

STRENGTHENING COLLECTIVE EFFORTS TO MAKE AFRICA A BETTER PLACE FOR CHILDREN

**A Report of the 5th CSO Forum held on 22nd to 25th November 2011,
Addis Ababa - Ethiopia**



Fifth CSO Forum Participants, November 22 – 24, 2011, Addis Ababa

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 5th CSO Forum was remarkable in many ways - first, the overall theme, 'One Voice for Children in Crisis' captured the essence of a known but often under looked tragedy children in Africa face. It was a compelling call for all actors to speak as one to ameliorate the *extraordinary* difficulties children in crisis face. Secondly, the 5th CSO Forum presented a unique opportunity for members, partners and agencies to begin counting the gains or otherwise of the decade since the African common position on an Africa fit for Children was adopted. The CSO Forum thus looked at a decade of the ACERWC and associated processes, not only to reflect on the last 10 years, but also to begin building concrete actions around a Cairo +10 Agenda. Thirdly, the CSO Forum will remain remarkable for the three concrete outcomes that emerged from it: the recommendations to the ACERWC, a communiqué to state parties and more profoundly, a commitment that civil society made to themselves as part of a mutual accountability agenda.



The remarkable discussions and resolutions at the CSO Forum would not have been, had several actors not played their part. It is thus my pleasure to acknowledge the tremendous contribution of several agencies and individuals that made the 5th CSO Forum successful. First, I would like to thank all CSO Forum members for enthusiastically participating in the 5th CSO Forum. There was evidence of greater ownership of the Forum and its outcomes despite ongoing challenges that need redress. Second, I would like to thank the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of Children (ACERWC) for their unwavering support and collaboration with the Forum. The strong representation at the Forum of the ACERWC by its Chairperson Madam Agnes Kabore and her Vice Chairperson, Dr Benyam Dawit Mezmur, and the presence of Dr. Olawale Maiyegum from the Commission of Social Affairs at the African Union Commission was testimony of the cordial relationship the CSO Forum has created with key actors on the continent. Thirdly, I thank all facilitators, session chairs, and key speakers at the Forum who did a great job and contributed to the quality of discussions and ultimately forum outcomes. In the same vein, I thank the 5th CSO Forum Drafting Team comprising Violet Odala from ACPF, Abdul Kamokai from DCI, Paul Zinsou Fagnon from Plan International West Africa Regional Office and Arthur LAROK from the AfricaWide Movement for Children (AMC) who worked hard to have the three key outputs ready in time. As you will see in the annex, the resolutions are clear and well targeted. They simply require of us action! To the CSO Forum Secretariat and colleagues at the Africa Child Policy Forum, we thank you for the tremendous effort in putting together the logistics to make the meeting a success. To my colleagues on the CSO Forum Management Team - Sidikou Moussa, Manongo Mukambu, Edward Ouma and Josphat M. Mathe, I thank you for the strategic support and oversight to make the Forum a success. Finally to our donors and partners, we greatly appreciate your generosity in supporting this CSO Forum meeting and other connected processes.

As I conclude I would like to remind all members and stakeholders of the CSO Forum that a long journey lies ahead and while we celebrate the successes we have so far registered, including the quality of discussions at the 5th CSO Forum, we know all too well that it is action we take after such meetings that ultimately count most. While we look to decisive leadership of the Management Committee, it is important that CSO Forum members in their diversity, at individual and institutional levels positively use the CSO Forum space to advance the strategic and collective agenda and in particular act maturely and in the best interest of the Forum when we encounter alternative and divergent views from our own.

I wish all CSO Forum Members and Partners a truly rewarding success in 2012.

David Mugawe
Chair, CSO Forum Management Committee and,
Executive Director - The African Child Policy Forum (ACPF)



The CSO Forum Management Committee welcomes participants from North Africa and counts on their continued participation at future meetings.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACERWC	:	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of Children
ACPF	:	Africa Child Policy Forum
ACRWC	:	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children
AffC	:	African Fit for Children
AGM	:	Annual General Meeting
AMC	:	Africa Wide Movement for Children
ANCEFA	:	Africa Network Campaign for Education for All
AU	:	African Union
CBOs	:	Community Based Organisations
CCRDA	:	Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association
CF	:	CSO Forum
CONIDE	:	Coalition des Organisations Nigériennes des Droits de l'Enfant
CP	:	Children Participation
CR	:	Child Rights
CSO	:	Civil Society Organisation
DCI	:	Defense for Children International
DRC	:	democratic Republic of Congo
DDR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
EFA	:	Education for All
IHRDA	:	Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa
IPs	:	International Partners
MACR	:	Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility
MC	:	Management Committee
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	:	Non-governmental Organisations
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goals
RESA	:	Regional Office, Eastern and Southern Africa
SADC	:	Southern Africa Development Community
UN	:	United Nations
UNICEF	:	United National Children Education Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

...the CSO Forum has been such a blessing to the work of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of Children...

Mme Agnes Kabore, Chairperson - ACERWC

1.1 An Overview of the 5th CSO Forum

The 5th Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Forum took place between 22nd and 24th of November 2011 at the Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association (CCRDA), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Convened under the theme **“One Voice for Children in Crisis”** the 5th CSO Forum attracted over 80 participants drawn from all the 6 regions of the African continent. The 5th CSO Forum was graced with the presence of highly placed continental officials, most notably, Madam Agnes Kabore, the Chairperson of the ACERWC and her 2nd Vice Chairperson, as well as Ambassador Olawale Maiyegun, the Director, Social Affairs Department of the African Union Commission. The themes of the forum was informed by the realization that ‘while every child is vulnerable to different types of risks, due to difficult and often desperate living conditions, many children face **“extraordinary hardships”** and are therefore children in crisis – defined as short or long term conditions based on natural or man-made disasters.



From the array of crisis that children face ranging from sexual exploitation, hazardous labour, hunger, war, street life, violence, disability, imprisonment or lack of a primary care-giver. Focusing specifically on two out of several crisis conditions namely; child imprisonment and hunger, the 5th CSO Forum also featured a number of very important subjects ranging from internal CSO Forum matters such as its governance, a proposed liaison unit and related issues, to external issues such as the extent to which recommendations from the past CSO Forums have been implemented by the ACERWC, an assessment of progress in the last decade since the adoption of the African common position on an Africa fit for children, the progress and challenges faced by the ACERWC in executing their mandate and other thematic but topical issues such as Education of the African Child, the plight of children in the horn of Africa, child imprisonment, Justice and protection in Africa, child participation and capacity building of CSOs.

1.2 The Process and Key Outcomes

The 5th CSO Forum was considered a great success. The programme and process emphasized a good mix of key resource presentations, open plenary sessions and group discussions that engendered wider and deeper participation along themes such as child participation, child imprisonment, the Cairo +10 Agenda and guidelines for children in the justice system. Emphasis was on practitioner sharing and in-depth discussions which provided opportunities for learning, networking and sharing. The voices of children in extraordinarily difficult condition such as prisons were heard through a video documentary that evoked not just emotions but presented authentic voices of children, thereby enriching the Forum with real lifestyles from different parts of Africa. The quality of the discussions were remarkably higher than previous forums leading to very well targeted resolutions, recommendations and commitments by CSO Forum members themselves. The idea of mutual accountability was much more profound than in previous CSO Forums and Ann 3 which outlines commitments civil society made to themselves is good testimony to this important shift. Finally, embedded within the 5th CSO Forum deliberations were honest assessments of progress made since the 1st CSO Forum and this created a good premise to



ask critical questions about not just the nature of recommendations generated, but also the ability of the ACERWC to implement them - all informed by a report card presented on these issues. The exposure to the recently developed M&E Framework¹ for the African Common Position on an Africa fit for Children (AffC) turned out to be an important tool that Civil Society could use to track progress in their countries and foment debate on how accelerated action towards achieving commitments within the AffC can be attained.

The rest of this 5th CSO Forum report is structured along 5 broad but brief sections that reflect a deliberate attempt to cluster key topics. Immediately following this introduction, in Section 2 is a narrative on the Situation of the African child today, premised on the profound promises made to improve the condition of the African child in the last decade - promises that saw the initiation of several policy and institutional arrangements. This section asks the questions: How far have we come? And what have we achieved? It features an assessment of the 1st decade of the ACERWC and the Africa common position on AffC and concludes that gains have been modest at best and there is a long way to go. Section 3 then looks Thematic Issues discussed at the 5th Forum, including Education of the African Child, the crisis and response to the plight of children in the Horn of Africa, the sobbing matter of the situation of children in prison and finally the theory and practice of child participation.

This is then followed in Section 4 with a discussion of the governance and proposed establishment of a CSO Forum Liaison Unit informed by a commissioned study to help CSO Forum members make the necessary decision to have a mechanism through which the Forum can be more efficiently and effectively managed. Various options are considered and resolutions made. In Section 5 important conclusions and next steps informed by the discussions at the 5th Forum are illuminated. And finally in the annex, the three key outputs from the 5th CSO Forum are presented: recommendations of the 5th CSO Forum to the ACERWC; a Communiqué to State Parties and Governments and then Internal Commitments by CSO Forum Members. The annex also features a detailed list of participants at the CSO Forum with their contacts.

¹ The AU M&E Framework was developed with technical and financial support from the African Child Policy Forum (ACPF)

2. THE STATE OF AFRICAN CHILD TODAY: Reflecting on the Cairo +10 Commitments and Performance

2.1 A Brief Introduction

The last decade ending 2011 saw a plethora of high profile Policy and Institutional Arrangements put in place to uphold the rights of children, commit African Governments to do more to improve the lot of children in crisis and create on more conducive environment for the optimal growth and development of children in Africa. At the 5th CSO Forum, time was accorded to reflect on how far different stakeholders had come from the time the African Common Position on an Africa fit for Children was adopted. Informed by an address by the Chairperson of the Africa Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, Mme Agnes Kabore, the 2nd Vice Chairperson Benyam Dawit, a keynote address by Amb Olawale Maiyegun, the Director of the Social Affairs Department of the African Union Commission, an inventory of recommendations made from the 1st to 4th CSO Forum to the ACERWC and finally a presentation on a M&E framework for the AffC commitments, it was clear that while commendable progress had been made over the last decade, serious constraints were equally recorded and a much longer way lay ahead in the quest to secure dreams for the wellbeing of Africa's children. In the subsections below, a decade of the ACERWC is presented, an evaluation of the 1st decade of the AffC is done with commitments to a Cairo +10 Agenda and finally a comprehensive M&E framework to track commitments in the AffC is presented.

2.2 Decade of the ACERWC

Created in July 2001, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Wellbeing of the African Child's mandate as articulated in the African Charter on the Welfare of the Child is multifold and fairly generous, spanning critical areas such as receiving and acting on State Party Reports, issuing communications and following up emerging issues and investigations in countries where necessary. On all these fronts, only modest returns are visible as the mandate of the committee is greatly undercut by resource constraints. Timely reporting by State Parties remains a challenge while communication follow up and the investigations mandate suffer from outreach challenges by the committee.

Despite the above drawbacks though, the ACERWC has succeed in strengthening its partnership with other stakeholders as part of its promotional and protective mandates. Key promotional activities include commemoration of the Day of the Africa Child (DAC) a memorable day which every year focuses on a key theme and condition of the African child. The ACERWC has also variously engaged with organs such as the African Commission on Human Rights, the African Court, the Pan African Parliament, the Peace and Security Council and others. There have also been critical engagements with UN Agencies, most notably UNICEF, and Special Representatives of the UN Secretary General on Violence Against children (VAC). With Civil Society, a valuable partnership has been struck with initiatives such as CSO Forum and individual NGOs who often support the Committee on various activities that enable it carry out its mandate.

On the engagements with the CSO Forum, the 5th Forum was an opportunity to share findings from an exercise to establish how much of the CSO Forum recommendations from the 1st to 4th CSO Forum have been acted upon by the ACERWC. From the cumulative total of 61 recommendations made by the CSO Forum from its 1st to 4th meetings, 20 were fully implemented representing 33%, 3% were partially implemented, 5% not reported and 59% not implemented. The trends captured in the table below suggest there was a modest increase in

action on recommendations from the 1st to the 2nd CSO Forums, but a sharp decline in the last 2 CSO Forums with 80% of recommendations from the 4th CSO Forum not acted upon.

Trends

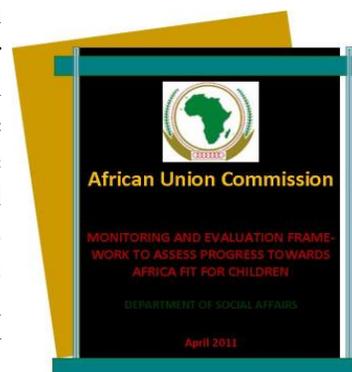
Status	1 st CF	2 ND CF	3 RD CF	4 TH CF
Fully Implemented	27.8%	33.3%	44%	20%
Partially Implemented	5.6%	6.7%	5.6%	0%
Not Implemented	5.6%	60%	50%	80%

While the CSO Forum Management Committee acknowledged the need for a deeper analysis of the reasons why there is a low uptake and implementation of CSO Forum recommendations by the ACERWC, a key lesson emphasized was the need for CSO Forum recommendations to be focused, prioritized, realistic and sometimes accompanied by some level of resources to enable the Committee take forward the recommendations. The other learning point was the realization that the CSO Forum should be wary of the backlog of the ACERWC and the many competing demands on its time amidst resource constraints and other challenges. It was thus agreed that future recommendations of the CSO Forum starting with the 5th Forum be fewer and sharper.

2.3 A Decade of AffC Commitments: Towards a Comprehensive M&E Framework to keep on track!

The year 2011 also marked 10 years since the adoption of the African Common Position on the an AffC, first adopted in Egypt in 2001 at the 1st Pan African Forum on Children. The AffC Commitments were anchored around 10 priority areas namely ‘Overall Framework; Enhancing Life Chances; Overcoming HIV/AIDS; Realising the Right to Education; Realising the Right to Protection; Participation of Youth and Children; Actions at all levels; International Partnership; Follow-up Actions and Monitoring; and Call to Action) to assist Member States in strengthening the rights and welfare of children in Africa. However, by the 2nd Pan African Forum in 2007, also in Egypt, it was clear that there was very poor performance recorded and thus the call for ‘accelerated action’. It was noted that member states had not implemented most of the priority areas and there was need for more action and commitment to improving lives of children.

The main outcome of the 2nd Pan African Forum was the Call for Accelerated Action to which Member States reaffirmed their commitment to the Plan of Action and other child related policy instruments such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Two key areas were identified as critical if the renewed commitments were to stand a chance: the *first* was the need for a comprehensive M&E framework so that state parties could be supported to track progress on a regular basis; and the *second* was harmful traditional practices in many African countries in relation to child protection and participation. Both these areas are addressed in a comprehensive M&E framework that was developed for the AU Commission with support from the Africa Child Policy Forum (ACPF).





The key Objectives of the M&E framework are to:

- Set benchmarks, evaluate progress, identify obstacles, share good practices and generate input to further enhance implementation and achieve the envisaged goals.
- Serve as a guideline to enhance national M&E efforts and expedite coordination and implementation.
- To facilitate reporting to relevant African Union organs such as the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare the Child

Components of the M&E Framework:

- a) Legislative and Policy Framework
- b) Institutional Framework
- c) Resource Mobilisation
- d) Enhancing Life Chances
- e) Over-coming HIV and AIDS
- f) Right to Education
- g) Right to Protection
- h) Right to Child Participation



Dr Johan Strijdom
 Department of Social Affairs (DSA)
 AU Commission

In his final remarks about the last decade of AffC commitments and what lies ahead, Dr Johan Strijdom from the Department of Social Affairs (DSA) at the AU Commission observed that the year 2012 would be critical as the Cairo +10 Agenda takes shape. The 3rd Pan African Forum on Children would receive for the first time country reports derived from the M&E Framework on the AffC.

3. THEMATIC ISSUES AT THE 5TH CSO FORUM

3.1 An Overview of the Thematic Issues

The 5th CSO Forum featured discussions and sharing around several thematic issues. Building on the overall theme of the forum ‘One Voice for Children in Crisis’ a number of topics and presentations were made from different angles, ranging from a sharing about an education of all campaign, the crisis and response to the plight of children in the Horn of Africa facing famine, the theme on child imprisonment and injustice in Africa, protection of children through litigation to more experimental sharing on child participation and capacity building for civil society. In all the presentations and discussions, there was evidence of commendable work by civil society but equally disturbing realities on the ground. Equating all the efforts as a drop in the ocean would not be unfair and the rallying call was for Civil Society, Governments and UN Agencies to do much more. Highlights of the different topics are presented in the sub sections below.

3.2 The Education for all Campaign

Starting off with a powerful quotation from a respected statesman, Nelson Mandela to the effect that ‘...education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to cause change’, the key presentation for this session from ANCEFA recounted the promise world leaders made in a global education summit in Dakar in 2000. Anchored around the rallying commitments to deliver on all the 6 Education for All (EFA) goals namely: ‘Early Childhood Care and Education, Universal Primary Education, Learning needs of young people, Adult Literacy, Gender Parity and finally a commitment to Quality Education, as well as the MDG commitments on education, the quality education campaign that started in the last decade ushered in a lot of hope and promise for children. Despite earlier signs of progress including the development of education sector plans, the initiation of UPE in several African countries, increased investment in the education sector, all of which has led to



The Quality Education Challenge

- Approximately 10 million children drop out of public schools every year.
- While access to education, if you want quality you pay cash.
- Public investments in secondary and higher education remain low.
- Transition from primary to secondary education remains very low at 27%

remarkable increase in school enrolment and the concomitant reduction of children out of school.

However, it was noted that 11 years after the Dakar Commitments, the lack of education remains a teething problem with an estimated 69 million children still not enter the ‘school gate’, the millions that access suffer poor quality education in overcrowded classrooms, with under

qualified or demoralized teachers with inadequate learning materials or resources. Areas of serious challenges include; poor quality education with a crisis of skills and relevance, inequity in

education with few islands of success against an overall poor situation, accountability and corruption in the education sector remains a major source of worry. It was noted that despite progressive increases, the overall picture suggested that investments in education were still low and this has hampered access and quality. The key issues that were reiterated from the plenary discussion included:

- Interrogate what quality education entails especially in light of the growing movement questioning the relevance of the education curriculum.
- Finally, it was observed that public sector support to education was declining in the name of privatization and yet commercially oriented education is very low on learning and biased more towards examination.

3.3 The Crisis and Response to the plight of Children in the Horn of Africa



Informed by two detailed field based presentations on the crisis of famine and hunger in the Horn of Africa by UNICEF and Plan International, the 5th CSO Forum had a lively but disturbing discussion on the plight of children affected by famine in the Horn of Africa and East Africa caused in part by the worst drought in 60 years, an estimated 13.3 million (half of them children) are affected in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. Field stories of children being left behind by parents who can no longer fend or carry them along the trek in search for food and water and who are eventually eaten by wild animals were very sobbing.

Beyond the emotions however, a detailed inequity into the problem by CSO Forum members suggested that the crisis has been fuelled by the failure of governments and other actors to heed to early warnings on the same. As observed by a Forum member, 'presenting the situation as drought made it appear natural and yet a lot of the crisis has resulted from mismanagement and failure to prepare adequately', for as another member observed, 'if you do 90% of the preparation, you will have to do only 10% response'.

Below were the emerging issues and commitments from the session:

- There was need for CSO Forum members and partners to invest more in generating accurate data on the situation of children in the Horn of Africa so that protection interventions are more responsive.
- There was need for CSO Forum members to support the Children's Charter on Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) and lobby for the enactment of a Disaster Policy



and Legal Frameworks in different disaster prone countries as without these, it will be difficult to hold anyone or Agency accountable for disasters.

- With the emerging challenges of donor fatigue, it was agreed that CSOs should be involved in more local fundraising as with campaigns like ‘Kenyans for Kenyans’ which went along way in identifying with the plight of Kenyans facing starvation and generated considerable local resources.
- There was need for greater coordination in disaster and relief interventions as quite after a lot of wastage results from lack of it. The call for one Humanitarian action plan that different stakeholders are called upon to contribute to was strong.
- Finally, it was observed that funding per se was not the best way to respond, rather it is proactive planning. There is therefore need for the CSO Forum members in their respective countries to advocate for more investments in preparations, rather than response.

3.4 Child Imprisonment, Justice and Protection on Africa

The discussion of the precarious situation of children in prison, those facing the justice system and in need of protection was informed by presentation by Abdul Kemokai on ‘Child Imprisonment and Child Justice in Africa’, another on the ‘Guidelines on Action for Children in the Justice System in Africa’ by Prof. Julia Sloth Nielsen from the University of Western Cape, South Africa, a presentation on ‘Protection of Child Rights through Litigation’ by Sheila Beedwantee from the Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa (IHRDA) and finally a documentary by ACPF on the state of children in prisons. The presentations catalogued national legal and policy frameworks for the protection of children, an ongoing effort to develop and adopt guidelines on Action for Children in the Justice System and practical examples of child protection efforts through public interest litigation. It was observed that despite the legal and policy frameworks, the rights of several children continue to be violated with many deprived of their liberty.



Comments on the Draft Guidelines on Child Justice in Africa

- Mention is not made of military tribunals/courts in the Guidelines despite reported incidents in some countries of children being tried in such courts - hence the need for its inclusion in the Guidelines.
- The need to harmonise existing variations in minimum ages of criminal responsibilities contained in various legislative frameworks within countries and across countries.
- Ensuring the compatibility of traditional justice systems vis-à-vis children with modern child justice and child rights principles and norms.
- Promoting the resort to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, mediation and community work options in the Guidelines.
- The possibility of inserting a provision that would ensure better accountability to the implementation of the Guidelines, namely requesting states to include in their state party reports a section discussing the implementation status of the Guidelines.
- Making the guidelines available on the ACPF website in both French and English.

The key issues of concern raised in both the presentations and the plenary discussions included:

- The fate of children with disabilities who unlike other prisoners face an added dilemma of life in prisons.
- There was need for effective linkages between formal and informal justice systems in as far as they have a bearing on children especially in light of the fact that there is no dedicated African jurisprudence on children and justice systems.
- There was need to develop consensus on the minimum age for criminal responsibility for children which varies from as low as 7 to 14 years of age with the proposal of putting it at 12 particularly emphasized.

3.5 Child Participation: Theory and Practice

This section and theme was informed by an in-depth study conducted by Save the Children Sweden on Child Participation in Africa delivered by Susan Mbugua and a fascinating and refreshing practical experience on Child Participation in Practice made by Bakary Badjie from the Child Protection Alliance in the Gambia. Both presentations reiterated the value of child participation and clarified several conceptual issues on the subject. A group discussion that followed this session elaborated on the issue by addressing a number of questions: *first* what was meant by child participation; *second* a re-affirmation of why child participation and which category of children participate, *third* how can child participation be achieved and what is the role of the CSOs and the state; and finally *forth* what concrete proposals were being made on this subject to the CSO Forum itself and then to the ACERWC. Below are highlights of each:



What is Child Participation?

The Group developed consensus about an understanding of Child Participation that is anchored around the following 4 aspects:

- Taking into account the views of children when developing policies or making decisions that have a direct and indirect consequence on children.

- There are several models of child participation and these can be either direct and or indirect. In the case of the former, it is about the physical presence of children and their direct involvement in decision making, while in the latter, it could be through representation and by use of symbols that represent the views of children.
- Child participation is about their perspectives informing the entire cycle of programming or decision making from inception, formulation, implementation and monitoring - not just a part.
- Finally child participation goes beyond just involvement in, but goes deeper to engagement with. The former can pass for a ritual of children being ‘participated’ while the latter is about their authentic voice in an enabling environment.

Why Child Participation and what Categories of Children get involved?

Several reasons were given in discussing these questions and below are the six key ones emphasized by the Group:

- Fundamentally, child participation is a right that is guaranteed under broader rights provisions such as the right and freedom of expression and association. Self representation is the highest form of representation and represents a very important principle in good governance.
- Child Participation is essential because children are the target group of a lot of the business we do and so in line with practice, ‘beneficiaries’ out of necessity should be involved to ensure that the programme is appropriate and sustainable.
- From experience, children often add value as they often come from a different perspective and raise issues that are often under-looked.
- Child Participation is important for child learning and exposure to good practices that can make them better citizens.
- Child Participation is important to prepare them as a critical stakeholder to hold duty bearers accountable for commitments for their wellbeing in an effective M&E process.

Principles of Child Participation

- a) There is need for inclusiveness and non discrimination along gender, disability and other social constructs.
- b) That at all times, the best interest of children should be guaranteed and protected.
- c) Children should for instance not be distracted from commitments such as schooling and not over burdened with issues that they can’t easily comprehend.
- d) That child participation should be encouraged in the most natural of spaces for effective child participation.

How can child participation be achieved and what is the role of civil society and the state?

There were several experiences shared, both as documented in the Save the Children ‘Child Participation Study’ and by participants and these included:

- **Children Providing Leadership:** Spaces are created where children provide the lead on issues at hand and adult and CSOs only do back-stage support. Examples here would include Children’s Parliaments, Children Assemblies, Children ‘bantabas’ as in the Gambia, etc.
- **Preparing Children to Engage:** This involves child focused organisations imparting basic skills of moderation and facilitation and allowing the children to take charge. For instance

child-led data collection processes where children are supported to directly collect data and prepare reports.

- **Through Consultations:** That on every issue of concern to children, they can be consulted and their views integrated in decision making processes. This can work even much easier in contexts where child led groups exists.
- **Encouraging formation of Child Led Monitoring Mechanisms:** Full participation can be achieved when children are supported to track commitments to them or monitor and make recommendations on issues that concern them. A good example here is the ‘neighborhood watch groups in the Gambia.

4. GOVERNANCE OF THE CSO FORUM

...this discussion on possible options for a Liaison Unit for the CSO Forum started with a premise of building consensus and not making a resolution...as far as I am concerned, we haven't reached consensus yet...

Ms. Sheila Beed Wantee Keetharum - Session Chairperson

4.1 A Brief History

The idea of establishing a functional Liaison Unit and Secretariat to coordinate the CSO Forum activities has been a longstanding area for discussion by Forum members, dating way back to the 1st CSO Forum. However it was at the 4th CSO Forum that the Management Committee was given the mandate by the CSO Forum members to explore the possibilities of establishing a Liaison Unit for the Forum to support organizations in Africa working for children's rights, to monitor the implementation on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children and systematically engage with the Committee of Experts to fulfill their respective mandates. The Management Committee commissioned a study through a firm, Child Matters Consulting to consult various stakeholders and present options that the Management Committee could consider and present for further discussion and possible adoption at 5th CSO Forum.

4.2 Key Conclusions from the Study

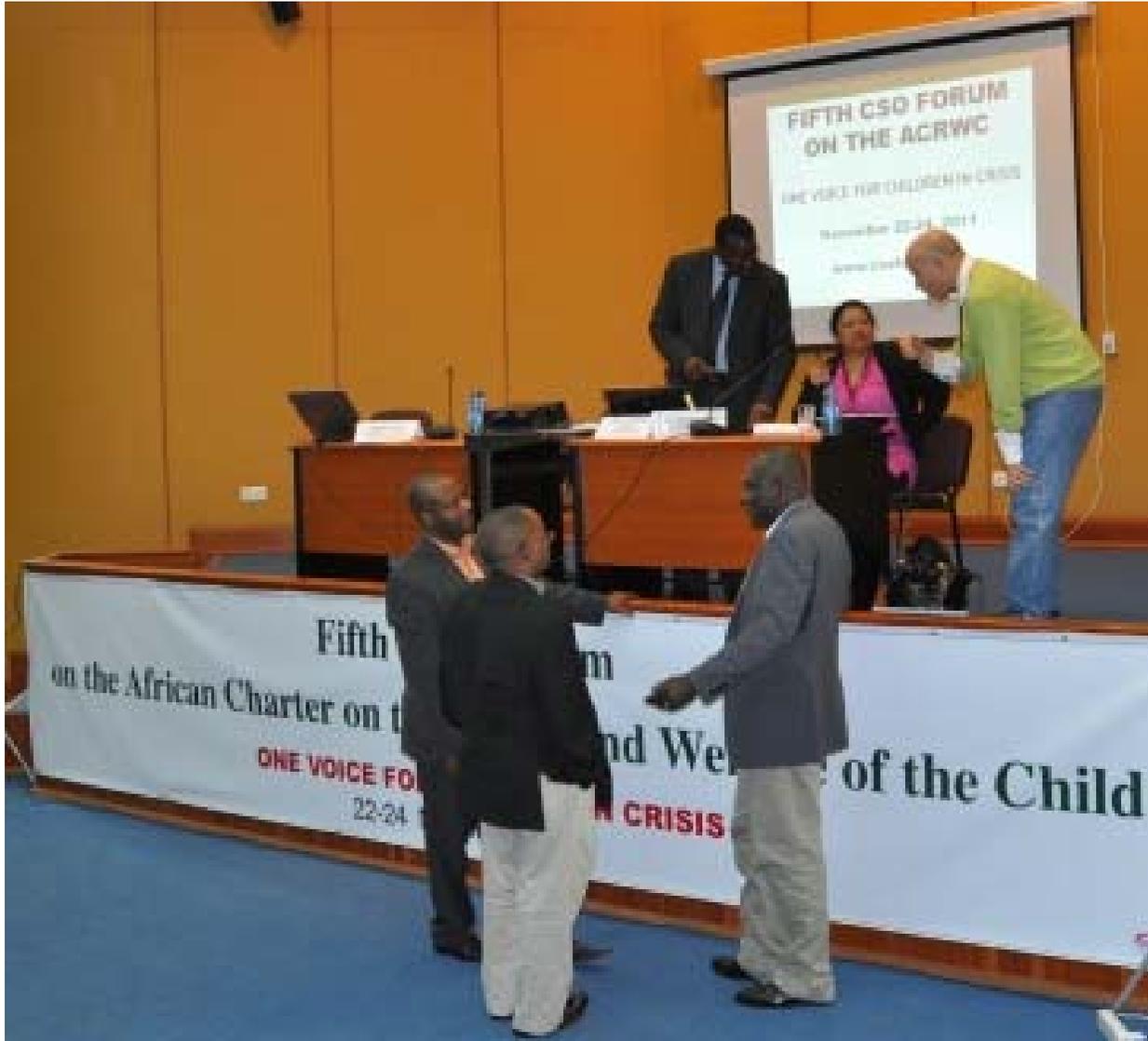
In response to CSO Forum Management Committee's request, a detailed analytical paper was prepared with a number of options for establishing a Liaison Unit for the CSO Forum. Guided by 4 key questions - **why** should there be a liaison unit? **What** will it do? **Who** will it target and **who** will run it? And finally **how** will it run, the study came up with 4 options: The *first* was to establish a Liaison Unit which is independently registered and with its existence as a separate entity. This option would mean the CSO Forum transforms into a fully fledged membership organisation governed by a Board. The *second* option was to have a Liaison Unit that is hosted in an existing Pan African Organisation and in this case the CSO Forum would be an independent programme but hosted in a separate but legally registered organization. The *third* option is for a Liaison Unit for the CSO Forum reminiscent of the present establishment where a Management Committee oversees the preparation and coordination of CSO Forum activities. But the Liaison Unit in this case will be registered as a legal entity with the CSO Forum itself remaining an informal structure. The *fourth* and final option is for the CSO Forum to appoint an Administrator. Rather than considering any of the three options of establishing unit, the Administrator would be tasked with organizing CSO Forum meetings as a key opportunity for exchange and learning.



4.3 Emerging Discussions and Conclusions

Following a careful review of the four options presented by the study, the CSO Forum Management Committee discounted options 3 and 4 in favour of 1 and 2. The final preference was Option 1 that advocated complete independence so that the Liaison Unit is autonomous, has its own identity and considered a possible registration process in Kenya.

Plenary Discussion and Conclusion



When the subject was opened for CSO Forum members input, there was a mixed reaction. While several contributors spoke passionately in support of the Management Committee's choice of Option 1, there were a few but compelling voices against the whole idea of registration. There was a call for more consultations on the desirability or not of registration, where and in what timeframe. There were also views suggesting that the CSO Forum wasn't ready for autonomy. As the debate and discussion raged on, it was clear that consensus was unlikely - it appeared at some points that emotion was overriding objectivity and that additional reflection was needed than was possible at the CSO Forum because of time constraints and other limitations. Nevertheless, there was consensus in at least the idea that a liaison unit for the CSO Forum was desirable, but far less consensus on whether it should be a legal entity, and if so where the registration should be

between Kenya and Addis Ababa with strong views in support of both propositions. After a very stormy debate, the following position was read out as a conclusion to this session:

- a) That more consultation time is provided to allow members to reflect a bit deeper on the options. In this regard, it was suggested that the 5 Regional Groupings consult on the areas of contention and report back to the 6th CSO Forum as regions.
- b) On the question of representation of International Partners on the CSO Forum Management Committee, the idea was welcomed in principle and it was agreed that a meeting between the Management Committee International Partners would define the details.
- c) Finally, it was agreed that the space on the Management Committee for North Africa be filled and immediately a delegate from Algeria was endorsed as the representative of North Africa to the delight of everyone.

It is important that the final decision about the CSO Forum Liaison Unit and interlinked processes be informed by a very candid, objective and mature discussion that rises beyond individual emotions. As much consensus building as possible within the membership should be encouraged so that the CSO Forum space remains inclusive, dynamic and above all true to the foundational ideas of its establishment in the first place.

5. CONCLUSION

In his concluding remarks, the Chairperson of the CSO Forum Management Committee, Mr. David Mugawe observed that the 5th CSO Forum was a great success, some challenges including logistical notwithstanding. The discussions from the 3 days were very fruitful and had culminated in 3 very critical outputs: *First* were Recommendations and Communiqué to the ACERWC realistically crafted and well targeted and grouped under key themes - Child Participation and Child Imprisonment. *Second* was the Communiqué to African States on the African Common Positions and the AffC - again the recommendations, six in total, were clearly articulated and focused. It was agreed that while the ACERWC would formally send the Communiqué to the relevant African State Parties, CSO Forum members would make specific follow up in-country to ensure that African Governments receive and commit to some concrete actions. The *third* and final output from the 3-Day deliberation was a landmark and bold undertaking that CSO Forum members made to mutually hold themselves accountable to 19 commitments grouped under Child Protection, the Cairo +10 Agenda, the Campaign to Stop Child Imprisonment and to take forward the guidelines on 'Action for Children in the Justice System in Africa'. Details of all three outputs described above are annexed to this report as Annex 1 to 3.

In addition to the 3 outputs above, there were a number of other actions agreed and articulated in the different sections above but a few emphasized at the closure of the 5th CSO Forum are illuminated below:

- The CSO Forum was informed that the 18th Session of the ACERWC was going to take place on 27th November 2011 in Algeria and this would be an opportune time for the resolutions from the 5th CSO Forum to be submitted.
- The MC would also hold a meeting with International Partners (IPs) to consider emerging issues; including taking forward some of the proposals from the CSO Forum, representation of IPs on the CSO Forum MC, among others. An appeal was made to all CSO Forum members interested to make an input into agenda of the proposed meeting.
- The Forum was informed that the mandate of the current MC expires in March 2012 and so members were urged to start thinking about and identifying a new team that will need to be constituted at the 6th CSO Forum.
- It was reiterated that an in-depth analysis would be done on all previous CSO Forum recommendations to the ACERWC to find ways in which all outstanding recommendations could be worked on.
- Finally, it was agreed that as a practice, future CSO Forum programmes would be focused and not overloaded as this, it was observed, would contribute to even more focused, practical and sharp recommendations to ACERWC and other targets.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Resolutions and Recommendations to the Africa Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)

Preamble

We, the participants of the Fifth CSO Forum, met in Addis Ababa from 22nd to 24th November 2011, and discussed child rights issues, on the theme 'One Voice for Children in Crisis'. The Fifth CSO Forum was attended by members of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (the Committee), members of CSOs from across Africa and members of International Non-Governmental Organisations operating in Africa. While every child is vulnerable to different types of risks, due to difficult and often desperate living conditions, many children face extraordinary hardship and are therefore 'Children in Crisis'. A crisis may either be short term or long term and it may be based on a natural or man-made disaster. Thus children in crisis include those affected by sexual exploitation, hazardous labor, hunger, war, street life, violence, disability, imprisonment, or lack of a primary caregiver. The Fifth CSO forum focused on two of these critical situations for children, namely, hunger and imprisonment and also discussed some aspects of the African Common Position on Children – An Africa Fit for Children - adopted in Cairo in 2001, as well as issues of CSO capacity building and child participation.

Acknowledging the important role played by the Committee in implementing the recommendations made to it from the First to the Fourth CSO Forum,

Acknowledging further the heavy workload of the Committee, coupled with resource constraints,

Considering the fact that between the First and the Fourth CSO Forum meetings, there have been over 60 recommendations made to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, of which so far, about 41% have commendably been implemented by the Committee,

Taking note of the concern raised during the discussions of the Fifth CSO Forum, that we need to be realistic in submitting recommendations to the Committee,

Having decided that we will only submit recommendations to the Committee that are relevant, realistic and prioritized,

Having also undertaken to support the Committee to implement the recommendations,

Realising that it is important to allow for enough time for the Committee to implement the outstanding recommendations from the First to the Fourth CSO Forum,

We therefore make the following recommendations, most of which have also been made before:-

1. On Child Participation

- a) To adopt guidelines on the realization of child participation in the fulfillment of their mandate.
- b) To meaningfully and effectively engage children in the identification of the theme of the Day of the African Child.

- c) To urge State Parties to fund child-led initiatives and support them in an empowering and sustainable manner.

2. On the Campaign to Stop Child Imprisonment

- a) To urge States that have ratified to comply with reporting obligation and to harmonise their laws to make strong provisions:-
 - i. That prohibit child imprisonment
 - ii. That include procedures and mechanisms for prevention of delinquency, diversion and other alternatives measures for detention and
 - iii. On rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law.
 - iv. That will standardise and harmonise the age of criminal responsibility for the child

3. Communiqué to the States

To present the Communiqué from the Fifth CSO Forum to governments of African states.

Annex 2: Communiqué to African States on the Africa Common Position and the Africa fit for Children Commitments

Preamble

We, the participants of the Fifth CSO Forum on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, met in Addis Ababa from 22nd to 24th November 2011, and discussed child rights issues, on the theme ‘One Voice for Children in Crisis’. The Fifth CSO Forum was attended by members of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (the Committee), members of CSOs from across Africa and members of International Non-Governmental Organisations operating in Africa. While every child is vulnerable to different types of risks, due to difficult and often desperate living conditions, many children face extraordinary hardship and are therefore ‘Children in Crisis’. A crisis may either be short term or long term and it may be based on a natural or man-made disaster. Thus children in crisis include those affected by sexual exploitation, hazardous labor, hunger, war, street life, violence, disability, imprisonment, or lack of a primary caregiver. The Fifth CSO forum focused on two of these critical situations for children, namely, hunger and imprisonment and also discussed some aspects of the African Common Position on Children – An Africa Fit for Children - adopted in Cairo in 2001, as well as issues of CSO capacity building and child participation.

While acknowledging the important role played by African governments and the significant developments undertaken in implementing the Cairo Declaration on An Africa Fit for Children, and considering that it has been 10 years since the adoption of the Cairo Declaration, we adopted the following Communiqué to African States;

1. **Improve Coordination:** The implementation and follow up of commitments made for and on behalf of children is currently hindered because of lack of coordination among key ministries responsible for children in Member States of the African Union. There is therefore need for deliberate measures to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination on issues of children within their respective governments.
2. **Resource Allocation:** Taking into consideration that children constitute half of the population in most of the African countries, Member States should commit to increase financial allocations to sectors and agencies that have a direct bearing on the wellbeing of children.
3. **Decisive Action on Corruption:** In line with (2) above we are cognisant of the challenges that corruption poses to African states. We therefore call upon Member States to take decisive action in the fight against corruption.
4. **CSO’s position in Monitoring the Cairo +10:** While assessing the progress made by Member States in the implementation of the Cairo Declaration, 10 years after its adoption, CSOs should be given space to provide alternative positions on the status of implementation of the Declaration.
5. **Cairo +10 and other instruments:** In the process towards assessing the progress made towards an African Fit for Children, CSOs strongly recommend that parallel to this, the inventory of various commitments, declarations, covenants and treaties made by the Member States for over the past 10 years should be conducted in consistence with the Cairo+10 assessment to draw key measures and progress achieved through implementation of other instruments.
6. **CSO Operating Environment:** Considering the increasingly difficult operating environment of CSOs in Africa, we urge Member States to review legislation concerning CSOs and ensure they are conducive for the operations of CSO.

Annex 3: Commitments from Civil Society Organisations at the 5th CSO Forum

Preamble

We, the participants of the Fifth CSO Forum on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, met in Addis Ababa from 22nd to 24th November 2011, and discussed child rights issues, on the theme ‘One Voice for Children in Crisis’. The Fifth CSO Forum was attended by members of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (the Committee), members of CSOs from across Africa and members of International Non-Governmental Organisations operating in Africa. While every child is vulnerable to different types of risks, due to difficult and often desperate living conditions, many children face extraordinary hardship and are therefore ‘Children in Crisis’. A crisis may either be short term or long term and it may be based on a natural or man-made disaster. Thus children in crisis include those affected by sexual exploitation, hazardous labor, hunger, war, street life, violence, disability, imprisonment, or lack of a primary caregiver. The Fifth CSO forum focused on two of these critical situations for children, namely, hunger and imprisonment and also discussed some aspects of the African Common Position on Children – An Africa Fit for Children - adopted in Cairo in 2001, as well as issues of CSO capacity building and child participation.

Recalling our commitment to ensure that the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child is implemented in Africa,

Recalling further our commitment to ensure that children in Africa are able to enjoy their rights in full,

Recognising the urgent need to work together as CSOs, with INGOs, Governments, the African Committee of Experts (the Committee), the African Union, United Nations agencies, and most importantly with children,

Taking note of the different forms of violations that are taking place against children across Africa, and the different forms of disaster which among other things lead to child starvation, separation of children from their families, distortion of education and threat to the survival chances of children,

And acknowledging that there is a serious need to step up and play our part in implementing the commitments we made to ourselves from the First to the Fourth CSO Forums,

We therefore undertake the following commitments:-

1. On Child Participation

- a) To popularize children’s rights to participation in our countries and specifically translate and simplify international, regional and national instruments that provides for child participation so that all stakeholders appreciate its essence and support it to the full.
- b) To consult with children in our countries and regions to contribute to the theme of the Day of the African Child and how the children can meaning fully and effectively participate in the commemoration of that day, and report on the same (as CSOs) to the Sixth CSO Forum.
- c) To volunteer and invest in identifying and supporting children to be involved and engage in the Sixth CSO Forum, bearing in mind the best interests of the children.
- d) To promote and strengthen networking on child participation so as to facilitate learning and scaleup best practices around the continent.

- e) To mandate the CSO Forum Management Committee to constitute by the end of December 2011 a Task Group, as proposed in the study conducted by Save the Children on Reinforcement of Child Participation in the CSO Forum, to consider practical actions to ensure meaningful and effective participation of children in CSO Forums beginning with the Sixth CSO Forum.
- f) On behalf of the CSO Forum, the Management Committee, upon formation of the Task Group, should ensure that it supports the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child to develop Guidelines on meaningful and effective child participation in their work.

2. On Cairo +10 (The African Common Position on Children – An Africa Fit for Children)

- a) To promote constructive dialogue with our governments without compromising our role as CSOs.
- b) To utilise any opportunity available to engage children in participating in developing the report on Cairo +10.
- c) To dedicate ourselves to understand the procedures, the limitations and challenges our governments face and share resources, technical expertise and encourage partnership with our governments.
- d) To lobby and support our governments to respond on time to the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework on an ‘Africa Fit for Children’.

3. On the Campaign to Stop Child Imprisonment

- a) To launch robust campaigns to stop imprisonment of children at national level.
- b) To scaleup monitoring and accountability programmes targeted at justice institutions and be brave enough to consistently expose violations of children’s rights, and urge State authorities to take action.
- c) To provide legal aid (including free legal advice and representation) for children in conflict with the law.
- d) To advocate with governments to set up specialised structures within the Police and Judiciary with well trained personnel to handle cases of children considering their best interests.

4. On Guidelines on Action for Children in the Justice System in Africa

- a) To familiarise ourselves with the Guidelines on Action for Children in the Justice System so as to mainstream the principles in our programme of work and using our channels to disseminate the Guidelines to relevant actors to raise general levels of legal literacy and to facilitate their possible application in national legislative formulations and reviews.

- b) To engage national actors, including National Human Rights Commissions, NGO Coalitions and other national actors to deliberate on the draft Guidelines and further enrich Guidelines.
- c) To be involved in public interest litigation in relation to children in contact with the justice system in line with the principles of the Guidelines and those of other related instruments, once the Guidelines are endorsed by the African Union.

Additionally, we commit,

- a) To take appropriate action as indicated above and report back at the Sixth CSO Forum.
- b) To follow up and engage with relevant government agencies on the Communique from the Fifth CSO Forum to African States on the African Common Position on Children – An Africa Fit for Children.
- c) To popularise and use the African Union’s Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for an Africa Fit for Children in order to improve the living conditions of the African child.

Annex 4: Fifth CSO Forum Funding and Expenditure

FIFTH CSO FORUM EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW		Amount
1	Conference Facilities and Services	\$ 8,028.55
2	Participants Sponsorship	\$ 42,930.40
3	Documentation	\$ 1,643.26
Total Expenditure		\$ 52,602.21
SOURCES OF FUNDING		
1	ACPF Funds from ICS reallocated to cover costs of the Fifth CSO Forum	\$ 26,537.46
2	Funds from Plan Sweden from an earlier agreed-upon project to support ACPF in promoting participation in CSO and NGO Forums	\$ 19,506.32
3	Settlement of Registration Fees	\$ 6,560.00
Total Funding		\$ 52,603.78

Annex 5: Participants' Registration Fees' Payment

Date	Num	Memo	ETB	USD
4020 · Other Income				
11/22/2011	CRV-0551	Kabanga Bitoka Theodore	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0552	Mujangi Bowa Angele	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0553	Mohamane Hamballi Mamane Aoual	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0554	Harouna Sambo Moussa	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0555	Amadou Ali Balkissa	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0556	Camara Mamady Kankou	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0557	Youl Felix	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0558	Diouf Abdou Aziz	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0559	Adom Niamkey Evelyne Juliette	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0560	Arionget Beatrice Ekallam	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0561	Harman Grace Amie	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0562	Fagnon Zinsou Paul	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0563	Yamna Taltit	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0564	Euclides De Jesus Santos Da Silva	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0565	Bounaim Abderrahman	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0566	Kirsi Peltola	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0567	Dr. Eusebio Wanyama	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0568	Justine Claire Annick Laison	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0569	Mamadou Sane	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0570	Chikezie Anyanwu	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0571	Marko Lesukat	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0572	Sonia Vohito	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0573	Vincent Arah	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0574	Gihan Eltahir	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0575	Gilbert Onyango-Khayoni	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0576	Patriciah Nakhumicha Machio	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0577	Leah Ambwaya	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0578	Francis Thaithi	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0579	Mohammed Alasmar	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0580	Hany Helal	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0581	Abderrahmane Arsr	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0582	Hachemi Nacima	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0583	Samar Safan	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0584	Relebohile Senyane	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0585	Petronella Murowe	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0587	Umukunzi Rene Christian	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0588	Samuel Omiti	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0589	Marion Ouma	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0590	Susan Wambu Mbugua	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0591	Robert Matwetwe	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0593	Evelyn Adom	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0594	MacBain Mkandavire	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0595	Stella Ndugire Mbugua	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0596	Marcel Sibomana	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0597	Caroline Tshepe	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0601	Kefif Malek	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0602	Kiiya Toel	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0603	Ben Messaoud	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0604	Nfulagani Edward	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0605	Gabagambi Mbelwa Godfrey	1,716.00	100.00

Date	Num	Memo	ETB	USD
11/22/2011	CRV-0606	Mwaituka Justa Euas	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0607	Khugali Muna Awad Abdel Rahman	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0608	Koshuma Siabani	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0609	Mary Kessi	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0610	Masawe Sabas Benedict	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0611	Nghwelo Dotto Joseph Justo	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0612	Heran Ayele Tefera	343.00	20.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0613	Caroline Chebet	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0615	Ahmed Mohmed	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0616	Sheila Keetharuth	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0617	Clemence Muzard	1,716.00	100.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0636	Awraris Alemayehu	343.00	20.00
11/22/2011	CRV-0637	Getachew Desalegn	343.00	20.00
Sub Total			103,989.00	6,060.00
Ser. No.	ADD:	Unpaid Registration fees		
1		Mr. Fongang Kontcheu LUC....Cameroon	1,716.00	100.00
2		Mme. Estelle N'Guile....Central Africa Republic	1,716.00	100.00
3		Mr. Matheiu Sake....Burundiase	1,716.00	100.00
4		Mr.Fridolin Mve Messa....Gaboniase	1,716.00	100.00
5		Mlle. Nathalie Yoka....Congolaise	1,716.00	100.00
Sub Total			8,580.00	500.00
TOTAL			112,569.00	6,560.00

Annex 6: List of Participants at the 5th CSO Forum

No	Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of Organisation	Job Title / Position	Country / Location of Office	E Mail
1	Mr	Abderrahman	Bounaim	BAYTI	Responsable Pedagogique	Morocco	bounaim2000@gmail.com
2	Mr	Abdou Aziz	Diouf	Save the Children Sweden	Programme Officer on Child Rights Monitoring	Senegal	abdouazizd@waf.savethechildren.se
3	Mr	Abdul Manaff	Kemokai	Defence for Children Sierra Leone and CRC-SL	Executive Director	Sierra Leone	manaffkemokai@yahoo.co.uk
4	Mr	Ahmed	Mohamed	UBAX Social and Welfare Organisation (USWO)	Child Protection Officer	Somalia	axmedm20@hotmail.com
5	Ms	Ali Amadou	Balkissa	CONIDE	Tresoriere	Niger	kissaly78@yahoo.com
6	Ms	Angele	Mujangi Bowa	Coalition des ONG des Droits de l'Enfant	Chargée d' accompagnement d'Enfant en Conflit avec la loi	DRC	amujangibowa@yahoo.fr
7	Mr	Anthony	Mwangi	UNICEF, Liaison Office to the AU and UNECA	Public Affairs Manager	Ethiopia	amwangi@unicef.org
8	Mr	Arar	Abderrahmane	The Algerian Network for the Defense of Children	President	Algeria	a_arar2002@yahoo.fr
9	Mr	Arthur	Larok	AMC	Coordinator	Uganda	larok@hotmail.co.ug
10	Mr	Asteway	Teshome	ACPF	ICT Manager	Ethiopia	teshome@africanchildforum.org
11	Mr	Awraris	Alemayehu	Save the Children Sweden	Programme Coordinator	Ethiopia	awraris@ecaf.savethechildren.se
12	Mr	Bakary Y.	Badjie	Child Protection Alliance (CPA)	Programme Officer	The Gambia	rightful181@yahoo.com
13	Ms	Beatrice	Arionget Ekallam	Plan International - RESA		Kenya	Beatrice.Arionget@plan-international.org
14	Ms	Caroline	Chebet	Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children	Child Protection Officer	Kenya	kaacr@kaacr.com
15	Mr	Chikezie	Anyanwu	Plan International	Africa Advocacy Advisor	Ethiopia	chykoo2000@yahoo.com
16	Mr	Dotto	Ng'welo	National Organization for Legal Assistance	Programme Manager	Tanzania	dottonghwelo@yahoo.co.uk

No	Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of Organisation	Job Title / Position	Country / Location of Office	E Mail
17	Ms	Edith	Bardel	ACPF	Legal Officer	Ethiopia	bardel@africanchildforum.org
18	Mr	Edward	Nfulagani	Mkombozi Centre for Street Children	Executive Director	Tanzania	edwardnfulagani@mkombozi.org
19	Mr	Eric Bunnet	Kitsa	Save the Children Somalia	Programme Manager CP/CRG	Somaliland	e.kitsa@gmail.com
20	Mr	Eric Shemweta	Guga	Tanzania Child Rights Forum	Coordinator	Tanzania	info@childrightsforum.org
21	Ms	Eskedar	Beyene	ACPF	Operations Officer	Ethiopia	beyene@africanchildforum.org
22	Ms	Estelle	Nguile	KAKAOKA	President	Bangui	estelle_yen@yahoo.com
23	Mr	Euclides Jesus	Santos Lima Ocante da Silva	CODEDIC-GB	Secretario	Guinea Bissau	euclidesjesus@yahoo.com.br
24	Dr	Eusebio	Wanyama	Partner International Law Consult Corporation	Professor of International Law	Kenya	
25	Ms	Evelyne M. Sami	Sadio	Save the Children Sweden	Programme Officer	Senegal	evelynes@waf.savethechildren.se
26	Mr	Fagnon	Zinsou Paul	Plan International, WARO	Child Rights Specialist	Benin	paul.fagnon@plan-international.org
27	Mr	Felix	Youl	Save the Children Sweden	Charge de Programme Societe Civile	Côte d'Ivoire	felixy@ci.savethechildren.se
28	Mr	Francis	Thaithi	Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children(KAACR)	Project Assistant	Kenya	kaacr@kaacr.com
29	Mr	Fridolin	Mve Messa	Syndicat de l'Education Nationale (SENA)	Secetaire General et Coordonnateur	Gabon	senagab23@yahoofr
30	Mr	Gerard	Djepeur Korode			Chad	djpeur@yahoo.fr
31	Mr	Getachew	Desale	Save the Children Sweden	Programme Officer	Ethiopia	getachewd@ecaf.savethechildren.se
32	Ms	Gihan	Eltahir	Save the Children Sweden	Senior Programme Officer - Child Rights Governance	Sudan	gehane@ecaf.savethechildren.se
33	Mr	Gilbert	Onyango-Khayoni	Children's Legal Action Network	Legal Officer	Kenya	Khayoni@clan.or.ke

No	Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of Organisation	Job Title / Position	Country / Location of Office	E Mail
34	Ms	Grace	Harman	Plan International Sierra Leone	Child Protection & Child Rights Advisor	Sierra Leone	Grace.Harman@plan-international.org
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Annex 7: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to Assess progress Towards Africa fit for Children
