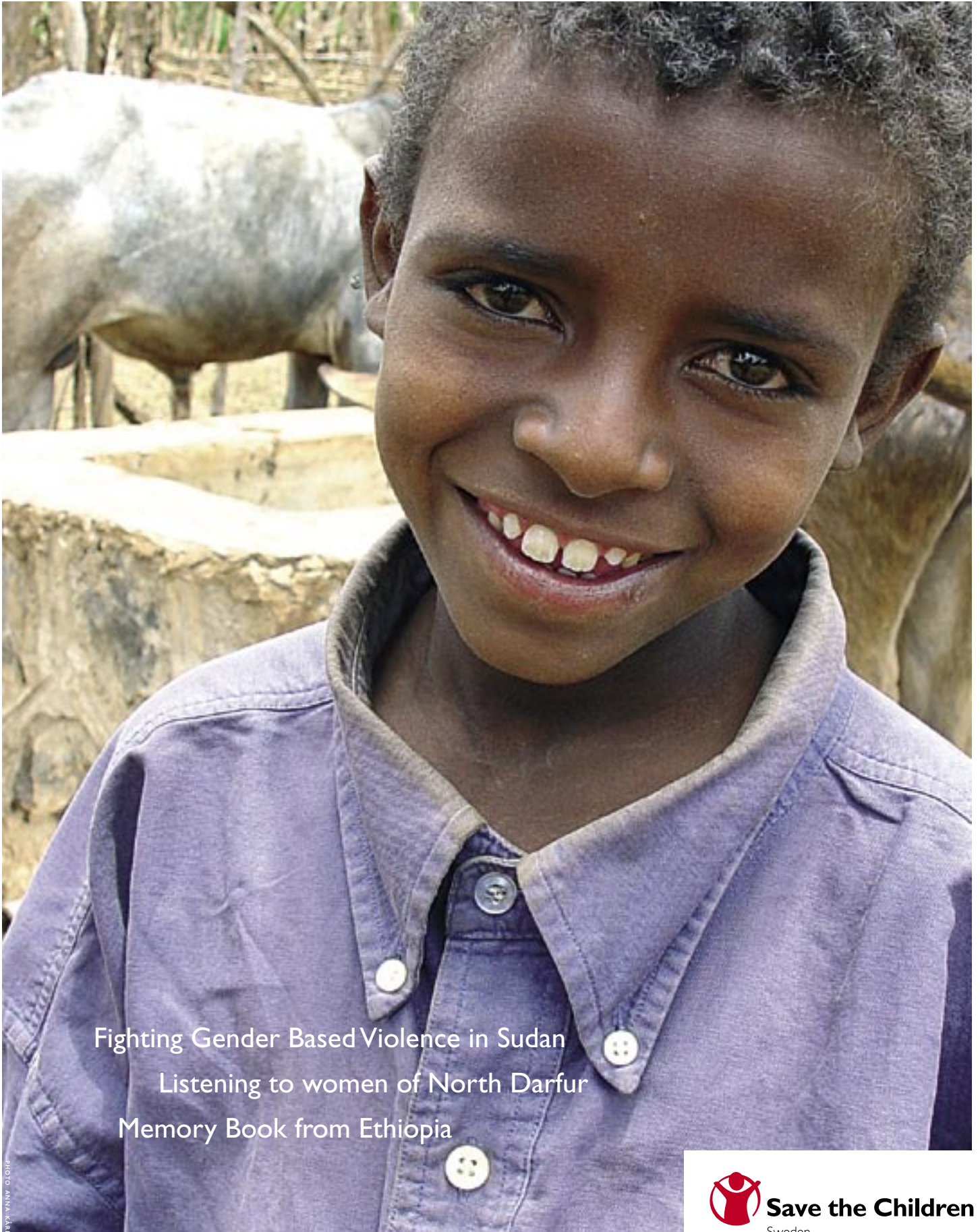


bulletin

special insight Armed conflicts have deeply affected the daily lives of Sudanese women. Violence against women and children by warring groups in Darfur is reaching alarming levels. Extreme violence has been a feature of the civil conflict since it erupted in 2003. Read more on pages 4–6.



Fighting Gender Based Violence in Sudan
Listening to women of North Darfur
Memory Book from Ethiopia

PHOTO: ANNA KAPPA



Save the Children
Sweden

partner portrait

The African Child Policy Forum, Ethiopia

The overriding mission of the African Child Policy Forum, partner of Save the Children Sweden, is to contribute to the effort to put African children on the public agenda, and to exert pressure where the political will is absent and provide support where it exists. The African Child Policy Forum will achieve its mission by:

- Cooperating and working jointly with governments and non-governmental organisations in the promotion of the rights and welfare of the children.
- Providing an African-specific opportunity for dialogue.
- Contributing to improved knowledge of problems facing African children and providing policy options.
- Strengthening the capacity of non-governmental organisations.

The specific objectives of the Forum are to provide a forum for dialogue and a voice for children and child-rights' advocates; to contribute to improved knowledge of the problems facing African children as well as of policy options; to strengthen the capacity of non-governmental organisations to mount effective campaigns on behalf of children and child-oriented public policies; and to assist governments and non-governmental organisations in developing and implementing effective pro-child policies and programmes

The African Child Policy Forum is made up of a Secretariat, an International Board, of Trustees, and a wide network of experts, practitioners and activists. The Secretariat is located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The Forum intend to focus their efforts on children's rights issues that have not received the attention they deserve or are new or controversial, and they have identified three programme areas for the the coming years:

- Child rights advocacy.
- Child protection.
- Children's voice and participation.

Under these three programmes, a total of 12 separate projects are identified and to be addressed during 2007–2011.

Among the different projects, one is to set up a Knowledge Center on the African child to play a vital role in bringing to light new data, drawing attention to neglected issues and, above all, generating policy options to combat the many problems faced by African children. It would also spearhead the growth of a vibrant intellectual community in Africa and help develop position papers on contentious issues that African governments and child rights activists have to address on both regional and international fora.

A Knowledge Center and network of this kind would be supported by a documentation unit and internet-based information provided through a African Child Information Hub, which is also planned to be established by the Forum.

The Forum will also make arrangements with publishers to bring out policy briefs, working papers and books, and key outputs will be:

- regular research publications;
- an annual Policy Journal on the African child; and
- a yearly technical symposia.

The organisation organise meetings with different constituencies in Ethiopia, whenever possible in conjunction with important events such as meetings of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Development Forum of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, and organise the biennial International Policy Conference on the African Child.

Save the Children Sweden supports the Forum and its work in Ethiopia, and has recently co-published a report on Ending Physical and Humiliating Punishment in Ethiopia, available for downloading at <http://ecaf.savethechildren.se>.

Get involved – and stay tuned

You don't have to work for Save the Children Sweden, SCS, to contribute to the Bulletin. Please, share your experience on fulfilling the rights of children, or comment on our work. Send an e-mail to:

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Regional update

Child Friendly Benches at the Federal First Instance Court in Addis Ababa

The new court arrangement, which has been set up as pilot by Federal First Instance Court (FFIC) for child offenders in 2005, has enabled the judges to work very closely with social workers and understand the situation of children appearing before the court better.

The judges have started appreciating alternative methods of correction and rehabilitation of child offenders, and as a result they have embarked on facilitating mediation and referring children to the community based correction programme.

For effective implementation of the child friendly court, FFIC has initiated networks among all relevant stakeholders and signed memorandum of understanding to give support to the court with their respective responsibilities.

SCS, in collaboration with Forum on Street Children in Ethiopia, has supported the benches in setting up a separate court room in a child friendly manner.

Children's rights discussed in Sudanese media

Save the Children Sweden, in collaboration with the Child Rights Institute (CRI), organised a discussion forum on children's rights in Sudanese media on 14 June to enhance ownership of children's rights issues among journalists, to ensure greater coverage for these issues and to celebrate the Day of the African Child.

The forum was attended by over 40 journalists from 15 newspapers, the Sudan News Agency in addition to a number of child focused organisations and child rights activists. A paper on the situation of children's rights in Sudan and the role of the media in addressing these issues by Yasir Mohamed Ali, a child protection specialist, was presented.

The following discussions shared concern over the issue and it was agreed that greater cooperation was essential if children's rights issues truly are to become a focus of public debate and interest.

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Save the Children
Sweden



PHOTO ANNA KÁRI

Children and education

Efforts to increase spending on education in Sudan to six per cent

In order to increase the government expenditure on education from 2 per cent to 6 per cent, a survey on Government Budget Spending on Education is currently taking place in two localities of Khartoum and Blue Nile state.

This survey is conducted in collaboration with the ministry of education and its relevant different offices. The findings of the survey are going to be a worthy advocacy tool for increasing the

government spending on education.

The survey will be shared with all education bodies, SCS partners, national NGOs and other stakeholders to create a common advocacy platform.

On the same route, several meetings were conducted with the ministry of education to activate the decree of free basic education; a committee within the the ministry has been formed to follow the decree application on the ground.

Education for Marginalised Children In Hamer South Omo Region of Ethiopia

In line with efforts to build capacity and create awareness of various adults and stakeholders directly working with children, SCS conducted three workshops on 27–30 December in Turmi and Jinka.

The workshops were; active learning/child centered approach workshop; training on children's rights, on recommendations of the UN Study on Violence Against Children; and children's rights training at community level.

The active learning/child centered approach workshop was conducted in Turmi (a locality in Hamer) for 37 participants including Hamer wereda education programme staff and facilitators working in 16 alternative basic education centers supported by SCS. The objective was to help participants acquire basic knowledge and skills in facilitating child participation in the teaching/learning process using active learning/child centered approach.

The training on children's rights and on recommendations of the UN Study on Violence Against Children was a one day orientation and training, targeting officials and representatives of South Omo Zone government and non governmental organisations. Altogether 57 participants, including the Chief Administrator of South Omo Zone, attended the training and the orientation session.

The objective was to sensitize government officials on the critical situation of children's rights violation with general introduction and orientation to human rights instruments, on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in particular; to introduce recommendations of the UN Study on Violence Against Children; and to highlight some critical issues affecting basic education.

The training on children's rights was organised for representatives of zonal government and NGOs.

Decades of under-development and conflict have left southern Sudanese women – in the words of the late John Garang – “the poorest of the poor and the marginalised of the marginalised.” It is in this context that violence against women and girls breeds. By Lona Elia.

Fighting gender based violence in southern Sudan

Almost all southern Sudan's key development indicators are the lowest in the world.¹ Severe gender disparity is manifest in access to education and health and differential life expectancy. Only 5 per cent of births are attended by skilled health staff² and maternal mortality is high.

In contrast to common demographic patterns around the world, and in spite of the impact of war on the male population, there are more elderly men than women. Few reputable gender based violence (GBV) studies have been carried out in southern Sudan. Studies may have been limited in terms of sample size and statistical analysis but, nevertheless, have produced evidence of extensive domestic violence, early/forced marriages, wife inheritance, property ownership, child custody, arbitrary incarceration, female genital mutilation and sexual harassment and assault.

Prolonged conflict³ has exacerbated and created new security risks, especially for women and children. These include disruption of community and family structures, breakdown in conflict resolution mechanisms, presence of arms and vigilantes, prevalent trauma, increased alcohol consumption, weak security institutions, poor law and order and tensions between those who have been displaced and those who have stayed put.

The Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS), the autonomous regional government established as a result of the January 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) which ended Sudan's protracted North-South conflict, has recognised the need to tackle GBV. The CPA provides for affirmative action and support to women to become part of the reconstruction process. Sudanese

women delegates to the April 2005 Oslo Donors Conference identified GBV as a key priority area and proposed mechanisms to protect women and girls from exposure to violence.⁴ The constitution of southern Sudan affirms the need to equally protect the rights of women and men.

An Interagency GBV Working Group was set up in January 2006. Led by UNFPA, UNDP and UNIFEM, it brings together representatives from other UN agencies (the UN Mission in the Sudan, OCHA, UNHCR and UNICEF), GoSS ministries of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs and southern Sudanese women's associations. The group has been discussing strategies for developing coherent programming to address GBV issues in southern Sudan by exchanging information, minimizing duplication and implementing collaborative activities.

As an initial step in the process of developing the NAP, the Working Group scheduled preliminary consultations with key government, military and NGO stakeholders in the southern cities of Wau, Malakal and Juba. Participants repeatedly noted that southern Sudan may have few resources to address GBV but has a committed corps of women's organisations and a committed government.

The process of developing the NAP is in its infancy. Key challenges to be overcome include; the lack of GBV-related legislation at GoSS and state levels continued preference to settle GBV cases via customary local procedures which rarely promote the best interests of women or girls; lack of technical support to assist the Interagency Working Group; and lack of targeted funding to support any sustained activities related to GBV in southern Sudan.

1. With the sole exception of the adult literacy rate which in Niger is even lower.

2. New Sudan Center for Statistics and Evaluation and UNICEF, 2004 *Towards a baseline: best estimates of social indicators for southern Sudan*, www.reliefweb.int

3. For the background to Sudan's prolonged North-South conflict and prospects for peace, see FMR 24: www.fmreview.org/sudan.htm



PHOTO DAVID NEVELING



Sudanese women acting to end sexual violence

Militarisation and long-standing armed conflicts in many regions have deeply affected the daily lives of Sudanese women, most recently and tragically in Darfur. Fundamentalist interpretations of sharia law are used to control women and are given as reason for not ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).¹

When it was established in May 2004 the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), the only external military force in Darfur, was charged with monitoring the ceasefire agreement signed between parties at conflict to deter uncontrolled armed groups from committing hostile acts against civilians. AMIS public reporting has focused on breaches of the ceasefire, including attacks on civilians, but has failed to integrate gender issues. AMIS has conspicuously failed to prevent widespread rape and sexual violence.

In 2005 the Government of Sudan reacted to international pressure to expand the role of AMIS in challenging GBV by establishing a Violence Against Women Unit within the Ministry of Justice.² The Unit has partnered with UNFPA and AMIS to organise training sessions with lawyers, health workers, UN police and UN staff – but without involving local civil society organisations.

The Unit has hired 20 female police and deployed them to IDP camps in the states of North and South Darfur. Security considerations have been cited as reasons for not deploying them in West Darfur.

It is unfortunate that the Unit has not been fully supported by the Government of Sudan and its work disrupted by the

need to seek donor funding.

Sudan has a large number of women's organisations with capacity to engage in constructive work on peace and security issues. The Government of Sudan has suppressed debate and restricted our ability to gather and disseminate information relating to rape, abduction and other violations of the rights of women. In February 2006, Sudan enacted into law the Organisation of Humanitarian and Voluntary Work Act which imposes severe restrictions on NGOs and gives the government excessive discretionary and regulatory powers over their work. Amnesty International and other human rights organisations have condemned the legislation and noted that it violates the right to freedom of association contained in international human rights treaties to which Sudan is a party.³

The very existence of women's civil society organisations is in jeopardy.

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 specifically calls on the UN to consult with local and international women's groups. Sudanese women's organisations presented a petition to the Security Council mission which visited Sudan in June 2006, urging the UN to pressure the Government of Sudan to review and amend the Voluntary Work Act.

Action is needed to facilitate access of women's organisations so they can provide humanitarian services to GBV affected women in Darfur; the Nuba Mountains, Eastern Sudan, areas of southern Sudan where the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and other militias

are present, and the IDP camps around Khartoum. The women's organisations role as peacemakers, working to conciliate communities torn apart by external meddling, must be recognised.

The UN and the African Union must do more to insist that the Government of Sudan create an enabling environment to report, investigate and prosecute cases of violence against women.

It is also essential that AMIS's mandate be strengthened and that it be explicitly authorised, and provided with necessary resources, to take action against GBV; all AMIS personnel receive training on gender issues and how to identify and prevent cases of gender-based violence; AMIS be encouraged to monitor progress towards gender mainstreaming in all its activities; AMIS closely liaise with and support the work of Darfuri and national women's organisations; the UN insist on the participation of Sudanese women's organisations in all gender training; and GBV awareness activities the Violence Against Women Unit be properly resourced so that it may take its place as a national organisation working for all Sudanese women, rather than, as at present, serving the interests of the ruling National Congress Party.

By Fahima Hashim, a Sudanese women's rights activist, director of the Salmamah Women's Resource Centre, Khartoum.

1. www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw

2. See presentation made to the International Symposium on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Beyond by the Unit's director, Dr Attiat Moustafa. www.unfpa.org/emergencies/symposium06/docs/daytwosessionfiveattiat.ppt

3. <http://web.amnesty.org>

Listening to the women of North Darfur

How do the women and girls of Darfur assess the risks they face? UNFPA and UNICEF interviewed conflict-affected women and their male household members in order to better understand priority actions needed to improve women and girls' health and well-being. The counter-insurgency strategy employed by the Government of Sudan and the Janjaweed militia appears to have been one of asset stripping and population displacement. Indiscriminate attacks on villages have not only killed and injured civilians but also destroyed or looted housing, infrastructure, community services, wells and irrigation systems, fruit trees and other property such as cattle. The result has been the large-scale movement of a highly vulnerable, traumatised population of 2.75 million people, rendered almost completely dependent on humanitarian aid for survival.

Prior to the conflict, the majority of the women interviewed primarily worked in farming and cultivation, animal raising and making handicrafts. Today most are unemployed. The little income women in camps can earn comes from collecting and selling firewood and fodder or from trading food items received from humanitarian organisations. Some girls work for foreigners in their houses or in aid organisation offices. Many men report relying on women's income from firewood collection.

Sexual violence and abuse was mentioned in every group discussion. Women and girls have often been raped in front of male relatives who were beaten and forcibly restrained. Women reported that most rape victims did not

scream during or after the rape and did not report incidents, in order to avoid scandals in the community. The majority of families of survivors of sexual violence prefer to treat them inside their homes by traditional medications, usually by washing the victims with salted hot water or tea. Due to shame, most rape survivors, especially unmarried girls, only seek medical attention as a last resort. Children born as a result of rape are not taken to hospitals as their mothers do not want doctors to ask about their babies. Girls said that a child born as a result of rape is considered an *Arab child*.

"We still look after them but they do not enter our hearts – ma be houshou al gelib."

Incidents of sexual violence, abuse and abductions are ongoing. There is a significant lack of trust towards all armed groups, and most women would only consider returning to their villages under the protection of an international security force, preferably the African Union or the UN. Until this is possible, women and girls are left without the option of resettlement, and the security situation within and surrounding the camps remains precarious.

Girls have reported incidents of military personnel entering the camps firing weapons into the air; and most incidents of rape and abduction occur when women leave the camps in search of firewood or fodder. There is general distrust toward the police. Men have reported feeling helpless and humiliated about the continuing attacks against their wives and daughters, as incidents reported to the authorities seem to have been disregarded. Men have suggested that work opportunities for

women may improve the security situation. Most respondents report that family and community support, as well as belief in religion, helps them to cope. "Most women live as if they are psychologically normal but they live with the war inside them."

Health problems mentioned by women include physical injuries due to beatings, rape, miscarriages, excessive bleeding or injuries sustained during flight from the enemies. Sexually transmitted diseases, malnutrition, irregular menstrual cycles and nightmares were mentioned frequently.

"Before the war we had everything. Life was so nice but now we have nothing. We have lost everything, even our souls and life."

Extracted from a recent UNFPA/UNICEF report on *The Effects of Conflict on Health and Well-Being of Women and Girls in Darfur: Conversations with the Community*.

Save the Children Sweden in North Darfur

Save the Children Sweden projects in North Darfur are located in four areas; Al Salam Camp in El Fashir; Tawila; and Kassap and Fatabarno in Kutum.

The Darfur emergency programme is set out to address child protection and developmental rights through access to education in an emergency situation; enhancing the capacity and monitoring of civil society, communities, and policy makers in prevention of child rights abuses; provision of legal aid and advocacy in fulfillment of children's rights in partnership with the National Council of Child Welfare.

The education programme covers a total of 28 basic schools, with about 540 qualified and 110 volunteer teachers, providing education to more than 26,000 IDP and non-IDP children; eleven schools in Al Salaam IDP camp with more than 5,000 children; six schools in Tawila with more than 6,000 children and eleven schools in Kutum with more than 15,000 children.

The organisation provides psychosocial support and counselling in *child friendly spaces* (10 in Al Salaam, 23 in Tawila, and 10 in Kutum) legal aid to children in conflict with the law, awareness raising on gender based violence and rehabilitation, and training of community leaders on children's rights.



Meetings, workshops and conferences



PHOTO DAVID NEVELING

Media Briefing in Nairobi

Underlying all Save the Children Sweden's work is the need to work with media to campaign to secure children's rights. The organisation are striving to support media with resources, underlying facts and in-depth analysis, and are also encouraging media to take part in its work, meet with staff and visit projects in the region to better understand the situation of children, and to take part in promoting child participation and children's rights.

Save the Children Sweden in Eastern and central Africa invited representatives for media to attend a Media Briefing in

Nairobi in early February. The Briefing focused on the collapsed Ugandan peace talks and the situation for children in northern Uganda, and gave an update from the global Save the Children campaign *Rewrite the Future* (further information in previous Bulletins) from a southern Sudan perspective.

30 journalists, representing national and international media, attended the Briefing and several radio stations and TV stations broadcasted from the Briefing that very same day, among them BBC Africa.

More on <http://ecaf.savethechildren.se>

Military training in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, southern Sudan

SCS conducted a two day workshop for 31 senior SPLA Military Officers as part of the capacity building initiatives to put children on the military agenda. The areas covered were; legal instruments that protect children in situations of armed conflict; effects of armed conflict on children; roles of the military in reducing negative impact of armed conflict on children; and TOT skills to train junior officers within their ranks.

SCS was also able to provide training materials, the Good Soldier booklet and

posters, to explain the roles that soldiers are supposed to play in the protection of children in armed conflict.

Military training in East and Central Africa is now left to SCS because of our experience in the training of peace keeping forces.

Sensitisation of the military on children's rights and child protection helps them realise that they have a role to play in reducing negative impact of armed conflict on children and ensuring that child recruitment is an offence in international law.

Regional workshop on sexuality, gender, HIV and children's rights

To enhance awareness on methods and approaches of sexuality education, SCS organised a workshop for staff and 25 partners in Eastern and Central Africa.

The workshop aimed at creating a common platform on the linkages between sexuality, gender, HIV and children rights, and it was wound up with discussing opinions and views on ways to take the issues forward.

A two-day training was conducted for staff and their children in Addis Ababa with an emphasis on enhancing communication on sexuality and HIV between adults and children.

Focus Africa meeting on HIV held in Addis Ababa

SCS in Eastern and Central Africa hosted the SCS Focus Africa HIV-group meeting in Addis Ababa 9–12 January. SCS Programme Officers on HIV from the three SCS regional offices in Africa, and SCS HIV Advisor from SCS head office attended the four-day meeting.

The group had thorough discussions on the *Sexual Reproductive Health Study* underway, *Building Resilience* report, the regional sexuality workshops held in each region and up-coming advocacy events in Africa to engage in and influence HIV agendas.

The meeting was rounded up by a visit to the boys groups in Addis Ababa and discussions with boys, girls and parents on SCS's efforts to prevent violence, spreading of HIV and promote early sexual education.

Focus Africa is a collaborative initiative among Save the Children Sweden's three regional offices in Africa and the Head Office in Stockholm. The aims of the initiative are to enhance awareness among people in Sweden regarding the situation of children living in Africa, increase advocacy on children's rights in Africa and Sweden and to build Save the Children Sweden's own capacity through experience- and knowledge-sharing among the three African regional offices.

The initiative cooperates with local partners and organisations in order to strengthen civil society and achieve lasting improvements in children's lives.

Lasting change must come from within, not from outside.

Regional workshop in Dar es Salaam on gender based violence and reproductive health

A four day workshop on engaging young boys and men in reproductive health, HIV and the prevention of gender based violence was held 4–7 December in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

The workshop was organised by USAID's Interagency Gender Working Group (IGWG), the USAID/ESA Regional Mission, Engender-Health and Instituto Promundo. The aim was to bring together organisations working on male engagement in the region and facilitating experience exchange among one another.

Save the Children Sweden and its partners, Hiwot Ethiopia and Integrated Family Service Organisation, attended the meeting and made a presentation on the experiences of working with boys groups in Addis Ababa.

A range of issues were discussed during the workshop, among others frameworks for engaging boys and men, promising approaches to working with men as individuals, and community and service delivery levels. The workshop was concluded by establishing national networks in countries represented from east and southern Africa region.

Kenya drought response

Rains have now subsided country-wide with a notable receding of the floods in the affected areas. Temperatures during the last week of February were averaging 35° in both Isiolo and Kajiado districts. As the roads in Isiolo and North Eastern province are open, previously inaccessible areas can be reached. The government administration, communities and students in the affected districts have to contend with the challenges left in the wake of the rains such as IDPs sheltering in schools; destroyed homes, classrooms and dormitories; and collapsed latrines.

Following the heavy rains in January, water sources have had time to recover in most parts of Isiolo and Kajiado.

Rights of the Child (ROC) clubs drama festivals were held, where a total of 1,480 children from 32 schools participated.

In Isiolo, a total of 100 primary school children were reintegrated and retained in school following Save the Children support comprising of a school uniform, school bag and a desk for each beneficiary.

Worldwide Day of Action to end violence against children

The worldwide Day of action to end violence against children was organised at the grand holiday villa Hotel. About 50 people from different organisations (governmental and non-governmental), ministries and members of the National assembly attended. Moreover, children from the UN Study on Violence Against Children, scouts and child performers, Save the children partners and staff and media also attended the event.

A big banner was set as a background of the Hall reading *Save the Children's Worldwide Day to end Violence against Children* with the same logos that were used in the unified advertisement of the day. Moreover, *Safe you and Safe me* (activity kit to end violence against children, developed by Save the Children) posters were highlighted all over Khartoum one day prior to the event.

All the children, Save the Children's

partners and staff and the radio announcer were wearing the *Safe you and Safe me* shirts. Materials were distributed to the audiences in jackets with the *Safe you and Safe me Violence is not OK* design. The materials included the English version of the Sudan study on Physical and Humiliating Punishment, the Arabic summary of the study and the National Plan against Violence. Some partners of SCS and youth organisations were actively participating in the arrangements and organisation of the day.

During the event, some children presented their opening speeches and expressed their experience in the process of the UN study on Violence Against Children and their participation in the Cairo and Addis Ababa conferences. This was followed by other children who expressed their point of views regarding violence against children.

Children's workshop on Violence Against Children

Children were invited through child rights clubs in three schools from different payams, selected on the basis of accessibility since it was during the rain season. A total of 50 boys and girls of ages between 12 and 17 attended the one day workshop.

Government officials, including the Commissioner, military officers, Payam Administrators and Chiefs were also invited.

The workshop was guided by a module based on the booklet *My Rights* developed by SCS and UNICEF. The first session involved an open discussion with children on various rights, and the objectives of the workshop were to increase the knowledge of the participating children about their rights, and to provide a forum where children can discuss and come up with urgent protection issues and present these

issues to the government for action.

Children were randomly divided into groups to discuss and come up with recommendations they would like to give to the government in order to curb violence against children of southern Sudan.

It was clear from the workshop that children are eager to learn about their rights and air their concerns about protection issues that continue to bother them day by day. They also learnt that there are different organisations that are fighting for their rights.

They are eager to see laws in place that would prevent them from sexual abuse and exploitation (including early and forced marriages). They recalled in silence the tragic death of a girl who died in a rape ordeal in Northern Bhar el Ghazal.

Children and violence





Upcoming events, new publications and picks

Publications update from SCS Bookshop

Memory Book

This book is the result of a memory project undertaken by Save the Children Sweden and Handicap National in a deprived area of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, during December 2005. Eighteen children were involved in the project all of whom come from particularly poor urban backgrounds and have experienced the death of one or more parent, in nearly all cases from HIV/AIDS.

There are very important messages which come across from these moving narratives and these represent key challenges for all those working with children living in communities affected by HIV/AIDS. Having been heard, it is essential that the messages that they convey are acted upon by all those involved with working with children living in communities affected by HIV/AIDS.
32 pages, code no 10007

Promoting Children's Rights Using Community Based Approaches

Okumba Miruka

Since the first influx of Sudanese refugees into Ethiopia in late 80's, Save the Children Sweden has played a great role in providing support, care and protection for the war-affected children. One of the negative impacts of war is the breakdown of the social fabric which protects children from threats on their fundamental rights. In these situations, the role of parents, communities, civil society, the state and non-state actors in protecting children was minimised. This booklet summarises experiences made prior to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in January 2005

Children's Right to a Good Physical Environment in Emergency Situations

Lillemor Andersson Brolin

This report was produced primarily for Save the Children Sweden's regional field offices, local partners and the Save the Children Sweden Emergency Standby Team. It is, however useful for other organisations and groups involved in emergency programmes as it provides examples of how emergency work can be improved by including a child-rights perspective.

Code no 3175

Building Resilience

Linda M. Richter and Sharmila Rama

HIV/AIDS has impacted severely on Africa.

The infection rate has risen rapidly and the scale of prevalence is largely unabated. Moreover, the epidemic compounds existing problems that children and families face resulting from decades of exploitation, poverty, civil and regional conflict, and natural disasters. UNAIDS data indicates that Sub-Saharan Africa remains the hardest hit region in the world, with a total of 25 million people living with HIV/AIDS. This publication highlights some key principles and issues that should guide interventions aimed at the protection and care of children affected by HIV/AIDS.

60 pages, code no 3345

For more information, please visit the SCS Bookshop at www.rb.se/bookshop. You can also download some of the publication from our website, <http://ecaf.savethechildren.se>

Reports and studies disseminated in Ethiopia concerning good governance

Save the Children Sweden in Ethiopia, in collaboration with the Federal Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Project, disseminated four studies to the concerned executive body representatives drawn from various Ministries, AA city Administration, Police, Parliamentarians, remand homes and non-governmental organisations.

- The *Comparative Study*, which highlights laws that are incompatible with CRC and contains recommendations for future action.
- The *Duty Bearers Hand Book*, which compiles roles and responsibilities of the concerned duty bearers from the laws and policies of the country and statistical analysis on sexual abuse and violence committed against children in the past two years and handled by the child friendly courts in Addis Ababa.
- The *Statistical Analysis on Violence*, which indicates strength and weakness of the law enforcement organs the courts, the Public Prosecutor and the Police for the protection of children from abuse and violence along with recommendations for further action.
- *Assessment on the Performance of the Schools Ethics and Civic Education Clubs*, disseminated in collaboration with the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission. The finding discloses interesting achievements like the elimination of corporal punishment in one school in Addis Ababa, the active leadership role of girls in school clubs, and the development of school clubs into school councils.
Further, the assessment identified the existence of a large number of children who could not attend proper schooling because of lack of support from parents due to poverty.

Save the Children Sweden signed agreement with 24 partners in Ethiopia

On 23 January, Save the Children Sweden signed agreements to provide funding for 2007 of 5.5 million Birr to 24 partners in Ethiopia, including three youth organisations.

The support focus on protecting and promoting children's rights in Ethiopia.