



***Botswana Child Monitor:
A Bulletin of Recent
Events, Statistics and
Acquisitions About
Children***

January – June 2005

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2016!"**

For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
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Dear Reader:

Welcome to the Botswana Child Monitor! The Child Monitor will be a regular production of the UNICEF Knowledge and Learning Centre with the aim of informing programme partners and child rights advocates about recent events, statistics and acquisitions concerning children. The synopsis of recent events will be drawn from primary and secondary material, whilst the section on statistics on children will use primary sources such as surveys, censuses, evaluations, etc. The section on acquisitions is a summary of all documents and publications registered by the UNICEF Knowledge and Learning Centre during a given period. This section will be accompanied by a detailed review of one particular publication that has been in high demand by the Centre's users and that we feel you should know about. We trust that this bulletin will help to keep you better informed on children's issues and your valuable comments can be sent to Kutloano Leshomo, Communications Officer (kleshomo@unicef.org). Additional copies can be obtained from Malebogo Lesokwane, Knowledge and Learning Centre Manager (mlesokwane@unicef.org). Finally, the Knowledge and Resource Centre is open to researchers, students, evaluators, policy makers and programme managers, amongst others, who may wish to consult our extensive holdings on global, regional and national children's issues. **Operating hours: Monday to Thursday from 10h00-12h30 and 14h00-16h00, and Friday, 10h00-13h00.**

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Child Monitor – A Bulletin of Issues and Events on Botswana’s Children

- His Excellency, the Acting President, Lt. Gen. Seretse Khama Ian Khama, launched the **2005 State of the World’s Children’s Report**, at the United Nations Place in Gaborone. In his keynote address, the Acting President called upon all Batswana to double their efforts to fight the twin evils of HIV/AIDS and poverty. The Report is reviewed in detail on page 10 of this bulletin.
- The Ministry of Local Government, with the support of UNICEF, Childline Botswana and the Embassy of the United States, organised a National Consultative Conference on Child Protection around the theme **Fighting Child Abuse and Violence against Children in Botswana: Towards a Safe and Secure Nation**. The three-day workshop, attended by about 200 participants from around the country, recommended the establishment of a child protection protocol, directory of child protection services, child abuse data management systems, a children’s court as well as capacity building for key service providers in child protection and management of abuse cases.
- The Day of the African Child was commemorated on 16 June in Francistown under the theme **Africa’s orphans: Our collective responsibility**. Activities included a children’s debate on orphan issues, as well as the main event which included a march, speeches and drama. The Minister of Local Government, the Honourable Dr Margaret Nasha, delivered the keynote address to hundreds of youths, parents and government officials from Francistown and surrounding areas, emphasising the need for collective action in providing care and support to orphans and vulnerable children as well as the need for children to exercise responsibility while enjoying their rights.
- The final report of the 2004 **National Consultative Meeting on Access to Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support for Children Living with AIDS in Botswana** has been finalised by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, and is currently being circulated to all relevant stakeholders.
- The Ministry of Health issued the **Regulations on the Marketing of Foods for Infants and Young Children** (Government Gazette, vol. XLIII, no. 40). These regulations outline important requirements related to the marketing and practices related to foods and other designated products for infants and young children, in order to comply with the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. The Regulations promote and support the relevance, benefits and superiority of breast-feeding during the first two years of a child’s life, as well as the value of exclusive breast-feeding during the first six months.
- Speaking at the official launch of the evaluation of the **Ringing the Bell Project**, a tripartite initiative between the Ministry of Education/BONEPWA/UNICEF, the Ministry’s Permanent Secretary urged all the key players to ensure that the project takes into cognizance some gender dynamics as well as the relevant lifeskills education as they carry the project to the community.
- The Ministry of Health celebrated World Health Day on 7 April, the theme of which was **Making Sure that Every Mother and Child Counts**. The Day provided an opportunity to review major achievements in the areas of child survival and maternal health, but also noted the efforts required to meet relevant Millennium Development Goals.
- In his 2005 Budget Speech, the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, the Honourable Baledzi Gaolathe lamented the rise in child mortality rates caused by the HIV/AIDS epidemic and noted the need for accelerated interventions in order for Botswana to reach the Millennium Development Goals.
- The Ministry of Local Government, with support from UNICEF, completed the **Customary Law Review**. Part of a global project, the initiative reviewed the customary law system in Botswana, its

relationship to codified law, and its possible convergence with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

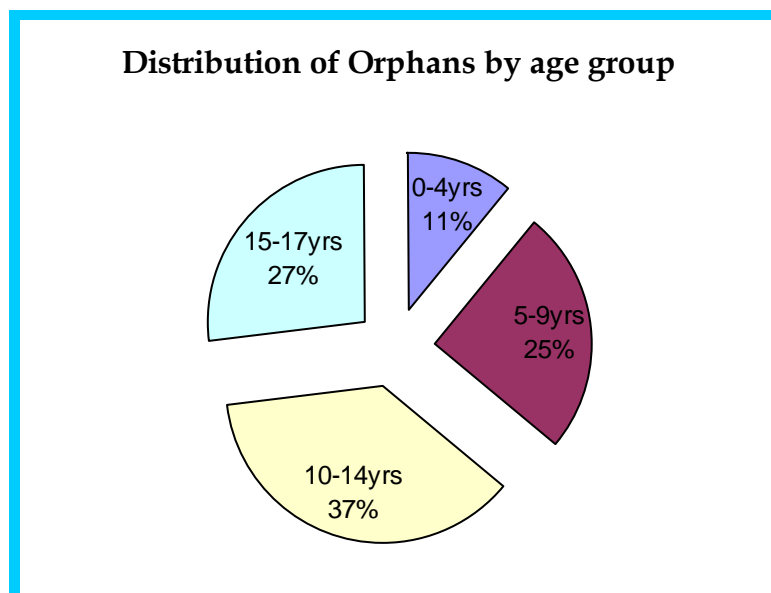
- The ***BOTUSA Project*** celebrated its tenth anniversary through a review of many of the national initiatives that it has supported and that have had a major contribution on child survival.
- The Member of Parliament for Mahalapye West, Lt-General Mompoti Merafhe, noted at the launch of the ***Diphilana Project Evaluation***, that school interventions should focus on protecting children from all forms of abuse and discrimination. The project was started in 1996 with the objective of reducing pregnancy among teenage girls and increase their access basic education.
- The ***National HIV/AIDS Partnership Forum*** held its first quarterly meeting of the year in May. Chaired by NACA, the Forum is an opportunity for all partners to share information and progress on activities that support the achievement of the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework. Many of these activities have a direct impact on improving the situation of children orphaned by and living with HIV/AIDS.
- The Youth Health Organisation and Ghetto Artists Production launched the Pledging Event to support their annual ***Dzalobana Bosele Arts Festival***, an alcohol free event that aims, through their *edutainment* strategy to empower young people with the life skills for holistic development.
- The Chair of the Parliamentary Commission on HIV/AIDS, the Honourable Robert Molefhabangwe, represented Botswana at the ***AWEPA*** meeting in which members of the European Parliamentary Forum met with Parliamentarians from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland in Cape Town on 26-27 May 2005. The objective of the meeting was to discuss plans to involve Parliamentarians in programmes for orphans and vulnerable children in the African countries, with support from European Parliamentarians.
- The Ministry of Education launched the ***Circles of Support*** project which, with the financial assistance of the European Union, aims to build partnerships at the school, family and community levels to support orphans and vulnerable children and, where necessary, reintegrate them into schools.
- The ***UN Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in Southern Africa***, Mr. James Morris, visited Botswana in May. The Special Envoy held consultations with government officials, SADC, the diplomatic community and the UN family and concluded that significant strides have been achieved in mitigating the impacts of HIV/AIDS on children and women. He underscored the role of the UN in strengthening institutional response capacities.
- The children of ***Dula Sentle***, a care centre for orphaned children, have released their own music CD, in which they affirm their integrity as well as their special disposition and call for attention to issues that affect them.
- The ***Girls Education Movement (GEM)*** embarked on a project called “Telling the Story”, which is geared to bring into focus issues affecting the girl child such as HIV/AIDS, poverty and gender disparities. The project, which is part of the United Nations Girls Education Initiative, will play an advocacy role in influencing policy makers to improve the status of girls in Botswana.

Botswana by Numbers: Facts and Figures About the Situation of Children and Women

- In real terms, Gross Domestic Product in 2003/2004 grew by 5.7 percent representing a drop of 2 percent from the prior year (*Source: Government of Botswana 2005 Budget Speech*).
- Botswana's leading industry, diamond production, showed an 11 percent profit in 2004, and a record breaking 31.1 million carats were produced (*Source: Press Release, Anglo American 25 February 2005, Daily News, April 20, 2005*).
- The poverty rate has declined in Botswana. Figures for 2002/2003, show 30 percent of the population living below the poverty datum line compared to 47 percent in 1993/1994. (*Source: Central Statistics Office {CSO}, Household Income and Expenditure Survey {HIES}, 2002/2003*). There are still no estimates for the total number of children living in poverty.
- There are a total of 737,241 children under the age of 17 in Botswana, representing 43.9 percent of the total population. 48 percent of children live in urban areas and 52 percent reside in rural areas (*Source: The 2001 Botswana Population and Housing Census, CSO*).
- Child mortality rates in Botswana increased significantly between 1991-2001: infant mortality increased from 48 to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births (17 percent increase) and under-five mortality increased from 63 to 74 deaths per 1,000 live births (21percent increase). (*Source: The 2001 Botswana Population and Housing Census, CSO*).
- The Department of Social Services reports that 50,235 orphans were registered as of June 2005 and an estimated 90 percent receive assistance from the Government of Botswana (*Source: Department of Social Services, MLG 2005*).
- The national unemployment rate is estimated at 23.8 percent, whereas the rate for 20-24 year olds is estimated at 49.4 percent. (*Source: Central Statistics Office, HIES 2002/2003*).
- Preliminary results of the Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAISII) show:
 - A national prevalence rate of 17.1 percent for persons between 18 months and 64 years of age.
 - The prevalence rate for children 18 months to 4 years is 6.3 percent; for 5-9 year olds the rate is 6.0 percent; for 10-14 year olds the rate is 3.9 percent; and for 15-19 year olds the rate is 6.6 percent.
 - The highest prevalence rate is among people 30 to 34 years of age, at 40.2 percent.
 - Women aged 30-34 have the overall highest prevalence rate at 43.7 percent compared to 37.7 percent for men of the same age. The largest gap in prevalence rates between the sexes is in the 25-29 age group where women show a prevalence rate of 41 percent compared to 22.9 percent for men the same age.
 - For every HIV-positive boy between the ages of 15-19 years, there are three HIV-positive girls in the same age group.
- Participation in ARV therapy has increased. As of April 2005, approximately 44,000 Batswana living with HIV/AIDS had started treatment in public and private health facilities. The WHO 3X5 target for Botswana is 55,000 patients on ARVs. It is estimated that approximately 3,700 children are on ARV. (*Source: Masa Project Team 2005, ACHAP*)
- Life expectancy at birth in Botswana has decreased. In 2001 it was 56 years compared to 65 years in 1991 (*Source: The 2001 Botswana Population and Housing Census, CSO*).

Statistic of the Month: Orphans in Botswana

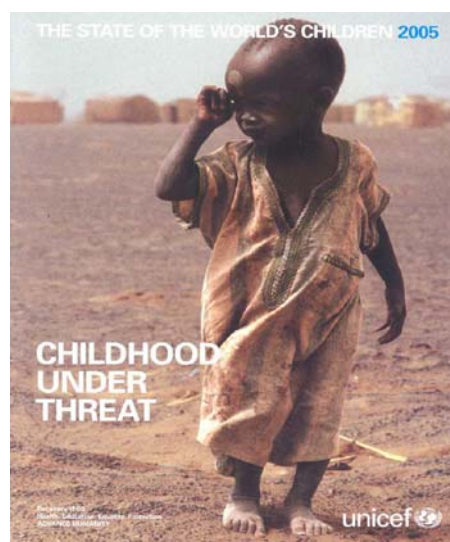
According to the 2001 Population and Housing Census (Central Statistics Office), there are approximately 111,812 orphans in Botswana, representing approximately 15.2 percent of the children below the age of 18 years. Over one half of the orphans are adolescents.



- Almost 54 percent of all orphans live in rural areas.
- 27 percent of households with children have taken in at least one orphan. North West (33 percent), North East (33 percent) and Central (30 percent) have the highest proportion of households with children that have taken in at least one orphan. Towns have the lowest proportions.
- Over 68 percent of the orphans are taken in by female-headed households. Even though 87 percent of the orphans have one parent alive, 34 percent live with grandparents, and a further 11 percent live with other relatives.
- Close to 56 percent of orphans live with heads of households who are not economically active. Although by implication, 44 percent of orphans live with households whose heads are economically active, the majority of these heads are employed in low-paying jobs.
- Orphans are not disadvantaged in terms of primary school attendance: 92 percent of 10 –14 year-old orphans are in primary schools, compared to 93 percent of non orphans. This yields an orphan/non-orphan school attendance ratio of 99 to 100. Attendance rates of female children, among either orphans or non-orphans, are higher than those of males.

Publication of the Month Review: The State of the World's Children Report 2005

The **State of the World's Children Report** (SOWC) is UNICEF's flagship report, prepared since 1979, with the central purpose of informing the world on the situation of its children. The 2005 SOWC report highlights the tremendously negative effects that, either collectively or individually, poverty, armed conflict and HIV/AIDS, have on children. The passage that best describes the 2005 report is on page 1: "The gap between the reality (what is actually happening to children) and the ideal of childhood (what we would really like to see happen to children) is the focus of this year's report: what childhood means for children, what childhood means for countries, and what must be done if the rights of all children are to be protected, if the Millennium Development Goals are to be met, and if we are to be successful in building a world fit for children and for all of us."



The report is divided into five chapters, each replete with data, key messages, special panels, as well as powerful photographs capturing the positive and the negative, the despair and the hope in the lives of children. Chapter One – Childhood Under Threat – reminds us that despite the many historical landmarks for children, more efforts, resources and commitments are required for countries to be able to report positively on the achievement of those Millennium Development Goals that have direct implications and opportunities for children. The chapter reminds the reader that failure to meet goals for children is indeed a failure to reach global peace and human development.

Chapter Two is entitled Children Living in Poverty and tells us that more than 1 billion children in the world are born in poverty, live in poverty and will most likely live their adult lives in poverty. These children face deprivation of their rights to health, education, participation and protection. It does not have to be this way. The chapter concludes that increased investments and political commitments to reaching all Millennium Development Goals will go a long way to bringing children out of the nightmare of poverty.

Chapter Three is about children caught up in military conflict. Untold thousands of children lose their lives in conflict and those that survive are very likely to lose limbs to landmines; be sexually abused – and not just by regular or irregular armies; get displaced; lose critical education years; be illegally conscripted to fight the war of adults; and witness friends and family members being killed.

Chapter Four focuses on children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS which is, of course, a topic close to the hearts of many stakeholders and partners in Botswana. The chapter notes the staggering number of children – approximately 15 million worldwide – who by the end of 2003 were estimated to have lost one or both parents. The numbers increase on a yearly basis. The report highlights the very urgent need for highly affected countries, notably in sub-Saharan Africa, to accelerate national access to prevention of mother to child transmission programmes, as well as the provision of anti-retrovirals to both parents and children. No other country in sub-Saharan Africa enjoys the track record of Botswana, but it is important to be reminded that HIV/AIDS accounts for close to 58% of all child mortality, and that infant and under-five mortality rates have been steadily increasing since 1991. There should be no greater priority in Botswana's child survival agenda than reducing these rates to their pre-1991 levels.

Chapter Five brings the report to an end with an appeal to all governments, development partners, civil society organisations, and movements of children and young people to join forces to ensure that every child is given his or her right to, firstly, have a childhood; secondly, to enjoy this childhood; and, thirdly, to use childhood as a springboard to become a productive and healthy adult.

ACQUISITIONS LIST FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH-APRIL 2005
UNICEF BOTSWANA RESOURCE & KNOWLEDGE CENTRE.

HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

- *HIV/AIDS Information Guide: Version 5.0.* (CD-ROM) (Gaborone: June, 2004) **Details:** Information guide on HIV/AIDS.
- *Prevention Update.* (CD-ROM) (Gaborone: February, 2005) **Details:** Discusses Morbidity and Mortality weekly reports on: Treating Opportunistic Infections among HIV-Exposed and Infected Children; Treating Opportunistic Infection among HIV-Infected Adults and Adolescents; and Antiretroviral Postexposure Prophylaxis after Sexual, Injection drug use, or other nonoccupational Exposure to HIV in the United States.

Children's Budget Unit. *Towards Social Welfare Services for All Vulnerable Children in South Africa: A Review of Policy Development, Budgeting and Service Delivery.* (Johannesburg: 2004) **Details:** Sheds light on progress that has been made to advance the rights of vulnerable children in South Africa.

European Parliamentarians for Africa. *African-European Parliamentary Consultation on Children Orphaned and Made Vulnerable by AIDS in Africa.* (DVD) (Johannesburg: 2004) **Details:** Discusses plans to involve Parliamentarians in programmes for orphans and vulnerable children in African countries, with support from European Parliamentarians.

Human Sciences Research Council.

- *Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Interventions Implemented by Grant Makers at Multiple Intervention Sites in Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe.* (Gaborone: 2004) **Details:** Presents "models of best practice" that will facilitate the development of strategies of responding to the increasing burden of OVC in Africa.
- *Situational Analysis of the Socio-Economic Conditions of Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Kweneng West, Botswana.* (Gaborone: 2004) **Details:** Aims to implement research-driven and evidence-based intervention programmes to assist children, families and communities affected by HIV/AIDS in Botswana.

Interfund Partners in Development. *Interfund Development Update: From Disaster to Development, HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa.* (Johannesburg: 2004) **Details:** Examines the treatment gap between developed and developing nations and what this means for SADC.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. *Reaching Out to Africa's Orphans: A Framework for Public Action.* (Washington: 2004) **Details:** Discusses what works and what does not in mitigating the risks faced by orphans and enhancing the capacities of communities to address this problem.

Kenya National Union of Teachers/UNICEF. *Life Skills Education for Teachers: Participatory Peer Education for HIV/AIDS Prevention. A Manual for Teacher Peer Educators.* (Nairobi: 2004) **Details:** Designed to assist teachers to face the challenges and complexities of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Linkages. *Infant Feeding Assessments for PMTCT Program Design.* (Washington: October, 2004) **Details:** Collecting and analysing information on local infant feeding beliefs, practices, policies and services; formulating recommendations based on this information; and then using these recommendations to guide program design.

Ministry of Health. *Masa Antiretroviral Therapy: Kicking Out HIV/AIDS Vol.13.* (Gaborone: February, 2005) **Details:** Describes Botswana's National Football team (The Zebras) views regarding 'kicking out' HIV/AIDS from the country.

The Sustainable Management Development Program/ Coordinating Office of Global Health. *Strengthening Public Health Management Training Capacity in GAP-Focus Countries, 2004 Progress Report to CRC's Global AIDS Program.* (Gaborone: 2004) **Details:** The trainers for this program provide management training to more than 2,300 public health professionals in developing countries. Specific programs that have benefited from improved management capacity include immunisation, tuberculosis, malaria, onchocerciasis, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS.

<p>United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Executive Summary. AIDS in Africa: Three Scenarios to 2025.</i> (Geneva: 2005) Details: Intends to deepen people's understanding of the possible course of the AIDS epidemic in Africa over the next 20 years, its context and impacts, and how particular policies may shape Africa's future. • <i>The "Three Ones" in Action: Where we are and where we go from here.</i> (Geneva: 2005) Details: Describes how far the partners have moved from principle to practice and points to the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.
<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). <i>Report of the First National Conference on Gender and HIV/AIDS.</i> (Gaborone: 2001) Details: Summarises the objectives of the First National Conference on Gender and HIV/AIDS which was held to provide an understanding of the social dynamics of HIV/AIDS and the relationship between gender and HIV/AIDS.</p>
<p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Children and HIV/AIDS: Stories, photos and background information from 24 country offices. Tool kit for National Committees.</i> (CD-ROM)(Geneva: 2005) Details: A collection of testimonies that paint a picture of the challenges faced in UNICEF's global HIV/AIDS campaign to be launched later this year. • <i>Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Zambia: 2004 Situation Analysis.</i> (Lusaka: 2004) Details: Makes a case for an expanded, effective response to the situation of OVC. • <i>The Voices of Young Kenyans: Gender, Sexuality & HIV/AIDS in Education.</i> (Nairobi: 2004) Details: Underscores the relationships between young people and the adult's responsibility for them in the family, school, community and Government. • <i>The Voices of Young Zimbabweans: Gender, Sexuality & HIV/AIDS in Education.</i> (Nairobi: 2004) Details: An account of young people and their relations with others from their perspective of the young people themselves.
<p>UNICEF/World Bank. <i>Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers: Do they Matter for Children and Young People made Vulnerable by HIV/AIDS? Results of a Joint UNICEF and World Bank Review.</i> (New York: December, 2004) Details: Assesses how HIV/AIDS is being addressed in PRSPs, focusing on children & young people affected by HIV/AIDS.</p>
<p>USAID/UNICEF. <i>16 National Plans of Action Orphans and Children made Vulnerable by HIV/AIDS in Sub Saharan Africa.</i> (CD-ROM) (Nairobi: 2005) Details: Reveals actions undertaken in the field by faith-based organisations, Government, NGOs and other partners.</p>
<p>United States Agency for International Development/UNICEF. <i>HIV and Infant Feeding: A Compilation of Programmatic Evidence.</i> (New York: July, 2004) Details: Highlights pertinent issues that should be useful to those faced with the challenges of introducing or scaling up PMTCT- related programmes.</p>
<p>World Health Organisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National AIDS Programmes: A Guide to Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluating National HIV/AIDS Prevention Programmes for Young People.</i> (Geneva: 2004) Details: Intends to help national AIDS programme managers in planning and monitoring HIV prevention programmes for young people. • <i>WHO Information Series on School Health: Teachers' Exercise Book for HIV Prevention.</i> (Geneva: 2004) Details: Contains participatory learning activities that were designed by African teachers to prevent HIV Infection and related discrimination.
<p>WHO/UNAIDS. <i>HIV/AIDS - Stand Up for Human Rights.</i> (Geneva: 2003) Details: Educates readers on HIV/AIDS and human rights.</p>
<p>POLICY, LEGISLATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES</p>
<p>Bernard Van Leer Foundation. <i>Early Childhood Matters: Young Children's Participation: Rhetoric or Growing Reality.</i> (Netherlands: 2004) Details: Looks at specific issues regarding the development of young children from a psychosocial perspective.</p>
<p>Department for International Development. <i>Equals Newsletter for Beyond Access: Gender, Education and Development.</i> (London: 2005) Details: Seeks to spread</p>

<p>knowledge regarding gender equality and basic education to policy makers, teachers & other parties.</p>
<p>Department of Non Formal Education and Central Statistics (Botswana). <i>Draft Report of Botswana Literacy Survey-2003.</i> (Gaborone: 2003) Details: Provides a reliable database for the National Literacy Programmes</p>
<p>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. <i>Code of Conduct.</i> (Geneva: 1995) Details: Sets up 10 principles of the Code of Conduct of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGO's in disaster relief.</p>
<p>International Planned Parenthood Federation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Countdown2015 Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights for All:</i> (London: 2005) Details: Dedicated to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights world-wide. • <i>ICPD at 10 Advocacy Toolkit including the Global Roundtable Action Agenda.</i> (CD-ROM) (London: 2005) Details: Aimed at reviewing progress of the ICPD programme of action, identifying challenges, setting clear priorities and developing key future strategies. • <i>Special Report: ICPD at Ten where are we?</i> (Available also in CD- ROM) (London: 2005) Details: ICPD puts the concepts of rights and choice at the centre of population policy, signalling the end of the population era.
<p>Mark Simon. <i>Annals of Tropical Paediatrics International Child Health. Vol. 25, No.1.</i> (New York: March, 2005) Details: Provides a forum for medical problems, achievements and research in paediatrics and child health in the tropics and sub-tropics.</p>
<p>Ministry of Health. <i>Phast Report: Evaluation of the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Five Pilot Districts of Botswana.</i> (Gaborone: April, 2004). Details: Aims to promote health awareness and understanding, which in turn lead to environmental and behavioural improvement.</p>
<p>Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs/UNDP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Report on the Gender Mainstreaming Project with Four Pilot Ministries.</i> (Gaborone: 2004). Details The pilot project is based on four ministries: Labour and Home Affairs, Finance and Development Planning, Local Government and Trade and Industry. • <i>Gender Disaggregated Data Report.</i> (Gaborone: 2002) Details: Targets an appropriate policy environment for mainstreaming gender equality.
<p>Save the Children. <i>Policy Brief: Protecting Children in Emergencies. Vol.1, No. 1. Spring.</i> (London: 2005) Details: Strategies and programs to identify and prevent abuse; restore dignified living conditions for children; and promote children's rights.</p>
<p>UNAIDS. <i>Botswana's Urban Youth Project: Using a Situation and Response Analysis as a Strategic Planning Tool.</i> (Gaborone: 2001). Details: Poses questions about the effectiveness of using a situation and response analysis for variety of purposes.</p>
<p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Botswana Human Development Report 2005. Harnessing Science and Technology for Human Development.</i> (Gaborone: 2005) Details: Makes the case that human development is intrinsically linked to freedom from poverty and disease. • <i>Seven Years of Partnership: Overview of UNDP Activities in Botswana 1997-2003.</i> (Gaborone: 2002) Details: Document the achievements of the co-operation between UNDP and the Government and People of Botswana over the last seven years, in order to review essential lessons learned for the purposes of informing future programming within the country.
<p>United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>EFA Global Monitoring Report: 2003/4 Gender and Education for All, the Leap to Equality.</i> (Paris: 2003) Details: Maps the first part of the journey towards gender equality in Education. • <i>Education for All: The Quality Imperative.</i> (Paris: 2004) Details: Reviews research evidence on the multiple factors that determine quality, and maps out key policies

<p>for improving the teaching and learning process, especially in low-income countries.</p>
<p>United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). <i>The Protective Environment: Development Support for Child Protection.</i> (New York: 2004) Details: Proposes a conceptual framework for programming, identifying elements key to protecting children in any environment.</p>
<p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Emergency Preparedness & Resources EPR Training Programme.</i> (New York: 2004) Details: Programme to strengthen the global capacity of UNICEF staff to prepare for and respond to emergency situations that have potential to impact children and women. • <i>ESAR Education Newsletter. Theme: Partnership for Girls' Education (UNGEI).</i> (Nairobi: 2004) Details: Demonstrates how UNGEI has really gotten off the ground in ESAR because of the positive responses at country level and also as a result of strategic thinking on how to decentralise to regions and country levels. • <i>My Future is My Choice. Life Skills Training in Namibia: Presentation & Resources.</i> (CD-ROM) (Windhoek: 2004) Details: A life skills training emphasising 'learning by doing'. • <i>A Principled Approach to Humanitarian Action Path Training Programme.</i> (New York: 2004) Details: Important learning tool for UNICEF staff and its partners in applying international legal and ethical standards (the normative framework) for the provision of humanitarian assistance and protective of children and women in armed conflict. • <i>Progress for Children: A Report Card on Gender Parity and Primary Education.</i> (New York: 2005) Details: This report card discusses part of a series in which UNICEF will monitor progress for children in the lead-up to 2015 and measures the world's advances towards Millennium Development Goals 2 and 3, which pursue universal primary education and gender equality and women's empowerment. • <i>The Sad Story of Mary Hlatswayo (Draft).</i> (Mbabane: 2003) Details: A story on teenage pregnancy. • <i>Speak Out!</i> (DVD) (Nairobi: 2004) Details: Eloquently captures the voices of young people in Swaziland speaking out against sexual abuse and highlights their efforts to combat gender-based violence. It is a useful tool for facilitating dialogue and action against sexual violence with communities and schools.
<p>UNICEF/United Nations Development Fund for Women. <i>Workshop Report: Enhancing Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Populations Affected by Armed Conflict.</i> (Nairobi: January, 2005) Details: The workshop was initiated to build staff capacity to design & implement strategies for protection from gender-based violence.</p>
<p>University of Botswana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Levels and Trends in Infant and Childhood Mortality in Botswana.</i> (Gaborone: 2004) Details: Based on the 2001 Population Census data, the author recognises the fact that both morbidity and mortality are influenced by socio-economic and health conditions that prevail at a particular time in a region. Botswana like most countries affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic has been experiencing mortality increase in the recent past. • <i>Population Studies Working Paper.</i> (Gaborone: December, 2004) Details: Debates on the development of ideas and methods in population and related disciplines and explores the relationships with other disciplines concerned with human wellness.
<p>WHO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use. -3rd ed.</i> (Geneva: 2004) Details: Provides guidance to national family planning/reproductive health programmes in the preparation of guidelines for service delivery of contraceptives. It is one important step in process for improving access to quality care in family planning by reviewing the medical eligibility criteria for selecting methods of contraceptives. • <i>Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use. -2nd ed.</i> Details: Provides guidance to national family planning/reproductive health programmes in the preparation of guidelines for service delivery of contraceptives. • <i>Safe Motherhood: A Newsletter of World-wide Activity Issue 31. 2004 (1).</i> (Geneva:2003) Details: Focuses on the inexcusable toll of maternal deaths and disabilities.

- *The World Health Report 2005: Make Every Mother and Child Count.* (Geneva: 2005) **Details:** Identifies exclusion as a key features of inequity as well as a key to progress. Taking stock of the erratic progress to date, the report sets out the strategies required for the accelerated improvements that are known to be possible.

MOBILISATION FOR CHILDREN'S AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN).

- *Child Abuse & Neglect: The International Journal.* (New York: January and February 2005) **Details:** Provides an international, multidisciplinary forum on all aspects of child abuse and neglect including sexual abuse, with special emphasis on prevention and treatment.
- *World Perspectives on Child Abuse. - 6thed.* (Geneva: 2005) **Details:** The survey findings and commentaries suggest expanded efforts are underway to address child maltreatment in all regions of the world.

OTHER RELEVANT RESOURCES IN THE CENTRE

- **African Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Partnerships. (ACHAP)**
 - *Future Positive: Special Issue on Children and HIV/AIDS Issue 4.* (Gaborone: 2005)
 - *World AIDS Day and Social Justice.* (Gaborone: 2005)
- **Africa Monitor International.** *Monthly Regional Report on Political Risk and Macroeconomic Prospects Vol.10 Issue 5 May 2005.*
- *American Journal of Public Health.* (July, 2004)
- *Asia Pacific Perspectives Vol.2 No. 12.* (April 2005) & *Vol.3 No. 1.* (May, 2005)
- *Baby-Friendly and Beyond Integrated Care for Mother and Child Issue Two, 2004*
- **Bank of Botswana.** *Botswana Financial Statistics.* (Gaborone: November December: 2004 and January, 2005)
- **Breastfeeding Paper of the Month.**
 - October 2004. *The Relation of Breastfeeding and Body Mass Index to Asthma and Atopy in Children: A Prospective Cohort Study to Age 6 years.*
 - November 2004. *Feeding of Nonbreastfed Children form 6 to 24 Months of Age in Developing Countries.*
 - December 2004. *Feeding Patterns, Diarrhoeal Illness and Linear Growth in 0-24 Month-Old Children*
- **BONELA.** *Guardian Vol.2, Issue 1.* (February, 2005)
- **BOTUSA.** *Annual Report 2004.* (Gaborone: 2004)
- *Bulletin of the World Health Organisation Vol.83, No.2.* (February, 2005)
- **Central Statistics Office.** *Education Statistics 2002.* (Gaborone: 2002)
- *Connections. A New Publication of the Commonwealth of Learning. Vol.10, No. 1.* (Canada: February, 2005)
- **The Economist 2005**
 - March 5th-11th, 12th-18th, 19th-25th, 26th-April 1st
 - April 2nd-8th, 9th-15th, 23rd-29th
- **European Union Botswana.** *Newsletter of the Delegation of the European Commission in Botswana.* (Gaborone: November/December, 2004)
- **Family Health International/USAID.** *Network: Non-consensual Sex. Vol. .23, No.4.* (New York: 2005)
- *Food Nutrition Bulletin Vol.25 No. 4.* (December 2004).

- **Harvard Business Review:**
 - *Managing Yourself*. (January, 2005)
 - *Make it Simple* (March, 2005)
 - *Focus your Thinking* (April, 2005)
- **International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders.** *Newsletter Vol. 20.No.3. Towards USI: A Salt Industry Perspective.* (New Delhi: August, 2004)
- **Kuru Family of Organisations.** *Annual Report 2004.* (Gaborone: 2004)
- *Nutrition Info* (January, 2005)
- **Nutrition Paper of the Month.**
 - October 2004. *Low-Dose Daily Iron Supplementation for 12 Months Does Not Increase the Prevalence of Malarial Infection or Density of Parasites in Young Zanzibari Children*
 - November 2004. *Iron and Zinc Supplementation Promote Motor Development and Exploratory Behaviour among Bangladeshi Infants*
 - December 2004. *Zinc Plus B-Carotene Supplementation of Pregnant Women is Superior to B-Carotene Supplementation alone in Improving Vitamin A Status in Both Mothers and Infants*
- *Sida Evaluations Newsletter No1/05.* (Stockholm: 2005)
- **Sight and Life.** *Newsletter1/2005 Incorporating the Xerophthalmia Club Bulletin.* (Switzerland: 2004)
- **Southern Africa HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination Service.** *News Vol. 10 No.3.* (Harare: September, 2004)
- **Straight Talk Foundation.** *Young Talk Sex Education for Primary Schools. No.1 Vol. 8.* (Kampala: February and March 2005)
- **UNDP.** 2004 Annual Report. (Gaborone: 2004)
- **UNESCO.** Botswana and UNESCO Magazine- 6th ed. (Gaborone: 2005)
- **University of Botswana.** *Newsletter February and March 2005.* (Gaborone: 2005)
- **WHO.**
 - *Global Polio Eradication. Polio News. Issue23 Spring 2005.*
 - *Polio Eradication Situation Report - April 2005*