for monitoring the performance of Colombia’s national strategy for comprehensive early childhood care

Jaime Lozano, Directorate of Public Policy Monitoring and Evaluation, National Planning Department, Colombia

The Government of Colombia has adopted a results-based approach to public policy and has piloted a strategic approach to monitoring the early childhood programme “From Zero to Always”. With the aim of improving the quality of policies, the tool links outputs to outcomes, defining indicators, associated budget, responsible entities and territorial reach.

c. Improving the quality of public spending on education in Ecuador: Results from eight Millennium Educational Units

Madeleine Abarca, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Finance, Ecuador

Ecuador is developing a system for quality public spending that links planning and budget goals through a public value chain. The system incorporates results-based programming, cost analysis of public projects and evaluation. The government is conducting a pilot project in education that has helped optimize public resource allocation in an equitable way, according to the needs of different population groups in different territorial areas. The main challenge is to standardize the concepts and coordinate processes with different entities and levels of government.

Sub Panel 2B

Moderator: *Jorge Oroza, Centre of Public Policy and Human Rights, Equity Peru*

d. Results-based budget tools to improve the quality of spending on children and adolescents in Peru

Carlos Celso Castañeda, Directorate General of the Budget, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru

Through results-based budgeting, Peru is monitoring public spending on children and improving the quality of that spending. In 2015, there will be 35 budget programmes related to children and adolescents. The government conducts continuous monitoring of budget implementation and progress in results, publishes the results online and carries out impact evaluations. Also, the municipal incentives plan includes goals related to results for children, which allow local governments to access additional resources to achieve those goals.

e. Strategies to improve the quality and equity of investment in children and adolescents in Mexico

José Méndez, Deputy Director General of Planning and Budgeting for Health and Social Security, Department of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico

In Mexico, the government is looking to improve public policies focused on children through: identification of policies, programmes, actions and goals related to children’s rights, identification of budget programmes that finance those interventions, and estimation of the proportion of spending on children and adolescents. This initiative has helped to strengthen the development of a comprehensive child protection system and to safeguard resources for their attention, integrating public sector efforts and promoting transparency and accountability for budget planning and implementation.

DISCUSSION

The following questions were addressed during the discussion:

2.1 How can we ensure adequate investment by age group?

- Conduct a situation analysis to identify the characteristics, needs and issues of children and adolescents by age group.
- Incorporate a life cycle approach into laws, policies, budgets, and monitoring; and define goals, outcomes and indicators by age group.
- Identify relevant sectors by age group and aim for a comprehensive, cross-sectoral approach.

2.2 How can we ensure equitable distribution of public spending, taking into account geography, ethnicity and other conditions of the population?

- Develop information systems with data disaggregated by gender, geography, ethnicity, income level, among other conditions.
- Using a rights-based approach, identify vulnerable populations according to gaps in the realization of rights.
- Quantify the inequities based on the definition of specific indicators and the establishment of baselines.
- Ensure the effectiveness of decentralization, designing processes and building institutional capacities at the subnational level.
- Empower groups most affected by inequities, promoting their participation in every step of the budget process.

2.3 What strategies and tools can lead to improved efficiency and effectiveness of spending?

- Strategies and tools like results-based budgets, dashboards, impact evaluations and accountability platforms.
- Cross-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms.
- Training for those responsible for the implementation of the budget.
- Various forms of monitoring: internal, in collaboration with civil society and independent.

2.4 What mechanisms allow for quality budget implementation across different levels of government?

- Regulatory framework that establishes lines of coordination, competencies and harmonization of management systems.
- Planning and budget processes based on priorities with well-defined goals by level of government.
- Involvement of subnational authorities in the development of budget processes.
- Monitoring mechanisms to evaluate performance and impact at different levels of government.
- Training of subnational authorities in results-based management.

2.5 What budget policies and processes are key to reducing inequities?

- Assessments to identify and analyze inequities.
- Design of strategies and action plans aimed at specifically reducing inequities.
- Adoption of results-based budget programmes.
- Development of monitoring tools and training for their implementation.
- Participation of vulnerable populations in budget processes.

PANEL 3: Monitoring, tracking and analyzing the quality of spending on children and adolescents

PRESENTATIONS

Sub Panel 3A

Moderator: *Javier Abugattas, Former Deputy Minister of the Economy, Peru*

a. Public resources for children and adolescents, Peru 2014: Progress for the first half of the year
Gabriela Carrasco, Director of Quality of Public Spending, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru

Through a participatory process, Peru has developed a methodology to quantify and track public spending on children and adolescents. The tool allows for the measurement of allocation and implementation by type of spending, sector, budget category, level of government, age group, child right, objective and result set out in the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents (PNAIA), and component of the national “Include to Grow” strategy. This methodology has been adopted by the Multisectoral Commission for the Implementation of the PNAIA to monitor spending on children and adolescents. The baseline will allow for periodic reporting with disaggregated information, which will contribute to improving the allocation and quality of spending on children and adolescents.

b. El Salvador: Measurement of Public Spending on Children and Adolescents

Desireé Arteaga, Technical and Planning Secretary, President’s Office of El Salvador

The Salvadorian government carried out an exercise to measure public spending on children and adolescents in 2011 with the aim of developing a tool to help implement inclusive, relevant and redistributive social policies that guarantee the realization of children’s rights. The methodology, developed by multiple actors, includes: identification of public spending on children and adolescents by sector and by direct/indirect spending; consolidation of public spending on children and adolescents; definition of focalized indicators; and recommendations for future exercises. One of the main challenges is to institutionalize public spending on children and adolescents.

c. Institutionalism and strategies for tracking public spending on children in Ecuador

Francisco Carrión, National Technical Secretary, National Council for Intergenerational Equality, Ecuador

The measurement of public social spending in Ecuador started in the 90s with the creation of a national system of social indicators that groups, summarizes and disseminates statistics. Later, children’s rights indexes were introduced and a spending methodology by sector was developed. Most recently, the government has developed an equality-focused system to classify spending that considers: age groups, gender, culture, disabilities and human mobility. The strategies have helped improve policies related to children and adolescents by linking planning to the budget and by establishing official monitoring mechanisms for public spending.

Sub Panel 3B

Moderator: *Teresa Carpio, Save the Children*

d. Public budget for children with a focus on human rights: The case of Yucatán in México

Celina Candila Flores, Head of Programming, Directorate General of the Budget and Public Spending, Secretariat of Administration and Finance, Government of the State of Yucatán

In Yucatán, a Mexican state with a high degree of marginalization, the government has estimated the budget allocated to children and adolescents. The estimation process included: 1) identifying the basic budget units for children and adolescents, 2) classifying spending according to the four groups of children’s rights (survival, development, protection and participation), and 3) quantifying the budget allocated to programmes for children and adolescents. These efforts have helped highlight the need to improve the design of programmes aimed at children and adolescents.

e. The experience of Honduras in measuring public investment in children and adolescents

Elsa Rosa Lagos, Deputy Director General of Budgets, Secretariat of Finance, Ministry of Finance, Honduras

Honduras has measured public investment in children through an initiative to reform the financial administration system. The government established three levels of analysis –1) four groups of child rights, 2) type of investment (direct or indirect), and 3) life cycle– created a validation process and classification system for investment in children. The main challenges include strengthening the leadership, planning and budgeting capacities of policymakers, promoting the civil society participation and further developing the initiative at the municipal level.

Sub Panel 3C

Moderator: *Giancarlo Castiglione, Executive Director, Solidarity Forum*

f. Public social spending in Uruguay: estimation using a gender and generation approach

Gabriela Pedetti, National Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation, Ministry of Social Development, Uruguay

Uruguay has developed a tool to quantify the resources allocated to vulnerable groups under the framework of the National Strategy for Children and Adolescents 2010-2030. The methodology has allowed for an analysis, disaggregated by age and gender, of changes in public social spending between 2006 and 2012 in five sectors: a) education, b) health, c) social security and assistance, d) housing, environment, water and sanitation, and e) non-conventional spending. The tool was developed through collaboration with the Economic Research Centre and the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Office of Planning and the Budget.

g. Tracking public social spending in health at the local level in Colombia

Nohora Vilorio, Advisor for Territorial Monitoring of Public Social Spending, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Colombia

Colombia's Ministry of Health and Social Protection has developed a monitoring initiative as a part of a process to build the capacities of local governments and indigenous communities to manage comprehensive health services for children and adolescents. The idea is to promote rights-based development with a long-term vision through analysis of the situation of children and adolescents, analysis of public social spending and consensus-driven planning. The model incorporates monitoring into each step of the process, from the situation analysis to programme implementation.

h. Tracking, monitoring and calculating public spending on children with a human rights-based focus

Javier Mujica, Centre for Public Policy and Human Rights, Equity Peru

The rights-based approach establishes a relationship between rights-holders and responsible parties (primarily the State). The implementation of a rights-based approach implies: identifying gaps in the realization of rights, ensuring the participation of rights-holders in the budget process and building the capacity of responsible parties, among other actions. The main challenges in the rights-based approach to monitoring the budget are: balancing priorities, developing cross-sectoral partnerships, validating tools to inform budget decision-making and determining the costs of realizing each right.

DISCUSSION

The following questions were addressed during the discussion:

3.1 What strategies and tools have been successful in preparing budgets and monitoring spending on children?

- Classification tools and exercises that break down spending by right, age group, gender, result, type of investment, among other variables.

- Results-based budgets and participatory budgets.
- Accessible, user-friendly and up-to-date public information platforms.
- Cross-sectoral coordination and strategic partnerships between the State and civil society to monitor budget programmes.

3.2 What have been the lessons learned in the implementation of mechanisms for participation and monitoring the budget?

- Cross-sectoral coordination facilitates monitoring of the budget.
- Accurate recording and classification of spending allows for a more precise analysis.
- It is important to establish official participation and monitoring mechanisms to promote sustainability.
- Public information platforms should be accessible, user-friendly and up-to-date.
- Civil society requires capacity building to fulfil their watchdog role.

3.3 Which actors and spaces have played an important role in monitoring spending on children?

- Key actors include the State (ministries, ombudsman's office, and comptroller's office), international agencies, civil society and institutions that provide statistical information.
- Key spaces include working groups and cross-sectoral coordination groups.

3.4 What has been the impact on budget management?

- Having quality information available to inform and improve policy development and decision-making.
- Demonstrating to what extent budget processes take children into account.
- Establishing baselines, standards and indicators for spending on children.
- Measuring the contribution of investment to government goals.
- Incentivising more and better quality investment in children.

RECAP OF DAY ONE

Moderator: *Joaquín González Alemán, Regional Advisor for Social Policy, UNICEF*

Panelists: *Madeleine Abarca, Deputy Minister of Finance of Ecuador; Yolanda Pérez, Deputy Minister of Social Inclusion Policies of Honduras.*

- The participation of 22 countries from the region in the seminar, as well as the different initiatives presented, show Latin America's commitment to realizing the rights of children through public investment.
- The main challenges are to effectively use the knowledge that has been generated, institutionalize tools and strengthen institutional capacities to break inertias and have an impact in the lives of children and adolescents.
- In general, the process of calculating public spending on children has followed three steps: 1) advocacy from non-governmental organizations, civil society and international agencies, 2) regulatory improvements derived from that advocacy, and 3) strengthening of institutional capacities to develop a quality evaluation process. Once these three elements are in place, Latin American countries have gone about, on their own terms and in their own contexts, measuring and monitoring investment in children.
- There should be a priority placed on the identification, quantification and response to existing inequities. In general, geographic barriers, among other obstacles, require a greater investment to meet the needs of excluded populations.
- The participation of civil society in the whole budget process is key to responding to their needs and building more democratic societies.

PANEL 4: Incentives and resource mobilization to improve public management

PRESENTATIONS

Sub Panel 4A

Moderator: *Sebastián Waisgrais, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF Argentina*

a. Fund to Stimulate the Management and Achievement of Social Results in Peru

Ariela Luna, Deputy Minister of Social Policy and Evaluation, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Peru

As a part of the national “Include to Grow” strategy, the FED seeks to improve management and delivery of priority services related to early childhood development (ECD) through performance incentives. ECD has become a national priority that should be promoted across sectors and governments. Regions have been prioritized according to gaps in ECD results. The goals are negotiated between the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and each regional government.

b. Saint Lucia: Budget Analysis for Children and Fiscal Space for Social Protection Floor

Claudius Emmanuel, Deputy Director, Budget, Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Planning & Social Security, Saint Lucia

As a part of its national strategic budget reform, Saint Lucia is conducting analysis to strengthen fiscal discipline and improve the allocation of resources according to social and economic priorities. The analysis of education, protection, social protection and health spending seeks to improve efficiency, effectiveness and equity of investment in children. The fiscal space analysis seeks to help establish a social protection floor.

c. General strategies to mobilize resources for children and adolescents

Matthew Cummins, Social and Economic Policy Specialist, UNICEF New York

In the context of fiscal austerity, vulnerable groups – including children and adolescents – tend to be the most affected. There is a wide range of options for resource mobilization, such as: re-allocating public spending, increasing taxes, seeking external assistance, using reserves, preventing illicit financial flows, taking on debt or restructuring debt and adopting a more flexible macroeconomic framework. The strategies should be adapted to national contexts based on participatory dialogue between relevant actors. Small changes can generate many resources.

Sub Panel 4B

Moderator: *María Rosa Boggio, National Roundtable on Poverty Reduction, Peru*

d. Costing and financing investment in children and adolescents in Guatemala

Alejandra Contreras, Coordinator of Human Rights and Public Budgets, Central American Institute for Fiscal Studies (ICEFI)

Since 2009, Guatemala has produced and published information related to financing public policies and the challenges faced in serving the most vulnerable children and adolescents. Based on a situation analysis, the government has developed interventions to provide comprehensive services to children and adolescents in prioritized municipalities (selected based on poverty and chronic malnutrition indicators). The analysis has helped determine the cost of interventions aimed at children and adolescents, the projected impact of those interventions and possible mechanisms to mobilize resources.

e. Children in Bolivia’s new productive, community-focused socioeconomic model

Omar Yujra, Head of the Management Unit for Budgets and Multi-year Budgets, Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, Bolivia

Bolivia has developed a new economic model based on 1) natural resources-driven growth and development to benefit all Bolivians, 2) using economic surplus for strategic sectors, 3) a redistributive income model, and 4) reducing social inequality and poverty. The model includes conditional cash transfer programmes to incentivize school attendance and the use of maternal and child health services. In recent years, there have been improvements in indicators, including a decrease in early school leaving, and reductions in chronic malnutrition and child mortality.

f. Municipal Incentives Plan to reduce chronic malnutrition in Peru

Laura Veramendi, Directorate General for Health Promotion, Ministry of Health, Peru

In Peru, the Municipal Incentives Plan promotes the implementation of community surveillance centres at the local level to contribute to reducing child chronic malnutrition. The centres work with families to ensure proper child growth and development, from conception to 36 months of age. The cross-sectoral initiative engages all levels of government and includes training for public managers, health personnel and community workers. The main challenge is to build a comprehensive protection system for children at the local level that incorporates the centres, along with other interventions.

DISCUSSION

The following questions were addressed during the discussion:

4.1 What cost analysis tools and initiatives have helped improve the allocation of resources?

- Cost analysis of public services by programme output.
- Identification of the social protection floor.
- Establishment of cost standards and projections for providing comprehensive services to children and adolescents.

4.2 What incentive and funding mechanisms have been used to increase and improve investment in children?

- Funds to stimulate performance and achievement of prioritized goals at the local level.
- Conditional cash transfer programmes that promote school attendance and maternal and child services.
- Using economic surplus derived from natural resources.
- Re-allocation of public spending.
- Creation of new taxes devoted to children.
- Seeking external funding.
- Raising awareness in the private sector about the importance of investment in children.

4.3 What processes and mechanisms have been successful in linking strategic planning with results-based management?

- Linking planning to the budget by identifying the value chain.
- Conducting situation analysis, establishing baselines, generating indicators, and defining goals and specific results.
- Generating evidence and applying impact evaluations in policies and plans.
- Cross-sectoral coordination and capacity building for relevant actors.

PANEL 5: Sub-national initiatives for public investment in children and adolescents

Moderator: Edmundo Beteta, Director of CISEPA, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru.

PRESENTATIONS

a. Progress and Challenges of Public Investment in Children and Adolescents in Peru

Eloy Duran, Director General for Public Investment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru

The Government of Peru has the data and institutionalized tools required to analyze the allocation and level of implementation of public investment in children by level of government and territory. According to the analysis, the budget implementation rate is lower at the subnational level than at the national level. The main challenge is building capacity in managing investment at the local level.

b. Improving learning outcomes of children through capacity building in indigenous and rural schools in three provinces of the Ucayali region

Lutgado Gutiérrez Valverde, Social Development Manager, Regional Government of Ucayali

In Ucayali, the regional government has undertaken a public investment initiative to improve learning achievements among indigenous and rural children through the cultural adaptation of education. The intervention is based on three key components: pedagogical training, provision of materials and social participation through student councils. The initiative has helped improve learning achievements in mathematics and reading comprehension, but there is much work to be done to reduce inequities.

c. Protection of children and adolescents in Huamanga (Ayacucho) through the improvement of Municipal Ombudsman's Offices for Children and Adolescents

Rosa Barraza, Head of the Municipal Ombudsman's Office for Children and Adolescents in the Province of Huamanga

In Huamanga, a public investment initiative was undertaken to promote the protection of children through strengthening the DEMUNAs (municipal ombudsman's offices for children and adolescents). The initiative included training advocates in results-based management, adapting spaces, coordinating between different actors and including children and adolescents through participatory budget processes and youth advisory councils. The project is being replicated in three other provinces in Ayacucho. One of the main challenges is establishing a training programme in investment project design to establish a bank of social projects.

d. Learning achievements for children through improving primary schools in the Amazonas region

Jorge Luis Sandoval, Regional Directorate for Education, Amazonas

In Amazonas, the regional government has mobilized public resources to improve learning outcomes among first and second grade students in seven provinces. The initiative included training, providing materials, monitoring, coordinating between education networks, generating evidence and documenting experiences. The initiative identified the need to offer incentives to teachers and students. One of the main challenges is to ensure the project's sustainability.

DISCUSSION

The following key points emerged during the discussion:

- While the allocation for social spending has increased in recent years, the subnational implementation rate has been limited. Strengthening management capacity at the subnational level remains a challenge.
- Strong coordination mechanisms are required between levels of government to ensure effective implementation at the subnational level.
- Subnational initiatives are best positioned to respond to local needs and contribute to concrete results. It is important to document good experiences in order to share and replicate them.

PANEL 6: Private sector investment in children and adolescents

Moderator: Henri Le Bienvenu, General Manager, Peru 2021

PRESENTATIONS

a. Building a Sustainable Future: Investment in children and the role of the private sector

Mattias Forsberg, Save the Children Sweden

The private sector plays a key role in resource mobilization, the provision of goods and services, driving innovation and promoting development. Private sector priorities do not always align with inclusive and sustainable development. Public-private partnerships provide an opportunity to respond to the needs of the population, the public sector and the private sector. Just like public investment, private investment requires monitoring and participatory processes.

b. Grupo Arcor's private social investment: Contributions of the private sector to the realization of children's rights

Javier Rodríguez, Institutional Development Coordinator, Arcor Foundation, Argentina

In Argentina, the Arcor Foundation implements rights-based social investment programmes with a focus on education at the local level. Based on a framework to promote and defend children's rights, the foundation's activities include local initiatives, training, studies, research and social mobilization. The foundation has developed a tool, EduCometro, which seeks to "know in order to transform". The process involves conducting an analysis of access to education in the community in order to develop strategies to improve education at the local level. Knowledge management and social mobilization are key elements for sustainability.

c. Education, Investment and Development: Challenges and opportunities of public-private partnerships

Alejandro Hermoza, Manager of Buenaventura and Member of Entrepreneurs for Education

The private sector can play a role in improving education and reducing inequities. In Peru, Entrepreneurs for Education has developed public-private partnerships with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economy and Finance and local governments. A partnership between Entrepreneurs for Education and Buenaventura has helped improve learning achievements through building infrastructure (classrooms), providing equipment, materials and new technologies, and training teachers in rural areas. Public-private partnerships promote efficiency and sustainability.

d. Comprehensive development of children and adolescents in Tumbes

César Fonseca, Executive Director, Step by Step Foundation Peru

In Peru, the BPZ oil company created the Step by Step Foundation to promote and defend the rights of children and adolescents in the Tumbes region. The Foundation collaborates with various public sector and civil society actors to develop projects (for example, centres for comprehensive child care and community children's libraries) and contribute to the development of relevant and sustainable public policies that guarantee the rights of children and adolescents. The projects are monitored, evaluated and documented. The results are then shared to generate knowledge.

DISCUSSION

The following questions were addressed during the discussion:

6.1 What have been some of the successful initiatives and lessons learned in private investment in children and adolescents?

- The majority of successful corporate social responsibility initiatives focus on education (infrastructure, equipment, technology and training).

- Businesses should apply a children's rights lens to every step of the production chain.
- Coordination with the government ensures that CSR initiatives contribute to national goals and policies, promote sustainability and facilitate the replication of models.
- CSR initiatives require participatory monitoring and evaluation.

6.2 How can public-private partnerships contribute to resource mobilization for children and adolescents?

- Build mutual trust between the public and private sectors.
- Facilitate coordination and synergies between the State and private sector, avoiding duplication of efforts and promoting the maximization of resources for children and the achievement of common goals.

6.3 What public-private partnership mechanisms and tools have been successful in ensuring the government does a good job of monitoring the performance of the private sector?

- Various companies have developed their own monitoring systems but there remains work to be done in public monitoring of private sector activities.
- Recommendations: generate standards, indicators and jointly developed monitoring systems.

6.4 What CSR strategies have contributed to public spending on children and adolescents?

- Public-private partnerships maximize resources and promote the achievement of common goals.
- Public works taxes for businesses.
- Private sector-based knowledge generation and advocacy.
- CSR definition and guidance (for example, the Children's Rights and Business Principles).

PANEL 7: Participation, transparency and accountability in investment in children and adolescents

PRESENTATIONS

Sub Panel 7A

Moderator: *Ana María Márquez, Director of Programme Development and Implementation, Save the Children*

a. Peru: Joint monitoring of public spending: Progress and challenges

Federico Arnillas, President, National Roundtable on Poverty Reduction

Peru's National Roundtable on Poverty Reduction, made up of State and civil society representatives, is an official mechanism (replicated at the subnational level) for monitoring public policies and budgets. The Roundtable is a space for analyzing the government's performance in guaranteeing citizens' rights and for generating proposals and recommendations for improvement. Joint monitoring gives consistency to State action, promotes transparency and strengthens social participation, among other contributions.

b. National Assembly monitoring of spending on children in Ecuador

Oswaldo Larriva Alvarado, President of the Economic and Tax System and its Regulation and Control, National Assembly of Ecuador

In 2010, Ecuador's National Assembly created, with UNICEF's support, a department to gather, process and analyze budget information related to protecting the rights of children and adolescents. Between 2010 and 2011, the unit developed a methodology and released reports that contributed to transparency in social spending. These efforts have helped improve policy planning and coordination related to children, and raise awareness in the legislature about children's budgetary needs.

c. Early Childhood Development in Latin America

Frederico Guanais de Aguilar, Principal Health Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank

There are wide gaps between countries in terms of levels of chronic malnutrition and vocabulary knowledge in children under five years of age – two proxy measures for early childhood development. Nutrition, stimulation and family environment contribute to proper early childhood development, which, in turn, has an impact on school and work performance, as well as criminality, later in life. In the region, early childhood development has been recognized as a worthwhile investment. However, it is still necessary to continue working with ministries of finance to reduce inequities and ensure that policies and resource allocations are adapted in response to the results of evaluations. One main challenge for policy development is the lack of comparable data.

Sub Panel 7B

Moderator: Iván Yerovi, Representative, UNICEF Belize

d. Income and Public Spending: Is there space for child and adolescent participation?

Marcelo Ventós, Coordinator of the working group on investment in children of REDLAMYC

Despite economic growth across the region, inequalities remain and children are the most affected by poverty. Participation is key to promoting equity. Children and adolescents should participate in every step of the budget process but are far from having a meaningful say in matters that affect them. User-friendly information systems and capacity building for children and adolescents is necessary to promote and improve their participation.

e. Improved investment in children with the participation of children and adolescents in the District of Pachacamac in Peru

Esthefani de la Cruz Quispe, Señor de los Milagros school (Manchay – Pachacamac) and Luis Enrique Quesñay Cahua, Responsible for the Participatory Budget, District of Pachacamac

Since 2007, the District of Pachacamac has implemented a participatory budget only for children and adolescents through the district's student councils. The initiative has a legal framework, an allocated budget and its own processes for generating and implementing proposals. Through the participatory budget, projects have been proposed and implemented to improve technology, equipment, green spaces and washrooms in schools.

f. Public accountability of budgets to guarantee the rights of children and youth at the municipal level in Colombia

Nohora Vilorio, Advisor for Territorial Monitoring of Public Social Spending, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Colombia

Colombia's Facts and Rights Strategy promotes public accountability as a mechanism to continuously improve local public management for children and adolescents. The first public accountability initiative (2010-2012) found that it was difficult to calculate public spending in children and adolescents – Colombia's 32 regions and more than 1,000 districts presented information of uneven quality that was not comparable. The second public accountability exercise (2014-2015) has introduced standardized reporting mechanisms, built capacity, established new public management tools, promoted the monitoring of the living conditions of children and adolescents and mobilized key sectors of civil society.

DISCUSSION

The following questions were addressed during the discussion:

7.1 What sustainable mechanisms exist for the participation of children, adolescents and civil society in the design and monitoring of budgets? What strategies have made the participation sustainable?

- The mechanisms include: social observatories, committees, working groups at the national and subnational level, and the participation of children and adolescents in participatory budgets and advisory councils to establish priorities according to their interests and needs.

Sustainability strategies:

- Establish spaces that include civil society.
- Promote a culture of participation starting in pre-school.
- Guarantee access to up-to-date information to facilitate monitoring and evaluation processes.

7.2 What national and subnational strategies have improved transparency and access to budget information?

- Development of information systems.
- Use of technology to share budget information.
- Establishment of a legal framework: access to information and transparency laws.
- Development councils.
- Participatory budgets.

7.3 What national and sub-national mechanisms have contributed to improved accountability?

- Joint monitoring by the government and civil society.
- Oversight committees in regional and local participatory budgets to ensure priorities are addressed.
- Commissions that report on the budget and make recommendations for improvement.
- Accountability processes that are periodic and required by law, with penalties for non-compliance.
- Capacity building for civil society in monitoring, transparency and accountability.

7.4 Which actors should play a significant role in ensuring accountability for resources allocated to the fulfilment of children's rights? How do we ensure that the accountability mechanisms are implemented?

- All actors play an important role: government (policy-makers and implementers), public oversight bodies, civil society (including children and adolescents) and international agencies.
- To ensure that accountability mechanisms are implemented, there is a need to:
 - Establish a regulatory framework.
 - Create public information systems that are up-to-date.
 - Build the capacities of all relevant actors.

V. MAIN FINDINGS

Equitable investment in children requires:

- Conceptual **shift from *spending on children to investing in children***, taking into account characteristics including age, gender, area of residence, socioeconomic status, language, ethnicity and culture to ensure all children have the same opportunities.
- **Rights-based** budget processes that consider all children's rights – not just survival and development rights, but also protection and participation rights.
- **Results-based policies, programmes and budgets** that are designed to be measured.

- **Institutionalized monitoring mechanisms** and strengthened capacity of the public sector, private sector, and civil society to implement them in a sustainable way.
- User-friendly **public information systems** with timely, disaggregated data on: 1) the situation of children, and 2) budget allocation and implementation.
- **Clear definition of roles and coordination** between sectors, different levels of government, civil society and the private sector.
- **Significant participation of the private sector** in promoting and supporting rights-based investment in children.
- **Social participation** – particularly the participation of children and adolescents – in every step of the budget process (from planning to evaluation), which implies creating spaces for participation and building the capacity of civil society.

VI. NEXT STEPS

- The Committee on the Rights of the Child has a **first draft of the General Comment** on investing in children, which will undergo a series of consultations with stakeholders, including States Parties and Children.
- Ecuador will host the **next regional seminar** on investing in children in 2015.
- Peru’s Ministry of Economy and Finance will lead the creation of a **regional knowledge-sharing network** on investment in children.

VII. CONTACTS

For more information, please contact:

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ANNEX I: Programme

Programme

Lima, October 2-3 2014

Day 1: Thursday, October 2nd

8:00-8:30	Registration of participants
8:30-9:00	Opening Paul Martin, Representative, UNICEF Peru Lennart Reinius, Director, Save the Children Paola Bustamante, Minister of Development and Social Inclusion, Peru Carmen Omonte, Minister of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Peru
9:00-10:00	Keynote Address <i>Why Invest Even More in Children?</i> <i>Jorge Cardona, Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and coordinator of the working group drafting a General Comment on Article 4 of the Convention</i> Comments by: Ariela Luna, Deputy Minister of Social Policy and Evaluation, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Peru Marcelo Ventós, Coordinator of the working group on investment in children of REDLAMYC Pablo de la Flor, Manager of Corporate Affairs, Banco de Crédito del Perú
10:00-11:00	<i>Panel 1: Progress and challenges in investing in children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean</i> <i>Moderator: Alexandra Yuster, Associate Director, UNICEF New York</i> a. Conclusions and lessons learned from the seminar “Towards a model for the allocation, implementation and monitoring of public expenditure for children” <i>Nohora Viloria, Advisor for Territorial Monitoring of Public Social Spending, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Colombia</i> b. Experiences in investing in children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean <i>Joaquín González Alemán, Regional Advisor for Social Policy, UNICEF</i> c. Measurement and analysis of social investment in children in Latin America and the Caribbean <i>Javier Curcio, Researcher, University of Buenos Aires</i>
11:00-11:20	Break
11:20-13:00	Comments on progress and challenges in investing in children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean Moderator: Alexandra Yuster, Associate Director, UNICEF New York Nohora Viloria, Joaquín González Alemán and Javier Curcio
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:00 (two panels simultaneously)	<i>Panel 2: Strategies and tools to improve the quality and equity of budgets for children and adolescents</i> Sub Panel 2A Moderator: Andrés Osorio, UNICEF Paraguay

	<p>a. Redistributive impact of public spending on children and adolescents: The experiences of two Argentinean provinces: Salta and Santa Fe <i>Jorge Paz, Researcher, National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET)</i></p>
	<p>b. A tool for monitoring the performance of Colombia's national strategy for comprehensive early childhood care <i>Jaime Lozano, Directorate of Public Policy Monitoring and Evaluation, National Planning Department, Colombia</i></p>
	<p>c. Improving the quality of public spending on education in Ecuador: Results from eight Millennium Educational Units <i>Madeleine Abarca, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Finance, Ecuador</i></p>
	<p>Sub Panel 2B Moderator: Jorge Oroza, Centre for Public Policy and Human Rights, Equity Peru</p>
	<p>d. Results-based budget tools to improve the quality of spending on children and adolescents in Peru <i>Carlos Celso Castañeda, Directorate General of the Budget, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru</i></p>
	<p>e. Strategies to improve the quality and equity of investment in children and adolescents in Mexico <i>José Méndez, Deputy Director General of Planning and Budgeting for Health and Social Security, Department of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico</i></p>
15:00-16:00	Panel 2 Group Work
16:00-17:00 (three panels simultaneously)	<p>Panel 3: Monitoring, tracking and analyzing the quality of spending on children and adolescents</p>
	<p>Sub Panel 3A Moderator: Javier Abugattas, Former Deputy Minister of the Economy, Peru</p>
	<p>a. Public resources for children and adolescents, Peru 2014: Progress for the first half of the year <i>Gabriela Carrasco, Director of Quality of Public Spending, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru</i></p>
	<p>b. El Salvador: Measurement of Public Spending on Children and Adolescents <i>Desireé Arteaga, Technical and Planning Secretary, President's Office of El Salvador</i></p>
	<p>c. Institutionalism and strategies for tracking public spending on children in Ecuador <i>Francisco Carrión, National Technical Secretary, National Council for Intergenerational Equality, Ecuador</i></p>
	<p>Sub Panel 3B Moderator: Teresa Carpio, Save the Children</p>
	<p>d. Public budget for children with a focus on human rights: The case of Yucatán in México <i>Celina Candila Flores, Head of Programming, Directorate General of the Budget and Public Spending, Secretariat of Administration and Finance, Government of the State of Yucatán</i></p>
	<p>e. The experience of Honduras in measuring public investment in children and adolescents <i>Elsa Rosa Lagos, Deputy Director General of Budgets, Secretariat of Finance, Ministry of Finance, Honduras</i></p>
	<p>Sub Panel 3C Moderator: Giancarlo Castiglione, CEO of Solidarity Forum</p>
	<p>f. Public social spending in Uruguay: estimation using a gender and generation approach</p>

	<i>Gabriela Pedetti, National Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation, Ministry of Social Development, Uruguay</i>
	g. Tracking public social spending in health at the local level in Colombia <i>Nohora Vilorio, Advisor for Territorial Monitoring of Public Social Spending, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Colombia</i>
	h. Tracking, monitoring and calculating public spending on children with a human rights-based focus <i>Javier Mujica, Centre for Public Policy and Human Rights Equity Peru</i>
17:00-18:00	Panel 3 Group Work
18:00-18:30	Close of the first day of the seminar

Day 2: Friday October 3rd

8:00 – 8:30	Recap of day one Moderator: Joaquín González Alemán, Regional Advisor for Social Policy, UNICEF Comments by Madeleine Abarca, Deputy Minister of Finance, Ecuador and Yolanda Pérez, Deputy Minister for Policy and Social Inclusion, Honduras
8:30-9:30	Panel 4: Incentives and resource mobilization to improve public management
(two panels simultaneously)	Sub Panel 4A Moderator: Sebastián Waisgrais, UNICEF Argentina
	a. Fund to Stimulate the Management and Achievement of Social Results in Peru <i>Ariela Luna, Deputy Minister of Social Policy and Evaluation, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Peru</i>
	b. Saint Lucia: Budget Analysis for Children and Fiscal Space for Social Protection Floor <i>Claudius Emmanuel, Deputy Director, Budget, Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Planning & Social Security, Saint Lucia</i>
	c. General strategies to mobilize resources for children and adolescents <i>Matthew Cummins, Social and Economic Policy Specialist, UNICEF New York</i>
	Sub Panel 4B Moderator: María Rosa Boggio, Roundtable on Poverty Reduction in Peru
	d. Costing and financing investment in children and adolescents in Guatemala <i>Alejandra Contreras, Coordinator of Human Rights and Public Budgets, Central American Institute for Fiscal Studies (ICEFI)</i>
	e. Children in Bolivia's new productive, community-focused socioeconomic model <i>Omar Yujra, Head of the Management Unit for Budgets and Multi-year Budgets, Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, Bolivia</i>
	f. Municipal Incentives Plan to reduce chronic malnutrition in Peru <i>Laura Veramendi, Directorate General for Health Promotion, Ministry of Health, Peru</i>
9:30-10:30	Panel 4 Group Work
10:30-10:50	Break
10:50-12:00	Panel 5: Sub-national initiatives for public investment in children and adolescents Moderator: Edmundo Beteta, Director of CISEPA, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru
	a. Progress and Challenges of Public Investment in Children and Adolescents in Peru <i>Eloy Duran, Director General for Public Investment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru</i>
	b. Improving learning outcomes of children through capacity building in indigenous and rural schools in three provinces of Ucayali region <i>Lutgardo Gutiérrez Valverde, Social Development Manager, Regional Government of Ucayali</i>

	<p>c. Protection of children and adolescents in Huamangua (Ayacucho) through the improvement of Municipal Ombudsman’s Offices for Children and Adolescents <i>Rosa Barraza, Head of the Municipal Ombudsman’s Office for Children and Adolescents in the Province of Huamanga</i></p>
	<p>d. Learning achievements for children through improving primary schools in the Amazonas region <i>Jorge Luis Sandoval, Regional Directorate for Education, Amazonas</i></p>
12:00-13:15	<p>Panel 6: Private sector investment in children and adolescents Moderator: Henri Le Bienvenu, General Manager, Peru 2021</p>
	<p>a. Building a Sustainable Future: Investment in children and the role of the private sector <i>Mattias Forsberg, Save the Children Sweden</i></p>
	<p>b. Grupo Arcor’s private social investment: Contributions of the private sector to the realization of children’s rights <i>Javier Rodríguez, Institutional Development Coordinator, Arcor Foundation, Argentina</i></p>
	<p>c. Education, Investment and Development: Challenges and opportunities of public-private partnerships <i>Alejandro Hermoza, Manager of Buenaventura and Member of Entrepreneurs for Education</i></p>
	<p>d. Comprehensive development of children and adolescents in Tumbes <i>César Fonseca, Executive Director, Step by Step Foundation Peru</i></p>
13:15-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:00	Panel 6 Group Work
15:00-16:00 (two panels simultaneously)	<p>Panel 7: Participation, transparency and accountability in investment in children and adolescents</p>
	<p>Sub Panel 7A Moderator: Ana María Márquez, Save the Children</p>
	<p>a. Peru: Joint monitoring of public spending: Progress and challenges <i>Federico Arnillas, President, National Roundtable on Poverty Reduction</i></p>
	<p>b. National Assembly monitoring of spending on children in Ecuador <i>Oswaldo Larriva Alvarado, President of the Economic and Tax System and its Regulation and Control, National Assembly of Ecuador</i></p>
	<p>c. Early Childhood Development in Latin America <i>Frederico Guanais de Aguilar, Principal Health Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank</i></p>
	<p>Sub Panel 7B Moderator: Iván Yerovi, Representative, UNICEF Belize</p>
	<p>d. Income and Public Spending: Is there space for child and adolescent participation? <i>Marcelo Ventós, Coordinator of the working group on investment in children of REDLAMYC</i></p>
	<p>e. Improved investment in children with the participation of children and adolescents in the District of Pachacamac in Peru <i>Esthefani de la Cruz Quispe, Señor de los Milagros school (Manchay – Pachacamac) and Luis Enrique Quesñay Cahua, Responsible for the Participatory Budget, District of Pachacamac</i></p>
	<p>f. Public accountability of budgets to guarantee the rights of children and youth at the municipal level in Colombia <i>Nohora Viloría, Advisor for Territorial Monitoring of Public Social Spending, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Colombia</i></p>

16:00-17:00	Panel 7 Group Work
17:00-18:00	<p>Recap Moderator: Jesús Ruitón, Directorate General of Public Investment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru</p> <p>Plenary and Agreements Ariela Luna, Deputy Minister of Social Policy and Evaluation of the Ministry of Development and Social inclusion, Peru Jorge Cardona, Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child Madeleine Abarca, Deputy Minister of Finance, Ecuador</p>
18:00-18:30	<p>Closing Paola Bustamante, Minister of Development and Social Inclusion, Peru Jesús Ruitón, Directorate General of Public Investment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru Paul Martin, Representative, UNICEF Peru Lennart Reinius, Director, Save the Children</p>

ANNEX II: Presentations and videos

All of the seminar presentations are available here:

http://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/policies_28119.htm

A recording of the seminar is available here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iMm14VjVdJk&list=PLlifbGcSdw6TpJzLV4FVj7ghVEFYS4gCo>

ANNEX III: Press coverage

- ‘Presupuesto para programas sociales con impacto en niñez aumentará a S/. 5,000 millones’, *Andina*, 2 October 2014.
<http://www.andina.com.pe/agencia/noticia-presupuesto-para-programas-sociales-impacto-ninez-aumentara-a-s-5-mil-mllns-525845.aspx>
- ‘El Perú invierte poco en la niñez’, *Diario Uno*, 3 October 2014.
<http://diariouno.pe/2014/10/03/el-peru-invierte-poco-en-la-ninez/>
- ‘Priorizan niñez en gasto público’, *El Peruano*, 3 October 2014.
<http://www.elperuano.com.pe/edicion/noticia-priorizan-ninez-gasto-publico-22634.aspx>
- ‘Sin recursos, no hay ejercicio de derechos’, *El Peruano*, 7 October 2014.
<http://www.elperuano.com.pe/edicion/noticia-sin-recursos-no-hay-ejercicio-derechos-22754.aspx#.VDQHRWddV8E>