

Uppföljning av Rädda Barnens 2009-2012 mål

15 April 2011

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- Mål för Rädda Barnens verksamhet i Sverige
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Bedömning av måluppfyllelse

Den bedömning som finns av måluppfyllelse av de långsiktiga målen är en prognos för måluppfyllelse 2012. Detta betyder att samtliga angivna mål är målen från Rädda Barnens strategiska plan 2009-2012. Prognosen utgår ifrån en bedömning av genomförande av våra mål 2009 och 2010.

- **Grönt (On-track)** – Anger att målet förväntas nås eller överträffas vid strategiperiodens slut.
- **Gult (Almost-on-track)** – Anger att det finns vissa problem, förseningar eller hinder i genomförandet, men att målet åtminstone delvis kommer vara uppfyllt vid strategiperiodens slut.
- **Rött (Not-on-track)** – Anger att målet inte förväntas nås.

Språk i rapporten

Rädda Barnen leder verksamhet i omkring 70 länder och arbetar via Internationella Rädda Barnen i fler än 120 länder. En stor del av vår rapportering sker på engelska. Vår bedömning av måluppfyllelse för den internationella verksamheten sker därmed på engelska. Vår rapportering mot mål för vår svenska verksamhet sker däremot på svenska. Vår årsredovisning finns dock i sin helhet både i en svensk och en engelsk version.

Förkortning

ENGELSKA

ACERWC: African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AU: African Union
CBO: Community Based Organizations
CFS: Child Friendly Spaces
CHP: Corporal and Humiliating Punishment
CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO: Civil Society Organizations
CRP: Child Rights Programming
DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction
ECAAF: East and Central Africa
EPP: Emergency Preparedness Plans
EUR: Europe
FGM: Female Genital Mutilation
INEE: Education in Emergency's
GBV: Gender Based Violence
LAM: Latin America
MENA: Middle East and North Africa
OCD: Organizational Capacity Development
PHP: Physical and Humiliating Punishment
SAF: Southern Africa
SCA: South and Central Asia
SC: Save the Children
SCS: Save the Children Sweden
SEAP: South East Asia and the Pacific
SRHR: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UNCRC: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
WAF: Western Africa

SVENSKA

BIFF: Barn i Föräldrars Fokus
RB: Rädda Barnen
BUP: Barn och Ungdomspsykatrin

Sverige programmet

Mål 2009-2012

Riksmötets beslut angående framtidsutskottets handlingsplan är uppfyllt.



Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Ledarskapet har stärkts i Rädda Barnens distrik- och lokalföreningar genom att mellan 300-350 aktiva i hela Sverige gått igenom någon av följande utbildningar:
 - Ledarskapsprogrammet i tre steg (sex dagar). **58 personer** (2009-2010).
 - Ny projektledarutbildning. **91 personer** (2009-2010).
 - Ordförandeutbildningar, projektledarutbildningar för samtalsgrupper enligt ”den äldre modellen” och andra ledarskapsutvecklande insatser. **150-200 personer** (2009-2010) i Sverige.

Mål 2009-2012

Det har fattats relevanta politiska beslut i enlighet med Barnrättskommitténs och Rädda Barnens slutsatser och rekommendationer som lett till förändring.



OT

Exempel på resultat 2009-2012

- Utredningar har tillsatts och propositioner arbetats fram i enlighet med RB:s och Barnrättskommitténs slutsatser och rekommendationer. Exempel på detta är utredningen om rätt till vård för papperslösa, förändringar i skollagen, och lagen om försörjningskrav vid anhörginvandring där barn blev undantagna.

Mål 2009-2012

Det finns en färdig organisation för hur nästa alternativrapport ska tas fram, i vilken barn och unga är involverade.



OT

Exempel på resultat 2009-2012

- En strategi är framtagen för hur medlemsrörelsen ska involveras i arbetet med nästa alternativrapport. Strategin tydliggör hur barn och unga ska involveras genom t ex “Ung röst”, ett initiativ där minst 25 000 barn kommer att avge åsikter som påverkar innehållet i nästa alternativa rapport.



Mål 2009-2012

Frågan om Barnkonventionen som svensk lag är föremål för en statlig utredning med uppdraget att införliva Barnkonventionen i svensk lagstiftning.

Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Samtliga partier, utom S, M och SD, har uttalat att de ställer sig bakom kravet på barnkonventionen som svensk lag.
- RB har bidragit till att andra organisationer också driver frågan kring barnkonventionen som svensk lag.
- RB har samarbetat med andra organisationer kring barnkonventionen i svensk lagstiftning.

Avvikelser

- Mot bakgrund av de två stora partierna inte driver frågan är bedömning i nuläget att det är osäkert att utredning kommer tillsättas under strategiperioden.

Mål 2009-2012

Rädda Barnens Sverigeprogram baseras på kunskap och erfarenheter från Rädda Barnens lokala och kommunala arbete som i sin tur innefattar barns åsikter.



Exempel på resultat 2009-2012

- En strategi är framtagen för att säkra att barns åsikter finns med i genomförande av Sverigeprogrammet.
- Under 2010 och 2011 genomförs “Ung Röst” ett arbete för att lyfta fram barn och ungas åsikter om barns rättigheter.
- Förändrat arbetssätt, decentralisering av Sverigeprogrammet och nya befattningsbeskrivningar för tjänstemännen inom Sverigeprogrammet har satt fokus på lokala och kommunala erfarenheter, och på att tydligare arbeta utifrån barn och ungas egna åsikter.

Mål 2009-2012

Det finns lokala och regionala arbetsgrupper i varje region samt nationella nätverk där medlemmar kan engagera sig i frågor som rör barns rättigheter.



Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Rädda Barnen har två nationella nätverk för medlemmar i Sverige: Flyktingnätverket samt Nätverket för Barnkonventionen (som har ett fokus på inflytande frågor). Nätverk finns även på regional nivå i exempelvis Syd och Väst.
- Det finns ca 150 temagrupper/arbetsgrupper/verksamheter över hela landet. Exempel är:
 - Temagrupper: Barnkonventionen, ensamkommande flyktingbarn, skolfrågor, barnahus.
 - Samtalsgruppsverksamhet (Ellen/allan/Coolt med koll)
 - Läxläsningssgrupper
 - Svarargrupper Föräldratelefonen samt föräldragrupper
 - IK-grupper (Internationell Kontakt)



Mål 2009-2012

Det finns lokala och regionala arbetsgrupper i varje region samt nationella nätverk där medlemmar kan engagera sig i frågor som rör barns rättigheter.

Exempel på resultat 2009- 2010/Förortssatsningen

- Är etablerad i samtliga tre storstäder (Malmö, Göteborg och Stockholm) i socioekonomiskt utsatta områden såsom Rosengård, Hjällbo, Husby mfl
- Utgår ifrån från de boendes delaktighet och engagemang för barn i närområdet.
- Under 2010 har satsningen nått 1000-1500 barn, ungdomar och föräldrar. Drygt 50 av dessa är involverade genom att de leder eller organiserar verksamhet.
- Exempel på verksamhet är Harakat-Café (diskussionskvällar), Tjejforum, Run Away Doc, Föräldraforum, Coolt med koll, Föräldrastyrkan, Deltagande video, Beat Pics Mansion, Sommarprojekt, Läxläsning mm.



Mål 2009-2012

Rädda Barnen har 9 000 aktiva medlemmar och bedriver verksamhet i landets alla kommuner.



Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Antalet aktiva medlemmar under 2010 är närmare 5 700 (2009: 4 600).
- Rädda Barnen har lokala föreningar i drygt 70% av samtliga svenska kommuner.

Avvikelser

- Målet går att uppnå, men det kan kräva något längre tid än till december 2012.

Mål 2009-2012

Stödet till Rädda Barnen lokala verksamhet är uppskattat av lokalföreningar och distrikt och utformat utifrån barns behov i respektive region.

Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Nya arbetssätt (omorganisation) och omfattade stödinsatser i form av medlemsutbildningar, seminarier, konferenser och träffar, ökad intern kommunikation och ett tydligare regionalt fokus har gett förutsättning för ett mer uppskattat stöd.
- Bedömningen är att RB:s trovärdighet och närvaro genom omorganisationen av Sverige programmet har förstärkts på kommunal och landstingsnivå



Mål 2009-2012

Medlemssiffran ligger på en stabil nivå jämfört med december 2008.



Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Antal medlemmar 2010 är 80 143 (2008: 88 086)

Avvikelser

- Nettomedlemmar minskade under 2010.

Mål 2009-2012

Rädda Barnens utbildningar har gott renommé och är efterfrågade bland våra målgrupper som arbetar med barn.

Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Rädda Barnen bedriver extern utbildningsverksamhet utifrån Sverigeprogrammets prioriterade områden.
- RB erbjuder utbildning inom 14 olika områden
- Under 2009-2010 har RB genomfört 38 uppdragsutbildningar samt 8 öppna utbildningsdagar runt om i Sverige
- Rädda Barnen har utbildat/informerat 1 500 elever, 340 föräldrar och 2 500 yrkesverksamma under 2010.
- RB utbildar också utbildare som i sin tur når stora målgrupper.



Mål 2009-2012

Rädda Barnen har bidragit till att alla barn har rätt till vård och behandling. *(Fokus i målet ligger på papperslösa barn och diskrimineringsaspekten)*



Exempel på resultat 2009-2012

- Regering har tillsatt en utredning som ska se över frågan om papperslösas barns rätt till vård och behandling. RB sitter med i referensgruppen för utredningen.
- RB har genom sitt arbete bidragit till att kommunens socialnämnd istället för vårdnadshavare kommer att avgöra om barnets rätt till vård vid konflikt mellan föräldrarna.
- Ett antal kommuner har efter påtryckning från RB säkerställt att även ensamkommande flyktingbarn har fått tillgång till BUP.

Mål 2009-2012

Ensamkommande barn och barn i familj har fått ett förbättrat mottagande och möjlighet att återförenas med sin familj.



Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Checklista skickade till drygt 100 kommuner, och totalt 182 politiker kontaktades under valrörelsen, vilket bidrog till ett större fokus på ensamkommande flyktingbarn på det lokala planet.
- RB stoppade ett lagförslag om försörjningskrav vid anhörginvandring beträffande barn.
- Antalet kommuner som tar emot ensamkommande flyktingbarn har på ett år ökat från 113 till 196.
- Antal barn som vistas i transitboende har under ett år minskat från 773 till 573 barn.

Mål 2009-2012

Barn oavsett härkomst som är i behov av samhällets stöd har fått stärkt stöd och bättre skydd.



Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Checklista skickad till drygt 100 kommuner, och totalt 182 politiker kontaktades under valrörelsen, vilket bidragit till ett större fokus på ensamkommande flyktingbarn på lokal nivå.
- RB har tagit fram en rapport “Oklart uppdrag”, som påtalar brister gällande godmansuppdraget och som ger rekommendationer för att stärka stödet och skyddet för ensamkommande flyktingbarn. Rekommendationer gäller både svenska myndigheter och EU nivå.
- RB har bidragit till att fler kommuner genomför utbildning av godmän och att utbildningen fått högre kvalitet.
- KD och MP ställt sig bakom kravet på god man inom 24 timmar.

Mål 2009-2012

Rädda Barnen har utvecklat sitt föräldrastöd och stödjer föräldrar över hela landet.



Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- RB har i sitt föräldrastöds arbete etablerat kontakt med föräldrar i samtliga storregioner och arbetar tillsammans med dem för barns rättigheter, vilket sker inom ramen för förortssatsningen.
- Genom decentralisering av Centrum för Barn och Ungdomar når RB föräldrar och barn över hela landet.
- Utvecklat och utbildat socialtjänstmän i metoden BIFF. Metoden har bidragit till ett bättre och mer utvecklat stöd till föräldrar som befinner sig i konflikt.
- Under 2010 har RB nått nya målgrupper av föräldrar såsom pappor och idrottsföräldrar.

Mål 2009-2012

Det finns politiska beslut i linje med Rädda Barnens minimikrav gällande social myndigheters tillsyn samt arbete med barns rättigheter.



Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- RB har påverkat sociala myndigheters tillsynsverksamhet gällande barn i samhällsvård t ex när det gäller att öka frekvensen på tillsyn, krav på att tala direkt och enskilt till barn, samt att säkra att barnen får egna kontaktpersoner.
- RB har bidragit till att Socialtjänstlagen tydliggör att Socialtjänsten har rätt att tala med barn utan vårdnadshavares tillstånd.
- Genom RB:s påverkansarbete (både genom utbildning och studier) så har Socialtjänsten inom ett antal kommuner tydligare börjat arbeta med barn som rymmer.



Mål 2009-2012

Internetindustrin har påverkats att själva rekrytera personal som granskar den egna verksamheten samt aktivt söker tekniska lösningar för att göra Internet säkrare och mer tryggt för barn och ungdomar.

Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Inom det av försäkringsbolaget If sponsrade projektet ”Private Property” – Om barns och ungas utsatthet på nätet, har RB under 2009-2010 stärkt kapaciteten för att göra Internet säkrare och mer tryggt för barn och ungdomar i cirka 40 skolor, 10 000 elever, 1 800 lärare och 1000 föräldrar.
- RB har medverkat i dreamhack och informerat kring säkrare och tryggare internet.

Avvikelser

- Enligt verksamhetsplan 2011 kommer detta mål prioriteras bort, eftersom det finns andra aktörer som arbetar med frågan på ett effektivt sätt.

Tema – Barnets rätt till trygghet och skydd

Sub-tema – Skydd mot fysisk och förnedrande behandling

Mål 2009-2012

Det finns en av regeringen antagen handlingsplan, med konkreta insatser för hur barnmisshandel i Sverige ska minska.



OT

Exempel på resultat 2009-2012

- På nationell nivå och i 50 kommuner, spridda över samtliga storregioner, har Rädda Barnen bedrivit påverkansarbete och uppmärksammat barnmisshandel.
- Ett antal insatser har genomförts för att påverka regeringen kring insatser mot barnmisshandel . Exempel på påverkansarbete är:
 - Kartläggning över handläggningstider för barn som utsatts för våld
 - Kriterier för barnahus
 - Film med TV3 kring barnmisshandel
 - Fördjupningsstudie kring barns erfarenheter av våld i hemmet och kontakt med myndigheter.
- RB har bidragit till att fler barnahus har öppnat i Sverige (22 stycken barnahus finns 2010).



Mål 2009-2012

Centrum för barn och ungdomar i kris har kartlagt tre nya grupper av barn som far illa och där samhällets stöd är otillräckligt.

Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Följande grupper har kartlagts under 2009-2010 för att identifiera om barnen får det stöd som de behöver, eller om RB behöver stärka sina insatser mot dessa målgrupper:
 - Romska barn
 - Barn på kvinnojour
 - Barn i vårdnadstvist
 - Ensamkommande barn

Mål 2009-2012

Rädda Barnen bedriver eget anti-mobbingsarbete med tydliga krav på skolorna och som engagerar medlemmar i alla storregioner.



Exempel på resultat 2009-2010

- Stärkt kapaciteten och höjt kompetensen inom medlemsrörelsen för att arbeta med anti-mobbing frågor och tydliggjort kopplingen mellan anti-mobbing frågor och inflytande frågor.
- Etablerat samverkan och verksamhet med idrottsrörelsen med inriktning mot diskriminering och anti-mobbing.

Mål 2009-2012

Alla barn som bor i Sverige har lagstadgad rätt och effektiv tillgång till utbildning oavsett deras rättsliga ställning. (Fokus på papperslösas barn, samt barn med funktionshinder)



Exempel på resultat 2009-2012

- Regeringen tillsatte en utredning (2009) kring papperslösas barn rätt till utbildning. MP och Alliansen har kommit överens i denna fråga och RB:s bedömning är att lagförslag om papperslösas rätt till utbildning kommer antas av Riksdagen under strategiperioden.

Avvikelser

- Barn med funktionshinder kommer fortfarande inte ha rätt att välja skola på samma villkor som andra barn, enligt den nya skollagen. Rädda Barnen kommer dock fortsätta sitt påverkansarbete om rätten till kvalitativ utbildning även för barn med funktionshinder.

Mål 2009-2012

Skolverket har tydliga sanktionsmöjligheter gentemot skolor som inte följer skollagen gällande barn i behov av särskilt stöd.

OT

Exempel på resultat 2009-2012

- RB har bidragit till att sanktionsmöjligheter gentemot skolor har stärkts genom utökade befogenheter och stärkt tillsyn genom Skolinspektionen (en ny myndighet).

Mål 2009-2012

Den nya skollagen innehåller minst tre av de förslag till förändringar som Rädda Barnen drivit.

OT

Exempel på resultat 2009-2012

- Skollagen innehåller tre förslag till förändringar som Rädda Barnen bedrivit, enligt tidigare rapportering.

Mål 2009-2012

Rädda Barnen bedriver samtalsgrupper för barn och unga i 100 kommuner.

AOT

Exempel på resultat 2009-2012

- Samtalsgrupper finns i 41 kommuner.

Avvikelser

- Ambitionen är att målet ska nås till 2012, men viss försening i genomförande finns.

LAM, MENA, EUR

Objective 2009-2012

- 1) Governments increasingly apply the UNCRC and other international and regional human rights instruments in legislation, policy making and implementation that contribute to the realisation of children’s rights.



Results 2009-2010

Policy change and Legal framework

- National coalitions organised promotional visits by CRC Committee members (in Paraguay, Uruguay, Ecuador, Guatemala, Brazil, Argentine) which resulted in improved implementation of concluding observations by State parties
- Due to SC advocacy three state programmes for education, nutrition and maternal and neonatal health in Peru got an substantial (15-50%) increase in their public budgets.
- The right of Roma children’s were included in the Roma statement to European Commission, partly as a result of SC advocacy

Capacity building

- Children through child-led organisations have taken active part in the implementation of the CRC and thereby taken steps towards the realization of children’s rights (LAM)
- Tool for measuring the implementation of the General Measures of Implementation (Art 4) developed and used in five countries in Europe (Sweden, Italy, Romania, UK and Lithuania)
- A model for child led monitoring documented (CRIC, EUR)

Objective 2009-2012

- 2) There are strong, sustainable and independent civil society organisations, including children’s organisations, holding governments accountable for respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of the child in emergencies as well as non-emergencies.



Results 2009-2010

Increased organizational capacity

- The capacity of selected child-led organisations have increased to advocate for their rights at regional and international level (MENA). As an example the Children’s parliament in Yemen has influenced policies and legislation.
- SC Romania has developed it’s organisational capacity and has recently been included as a strong member in Save the Children International (SCI) due to organizational capacity development offered by SCS.
- SC has substantially increased transfers to civil society organisation (30% in Kosovo and 40 % in regional program for Europe)
- Two national coalitions (Els, Chi) have concluded their organizational development capacity (OCD) process.

Civil society impact on decision makers

- A comparative study and cooperation with authorities and UNICEF has led to the issuing of 5 draft laws including revision of the penal law, children with disabilities, regulation of free and compulsory education, involvement of children in pornographic acts and child participation in organizations in Lebanon.

Objective 2009-2012

- 3) Organisations supported by SCS play a leading role based on a clear view on their role as watchdogs rather than service delivery actors. Their capacity in terms of applying a rights based approach is considerable and they have a substantial ability in terms of monitoring and advocating for the implementation of children’s rights. In doing so they apply themselves and advocate with others for girls’ and boys’ right to participate.



Results 2009-2010

Organisations applying a rights based approach

- Over 90% of SCS supported organizations apply a rights-based approach in their work. (LAM, MENA, Europe)
- Over 50% of SCS partners in Lebanon have increased child participation in their work and have started to use child led advocacy.
- Five partners have included child participation and non-discrimination in internal policies, procedures, structures and working methods. (LAM)
- Six partners have institutionalized children’s participation with policies and procedures. (LAM)

Global indicators

Percentage of SCS Core Partner organisations consistently applying CRP.

MENA : 60-100 %,

EUR:100%

LAM: N/a



Objective 2009-2012

- 4) All children, but with specific emphasis on vulnerable and excluded children, have considerably better access to primary quality education that supports the development of the respective child’s potential and self-esteem in an inclusive and child friendly environment.

Results 2009-2010

Through a combination of advocacy work and technical assistance SC together with partners have succeeded in obtaining structural improvements in policy and legal frameworks. A few examples:

- SC in Peru has influenced the Ministry for Education to include monitoring of children with disabilities and bilingual children in their directives for 2011.
- Ministry of Education in Yemen has agreed to SC suggestion to allow Internally Displaced Children (IDP) to enroll in host community schools. Over 4 000 IDP children have been enrolled in host schools in Sa’ada, in Yemen.
- In Lebanon the Ministry of Education has appointed a delegation working with SCS as lead to prepare an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) for the Ministry of Education.
- Save the Children in Kosovo (SCiK) inclusive education model has been adopted by the government as the basis of its Inclusive Education Strategy 2011–2016. Replication of the has been made in 11 municipalities across Kosovo.
- Kosovo has developed and adopted it’s first subject curriculum including the Roma language, history and culture for primary schools, as a result of advocacy work conducted by SCS and partners.
- 35 schools reaching more than 35 000 student in Yemen have received support to increase the quality of the education as well an improved physical environment (YE)

Global Indicator

Percentage of SC Sweden supported education institutions with plans and procedures in place for how children from marginalised groups or in vulnerable situations are included in education.

MENA: 100% (occupied Palestine territory), 62% (Yemen), 7% (Lebanon)

EUR: 100% (Kosovo), 77% (regional programme)

LAM: 55% (regional programme)

Objective 2009-2012

- 5) Schools provide, in emergency and non-emergency situations, a safe and protective environment free from any kind of physical and/or humiliating punishment.



Results 2009-2010

Policy and Legal framework

- Advocacy from SC and partners resulted in a law proposal on banning corporal punishment in Brazil, with the endorsement by President Lula. The Multilateral organisation MERCOSUR has also recognised the work carried out in Brazil and expressed its will to work on banning PHP in all countries in South America.

Capacity building

- In Yemen, 38 school managers and teachers have been trained on CRC, child protection and inclusive education.
- 20 Schools in the Baltic countries developed action plans against bullying and violence in schools



Objective 2009-2012

- 6) Children are increasingly participating in the monitoring of their own school environment and influence decisions that affect this environment.

Results 2009-2010

Students monitoring and influence

- 100% of the schools targeted by SC in Yemen have active student councils and have received CRC trainings, and have thereby increased capacity to monitor their school environment.
- In 55 schools in Peru, children’s participation is promoted in decisions that could affect them. In three regions in Peru, over 6 000 students advocated with authorities to implement the right to education for all.
- 60 children in the city of Medellin (Colombia) who attended the political education school replicated the lessons learned on rights and how to address them, through audiovisual media.
- More than 7 700 children in Gaza participated in child led community initiatives

Global indicator

Percentage of school management committees in SC Sweden supported schools with consistent participation of children.

LAM: 44% (regional Programme)

MENA : 100% (occupied Palestine territory), 70%, (Yemen), 7% (Lebanon)

EUR: 0% (regional Programme), 66% (Kosovo)



Objective 2009-2012

- 7) All children benefit from national and local rights based child protection systems, based on legal framework, policy and integrated and comprehensive services. Systems are guided by the principles of the best interest of the child, child participation, non-discrimination, survival and development and prevent and respond to violence against and abuse, neglect and exploitation of children in all settings.

Results 2009-2010

Towards Policy and legal framework improvements

- The Albanian government approved a law on Child Protection, after advocacy work conducted by SCS partners.
- Advocacy activities conducted by SC partner Child Rights Centre in Moldova resulted in the development of a National Plan of Action at the Ministry of Education.
- The Ministry of Education in Ukraine decided to undertake a study on bullying in all schools following Women Consortium of Ukraine (partner of SCS) study that covered 12 schools.
- A municipal policy for children has become a budget priority in the local government’s plan for 2011 in Ceará , Brazil.
- A Child Protection Strategy was developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs in occupied Palestine territory, the strategy includes SCS child protection priorities.
- SCS is supporting the Lebanese government in the new draft of a child protection law (law 422) ensuring that children who have committed crimes may avoid jail, and instead be helped to reintegrate into the society.

Training and capacity building

- All countries in MENA region sent representatives to a workshop conducted together with the Arab league on corporal punishment. Work is on-going at all levels.
- Around 3 000 parliamentarians and stakeholders on national level in Estonia and Lithuania are informed about bullying in schools and its consequences (EUR).

Objectives 2009-2012

- 8) Children involved in or affected by armed conflict, natural disasters or other emergency situations benefit from specific, appropriate and well coordinated child protection measures provided by governments, civil society and international organizations involved in humanitarian actions.



Result 2009-2010

Preparedness

- 9 countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Cuba, Chile, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Dominican Republic) have included child protection in emergency response.
- 4 countries (Chile, Haiti, Colombia, Bolivia) have implemented child friendly spaces in their response to emergencies with support from SC.
- 56 schools in four countries (Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Cuba) have a School Plan for Emergencies
- Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms have been set up in 28 CBOs across the Gaza Strip, forming a Child Protection Network. Members of the Child Protection Network submit monthly reports on child rights violations which have been reported over the month to SCS.

Response

- Over 16 000 conflict affected children in Yemen are supported in Child Friendly Spaces and in School.
- Almost 16 000 children had access to protection services through the family centers in Gaza
- Children (1 050) reached in emergency response in Albania

Objective 2009-2012

- 10) Fewer children are affected by armed conflicts or natural disasters through governments' and civil society organisations' better preparedness and preventive work.



Results 2009-2010

Local and Central Government

- SCS involved in regional coordination groups for preparedness ensuring focus on child rights in emergency.
- The education sector in Benin and Bolivia, has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP)
- National Secretariat for Children in Chile has trained their staff on Child Protection with support from SC and a local partner (ACHNU).
- A local partner (CRE) in cooperation with National Civil Defence Services trained 465 teachers on Education in Emergencies: El Salvador (20), Chile (200), Bolivia (220) and Nicaragua (25).
- School Emergency Plans are implemented within the Emergency Preparedness DIPECHO projects in Bolivia, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Civil Society

- All regions have supported partners with capacity development to ensure better preparedness
- Key partners in Lebanon have been trained on concepts and approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction and to the minimum standards on Education in Emergency's (INEE)
- Partners in Latin America (Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Chile, Colombia) have included protection activities in their plans of action to respond to emergencies. In addition, these Non-Government Organizations have advocated for National Child Protection System.
- Emergency Preparedness Plans (EPP) have been developed in Kosovo.

LAM

- *Haiti* - SC support was provided to up to 7 000 children. This included safe access to schools and provision of income generating activities to families.
- *Chile* – Support to response activities after the earthquake, focused mainly on Protection and Education related activities.
- *Colombia* – Support to response activities during flooding. Response included support to the establishment of CFS and to the provision of training of local authorities to establish mechanisms for reporting abuses and exploitation.

EUR

- *Albania* - About 1 050 children reached by the emergency response in Albania. The support included rehabilitation of schools and provision of sports and recreational activities.

MENA

- *Yemen* - Over 16 000 conflict affected children are supported through CFS and work in School CFS put in place during emergency situations. Capacity building on CFS in the region.
- *Occupied Palestine territory* – 15 989 children had access to protection services through the family centres in Gaza. Child and Family Centres established with partners in Gaza taking on tasks from CFS (rehabilitation, psychosocial support etc)
- *Lebanon* - Iraqi children affected by emergency gained access to education settings.

SEAP and SCA

Objective 2009-2012

- 1) Governments increasingly apply the UNCRC and other international and regional human rights instruments in legislation, policy making and implementation that contribute to the realization of children’s rights.



Results 2009-2010

Policy and Legal Framework

- Child Protection Act 2010 adopted in Khyber province, reaching 779 children directly (+ 5 453 individuals indirectly), and paving the way for similar bills in other provinces. (Pakistan)

Capacity of Civil Society

- First alternative report on CRC prepared by a coalition of 56 civil society organization and presented in Geneva. (Afghanistan)
- Civil Society organizations has been provided with a tool for state budget analysis and allocation for the realization of children’s rights. (Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka)
- Asia coalition has given priority to advocacy around the CRC complaint mechanism in their respective countries in order to gain government support at global level. (8 countries in the region)

Objective 2009-2012

- 2) There are strong, sustainable and independent civil society organisations, including children’s organisations, holding governments accountable for respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of the child in emergencies as well as non-emergencies.



Results 2009-2010

- 52 Shuras (local councils) have strategic plans for how to strengthen the organizational structure of community based organizations to ensure a child rights focus. (Afghanistan)
- 9 children's groups have the strength to influence the CRC monitoring and reporting, collaborating with adult organizations and network with other organizations in the region. (SEAP).
- Alternative CRC reporting based on child rights programming and consultative processes was carried out in 5 countries in the region. (Hong Kong, Cambodia, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia)
- SCS has developed OCD/monitoring plans for core partners. (SEAP)



Objectives 2009-2012

- 3) Organisations supported by SCS play a leading role based on a clear view on their role as watchdogs rather than service delivery actors. Their capacity in terms of applying a rights based approach is considerable and they have a substantial ability in terms of monitoring and advocating for the implementation of children’s rights. In doing so they apply themselves and advocate others for girls’ and boys’ right to participate.

Results 2009-2010

Policy and Legal framework

- Through networking for policy change SCS contributed to the review of the National Child Policy and Children’s Act in Bangladesh.
- National and regional human rights civil society and ASEAN are influenced by the SC supported Child Rights Convention ASIA Coalitions in discussions about submissions to relevant regional bodies and processes (SEAP)
- Perspectives of children on the situation of and responses to violence against children (VAC) in Thailand are incorporated in policy recommendations to the government.

Civil Society Capacity

- SCS has strengthened the capacity of partner organizations in the child safeguarding protocol which has increased their understanding of child protection and child participation in their work. (SEAP)
- Approx. 4 000 children and adults are aware of child rights and the benefits of the positive discipline approach through trainings and forums by SC and local partners. (SEAP)
- SC and partners organised and held a parallel ASEAN Children’s Forum. (SEAP)
- SC conducted 3 regional consultations on alternative reporting with 107 NGO’s participation. (SEAP)

Global indicators

Percentage of SCS Core Partner organisations consistently applying CRP.

SEAP: 100%

SCA: N/a

Objective 2009-2012

- 4) All children, but with specific emphasis on vulnerable and excluded children, have considerably better access to primary quality education that supports the development of the respective child’s potential and self-esteem in an inclusive and child friendly environment.



Results 2009-2010

Strengthened Civil Society

- 361 children with disabilities and 87 children of minority groups are integrated into formal schools. (Afghanistan)
- 450 teachers provide rights based and quality education in an inclusive, child friendly environment in 30 schools. (Afghanistan)
- More than 16 714 children in target areas have access to improved quality and inclusive education in government and community based schools. (Afghanistan)
- Community based education management and information system implemented in 30 target communities. (Pakistan)
- Increased capacity of teachers in the informal education system, in for example accelerated learning, classroom management and pedagogy. (Bangladesh)
- In a survey covering SCS supported schools in the region 98% of parents and 96% of children interviewed have noticed a change in the cultural sensitivity of the school and felt that their school had improved in the last year. (SEAP)

Global Indicator

Percentage of SC Sweden supported education institutions with plans and procedures in place for how children from marginalised groups or in vulnerable situations are included in education.

SEAP: 100%

SCA: N/a

Objective 2009-2012

- 5) Schools provide, in emergency and non-emergency situations, a safe and protective environment free from any kind of physical and/or humiliating punishment.



Results 2009-2010

- Peace education has been mainstreamed in 3 countries using the expertise and success of the Nepal programme. (Pakistan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka)
- Government Primary Teacher Training Institutions in the working area are aware of methods to avoid physical and humiliating punishment in the classrooms. (Bangladesh)
- Positive student discipline has been integrated into teacher training in Mongolia, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Thailand and Philippines.
- 38 people (of which 24 female) participated in regional training of trainers on positive discipline in everyday teaching from 8 countries in the region. (SEAP)

Objectives 2009-2012

- 6) Children are increasingly participating in the monitoring of their own school environment and influence decisions that affect this environment.



Result 2009-2010

- All target schools in Cambodia and Laos implement school development plans with participation of children. (SEAP)
- 40 student councils established in Afghanistan, where children are able to express their ideas.
- Child clubs have been extensively supported by SCS in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- 50% of SCS supported schools established school management committees with consistent participation of children. (SEAP)

Global indicator

Percentage of school management committees in SC Sweden supported schools with consistent participation of children.

SEAP: Regional programme 50%

SCA : N/a

Objectives 2009-2012

- 7) All children benefit from national and local rights based child protection systems, based on legal framework, policy and integrated and comprehensive services. Systems are guided by the principles of the best interest of the child, child participation, non-discrimination, survival and development and prevent and respond to violence against and abuse, neglect and exploitation of children in all settings.



Result 2009-2010

Policy and Legal Framework

- In Afghanistan, SC and government developed a joint action plan on child rights and child protection, and child protection committees were established in 8 provinces and linked to provincial CPAN
- The Child Protection Centre in Balochistan (Pakistan), earlier supported by SCS, has been officially recognized and institutionalized within the Police Department and thereby strengthening the Juvenile Justice system

Strengthened Civil Society

- SCS successfully chaired SACG (a regional network) and supported the establishment of SAIEVAC (South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children). SAIEVAC strategic plan was endorsed by all 8 member States.
- During the reporting period, 279 community groups were organized in 140 villages to protect children engaged in cotton labor from abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect. (Pakistan)
- The SCS supported film (“Latus”) about physical punishment, won price in New York film festival, thereby creating the opportunity to popularise the campaign in the Philippines. The story is based on the real lives of children who are supported by SC partner, and the children themselves are participating .
- About 4 000 children and adults are aware of child rights and the benefits of a positive discipline approach through trainings and forums by SC and the local partners, by using mobile theatres promoting positive discipline. (Thailand)

Objective 2009-2012

- 8) Children involved in or affected by armed conflict, natural disasters or other emergency situations benefit from specific, appropriate and well coordinated child protection measures provided by governments, civil society and international organizations involved in humanitarian actions.



Results 2009-2010

- In Pakistan, SC supported about 13 500 flood affected children through psychosocial rehabilitation and establishment of Child Friendly Spaces.
- Specific emphasis has been made at a regional level on the participation of children in emergency preparedness through documenting best practices in Child Led Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka
- In Myanmar, SC supported the education response following cyclone Giri. Almost 1800 affected children will be reached by support to schooling materials, repair and rehabilitation of 15 damaged schools etc.

Objective 2009-2012

- 10) Fewer children are affected by armed conflicts or natural disasters through governments' and civil society organisations better preparedness and preventive work.



Results 2009-2010

- Children's participation has been recognised in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by communities and local official sin working areas in Thailand.
- 5 500 children reached through Child Led Disaster Risk Reduction work, they are better prepared to cope with natural disasters and are actively involved in communities' plans/actions. (SEAP)
- Emergency Preparedness Plans completed in Thailand. (SEAP)
- Disaster Risk Reduction integrated in educational plans in Afghanistan. (SCA)
- All Emergency Preparedness Plans for all countries are completed and have marginalized children in focus. (SCA)

Emergency Response

SCA

- *Pakistan* - SC provided support reached 13 500 flood affected children through psychosocial rehabilitation and establishment of CFS. SC identified 33 missing and 34 especially vulnerable children. 4 children were reunited with their families. Children's kits, personal development kits and hygiene kits were distributed to a total of 4 000 children.
- *India* - SCS supported emergency response following flooding due to a rare "cloudburst" with 20 tents for temporary schools, reaching 475 children. Other types of support reached more than 3 000 families.
- *Mongolia* - SC supported the work to protect the health and well-being of about 14 000 vulnerable children against the threat posed by extreme weather conditions in Mongolia.

SEAP

- *Philippines* - SC response to typhoon Megi in the Philippines is ongoing and will ensure access to psychosocial and learning activities covering affected children in two municipalities.
- *Myanmar* - SC put in place an education response following cyclone Giri, which struck Myanmar in October 2010. The overall goal of the project is to provide 1 778 children affected by the cyclone access to quality education. Support will be used for schooling materials, repair and rehabilitation of 15 damaged schools etc.
- *Thailand* - SCS responded to heavy rainfall, causing widespread flooding in Northeastern Thailand. Activities included distribution of education and hygiene kits (2 000 children targeted), establishing Children Camps for 200 children (target) in 4 districts (target) to provide psychosocial support.

ECAF, SAF, WAF

Objective 2009-2012

- I) Governments increasingly apply the UNCRC and other international and regional human rights instruments in legislation, policy making and implementation that contribute to the realization of children’s rights.



Results 2009-2010

Policy and Legal Framework

- SCS consistently advocates directly and through partners for legal reforms for children’s rights and national reporting to international bodies. Results in 2010 :
 - Child Act was endorsed in Sudan
 - Adoption of a Children’s Act in Guinea, and advocacy conducted for the national committee to be more active
 - Law against trafficking adopted and a draft Child Rights Act produced in Niger
 - Ratification of the Convention related to the Rights of Persons with disabilities in Senegal
- SCS and supported partners consistently advocate and provide technical assistance for governments to report to the UNCRC & ACERWC. In 2010 the following countries submitted reports :
 - The states of Guinea and Togo submitted CRC reports
 - The state of Senegal submitted first report to ACERWC
 - Sudan submitted reports to UNCRC and ACERWC
- Ethical guidelines on how media should portray Children and Child Rights have been endorsed by Independent Newspaper Group in South Africa, the guidelines were produced by a SC partner.
- National budgets for education have increased by between 2 and 5% in Botswana, Swaziland and Zambia, partly as a result of dialogue between SC partners and Governments.

Objective 2009-2012

- 2) There are strong, sustainable and independent civil society organisations, including children’s organisations, holding governments accountable for respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of the child in emergencies as well as non-emergencies.



Results 2009-2010

- Child Rights Coalitions in eight countries in West Africa have been strengthened in their capacity to monitor child rights and human rights and achieved concrete results through advocacy on e.g. legislation, policies and programmes.
- A civil society network on child rights and the African Charter was established in Rwanda.
- A West African Union of child rights coalitions was created and pan-African networking between child rights actors has been strengthened. (WAF).
- CSO in Kenya show ownership in reporting and monitoring conventions (ECAAF)
- Despite the new NGO legislation in Ethiopia SCS has been able to build the capacity of partners on Child Rights issues. (ECAAF)
- Imali Network in Southern Africa has increased capacity for advocacy from sharing experiences and ideas with LAM, through undertaking a tour to two South American countries.
- A comprehensive report on child rights in the media written by RICAE and used to sensitize the journalists in Côte d’Ivoire on the protection of children and the best interest of the child

Objective 2009-2012

- 3) Organisations supported by SCS play a leading role based on a clear view on their role as watchdogs rather than service delivery actors. Their capacity in terms of applying a rights based approach is considerable and they have a substantial ability in terms of monitoring and advocating for the implementation of children’s rights. In doing so they apply themselves and advocate others for girls’ and boys’ right to participate.



Results 2009-2010

- A national child rights coalition in Senegal advocated and succeeded in having children’s rights in the Senegalese socio-economic and cultural development plan Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. (WAF)
- 385 child clubs established in Zambia. (SAF)
- Supported 91 child clubs on child protection and child rights. (ECAF)

Global indicators

Percentage of SCS Core Partner organisations consistently applying Child Rights Programming (CRP)

SAF: 100%

ECAF: 40-50 %

WAF: 33-100%



Objective 2009-2012

- 4) All children, but with specific emphasis on vulnerable and excluded children, have considerably better access to primary quality education that supports the development of the respective child’s potential and self-esteem in an inclusive and child friendly environment.

Results 2009-2010

Reach out

- In Côte d’Ivoire 14 020 children got access to education for the first time, and 50 primary schools were equipped in accordance with standards for disabilities as a result of SCS supported work. (WAF)
- In Northern Sudan 16 000 boys and girls got access to grade one and improved school environment, as a result of construction and rehabilitation of class room. (ECAAF)
- 1 282 teachers (49% of teachers in SCS supported schools) in Northern Sudan were trained in participatory methods and non violent classroom management. (ECAAF)

Advocacy and policy change

- Through joint advocacy efforts within the SC Alliance the Ethiopian government included a plan to enhance implementation of inclusive education program in their next five year plan related to Education. (ECAAF)
- In Senegal, Gambia and Burkina Faso, a large social movement is advocating for the right to access and complete basic education for all children.
- In Burkina Faso, the Ministry of Education is ready to submit a draft law aimed at protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, partly thanks to dialogue and advocacy work of SC partners.

Global Indicator

Percentage of SC Sweden supported education institutions with plans and procedures in place for how children from marginalised groups or in vulnerable situations are included in education.

ECAF: 50% (Kenya), 62% (Ethiopia)

SAF: 100% (regional programme)

WAF: 100% (Côte d’Ivoire)

Objective 2009-2012

- 5) Schools provide, in emergency and non-emergency situations, a safe and protective environment free from any kind of physical and/or humiliating punishment.



Results 2009-2010

Policy changes

- Teacher code of conduct adapted in all SC supported schools in Côte d'Ivoire.
- In Côte d'Ivoire there was an official launch of the decree banning physical and/or humiliating punishment in school.
- In Khartoum state in Sudan, it was decided on a decree that ban corporal punishment in all primary schools.

Reach out on capacity and training

- 359 teachers in Côte d'Ivoire have been trained to improve teaching methods in child participation and positive discipline methods .
- In Senegal, 22 teachers have been trained to improve teaching methods in child participation and positive discipline methods and partners set up a centre to provide support to parents with regards to alternatives to physical and/or humiliating punishment.
- Teachers in 25% of the SCS supported schools in Sudan have received trainings on alternatives to corporal punishment, CRC, child protection and child participation.

Objective 2009-2012

- 6) Children are increasingly participating in the monitoring of their own school environment and influence decisions that affect this environment.



Results 2009-2010

Capacity building of Children’s clubs

- In Côte d’Ivoire, 637 members of Children’s Clubs were trained on how to participate in schools and non-formal education centres.
- 188 schools (or 67% of SCS supported schools) in northern Sudan have school representative councils with more than 2 500 members. About 1 300 of these have received training on CRC and child participation.
- Children’s Clubs in Senegal carried out activities and have directly reached over 6 000 children with sensitization messages on violence against children in schools and communities.

Other Capacity building

- 220 schools in northern Sudan (79% of the SC supported schools) have Parent and Teachers Associations in place and are actively engaged in implementation of day to day running of the schools.
- In Côte d’Ivoire children participated in preparing and distributing information on physical/humiliating punishment:
 - 60 awareness messages were developed by children in the country
 - 10 children hosted 2 radio programmes in Bouaké and Yamoussoukro

Global indicator

Percentage of school management committees in SC Sweden supported schools with consistent participation of children.

ECAF: 62% (Ethiopia), 20% (Kenya), 67% (Northern Sudan)

SAF : 100% (Zambia)

WAF: 100% (Côte d'Ivoire)



Objective 2009-2012

- 7) All children benefit from national and local rights based child protection systems, based on legal framework, policy and integrated and comprehensive services. Systems are guided by the principles of the best interest of the child, child participation, non-discrimination, survival and development and prevent and respond to violence against and abuse, neglect and exploitation of children in all settings.

Results 2009-2010

Strengthening national child protection systems

- The system mapping and analysis in (Senegal, Niger, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire) has contributed to build a common understanding among national stakeholders of their child protection system and areas to strengthen.
- A new research manual was edited to improve the methodology and implementation of the inter-agency mapping of NCPS in West and Central Africa.

Changes in Legal Framework & policy, due to advocacy from SC partners

- Resolution to budget towards abolishing female genital mutilation in Mali
- An inter-agency report on school-based violence in West and Central Africa was published
- There is a Ban on Corporal Punishment in Kenya, Khartoum State (education), Zambia, (education)
- The thematic area of Child Protection has been included in the Ethiopian Police University training curricula (ET)

Involvement of Child and Youth organization

- More than 3 014 child workers benefited from peer-to-peer counselling and found alternatives to their challenges. This service provided in public places (e.g. markets) and to families has also allowed to refer 'children on the move' who needed special assistance.



Objective 2009-2012

- 8) Children involved in or affected by armed conflict, natural disasters or other emergency situations benefit from specific, appropriate and well coordinated child protection measures provided by governments, civil society and international organizations involved in humanitarian actions.

Results 2009-2010

Child Participation

- More children were provided with family tracing and reunification in Kenya. The establishment of six child protection committees in the project areas increased awareness on these issues.
- In Cote d’Ivoire 600 children have joined life skills sessions, with 150 of them being survivors or at high risk of being affected by gender based violence (GBV) or female genital mutilation (FGM).
- The establishment of child friendly spaces in Kenya (in SC project areas) resulted in a 30 % increase of marginalized children accessing protection services.

Military

- Community-based child protection structures including child-led organisations have significantly contributed to the reintegration efforts of children affected by armed conflict by working against separations, recruitment and violence and also by developing local contingency plans, for example in Sierra Leone and Guinea.
- Sierra Leone, Ghana and Liberia authorities have now committed to incorporate child rights and child protection into military curricula.
- The AU Peace and Security Department pre-deployment training included child protection in emergencies, after dialogue and advocacy work of SC partner.



Objective 2009-2012

- 9) Duty bearers, primarily in Africa, mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS through comprehensive prevention and protection of children, including the discrimination of children and their families because of HIV and AIDS .

Results 2009-2010

Policy and legal framework

- Revised HIV pediatric treatment guidelines ratified in Feb 2010 in South Africa.
- Revised draft national HIV/AIDS policy in place in Zambia, in order to ensure children's universal access to prevention, treatment, and care.

Training and capacity

- 3 000 children reached with Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) information in Zambia.
- More than 100 school children in Senegal increased capacity to protect themselves against HIV
- Pan-African project on building service delivery NGOs capacity on sexuality, gender & SRHR.
- About 70 representatives of partner organisations coming from all three SC-regions in Africa, have been trained to communicate on sexuality, gender and SRHR issues.

Objective 2009-2012

- 10) Fewer children are affected by armed conflicts or natural disasters through governments' and civil society organizations better preparedness and preventive work.



Results 2009-2010

- SC better prepared to respond to emergencies due to the development of a Emergency Preparedness Plan in the whole region.
- All SCS staff have knowledge on emergency preparedness, rapid assessment and case monitoring (IC)
- In Cote d'Ivoire partners have developed and implemented local Emergency Preparedness Plans while children disseminated awareness messages on violence against children in emergencies, family separations and recruitment through radio channels targeting parents, administrative authorities and candidates to the president election.

Emergency response

WAF

Niger – In the food crisis reaching up to 40 000 children aged under two years per month with feeding rations. Enabled 191 921 children aged under five years and 3 204 pregnant or lactating women to benefit from a free health consultation. Diagnosed and treated 98 606 children suffering from malaria and responded to outbreaks of cholera in all of our programme areas. Conducted an assessment of child protection and begun establishing child protection as a new sector of the programme

ECAF

Kenya - A total of 7 700 household kits were procured and pre-positioned ahead of the anticipated rains arriving in north-east Kenya. The kits were split between Dadaab, Elwak, Wajir and Habaswein and stored for use had there been significant flooding in late 2009.