



5 December, 2013

Dear Friends,

The week's edition of the newsflash draws upon resources from the Parenting in Africa Network. PAN is a pan-African network of member organizations with a focus on promoting skillful parenting in Africa.

Their vision is for a society where children are parented and empowered to reach their full potential. To learn more about them and to download additional resources, please visit: <http://bit.ly/1exnaUY>

Sincerely,

The Firelight Team

(Resource) Basic Facts about Corporal Punishment

(Resource) Family Pledge of Non-Violence

(Resource) Men as Fathers and Co-Parents

(Open for Proposals) Abilis Foundation Small Grants for working with people with disabilities

(Call for Proposals) UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women

(Resource) Basic Facts about Corporal Punishment

Corporal punishment is when a person in authority uses physical force with the intention of causing pain for disciplinary purposes. Corporal punishment of children usually includes things like smacking, slapping, spanking or beating with the hand or with some implement (like a stick or a belt). It can also involve other things, like kicking, shaking, pinching or burning.

Discipline is meant to teach a person the difference between right and wrong, not to cause injury. There is no need to inflict pain to discipline a child. There are many other forms of discipline which are much more effective.

Alternatives to corporal punishment

There are many other ways that children can be disciplined. Here are four examples:

1. Explain the problem.
2. Make children take responsibility for their actions: For example, if the child breaks something, he or she must fix it.
3. "Time out": Sometimes children become overexcited and this can lead to bad behavior. It can be effective to take the child out of the room to calm down, sit quietly and think about what he or she has done wrong.
4. Take away privileges: This could mean, for example, not allowing the child to watch television or visit friends, or not giving the child pocket money.

This handout was developed by the Legal Assistance Centre in Namibia. **The handout is available on Page 8 of this Newsflash**

To learn more about their work to end corporal punishment, please visit: <http://bit.ly/1858nfw>

(Resource) Family Pledge of Non-Violence

Making peace must start within ourselves and in our family.

Each of us, members of the _____

family, commit ourselves as best we can to become nonviolent and peaceable people:

To Respect Self and Others

To respect myself, to affirm others and to avoid uncaring criticism, hateful words, physical attacks and self-destructive behavior.

To Communicate Better

To share my feelings honestly, to look for safe ways to express my anger, and to work at solving problems peacefully.

To Listen

To listen carefully to one another, especially those who disagree with me, and to consider others' feelings and needs rather than insist on having my own way.

To Forgive

To apologize and make amends when I have hurt another, to forgive others, and to keep from holding grudges.

To Respect Nature

To treat the environment and all living things, including our pets, with respect and care.

To Play Creatively

To select entertainment and toys that support our family's values and to avoid entertainment that makes violence look exciting, funny or acceptable.

To Be Courageous

To challenge violence in all its forms whenever I encounter it, whether at home, at school, at work, or in the community, and to stand with others who are treated unfairly.

This is our pledge. These are our goals. We will check ourselves on what we have pledged once a month on _____ for the next twelve months so that we can help each other become more peaceable people.

Pledging family members sign below:

"Eliminating violence, one family at a time, starting with our own."

This pledge was developed by the Parenting for Peace and Justice Network. **The Pledge Form is available on Page 9 of this Newsflash.**

To learn more about their work, please visit: <http://bit.ly/1cqB7lM>

(Resource) Men as Fathers and Co-Parents

The father should be a life coach for his children. To his daughter, he is the first man she knows or relates with. Thus, she looks up to him for the definition of a man. To the boys, the father is a pace-setter; he should be their source of knowledge on respect, sexuality and the challenges of growing up. The greatest gift a father can give his children is to love and respect their mother.

This brief fact sheet provides actions men can take to become more involved as fathers and co-parents, such as:

- Fathers need to celebrate and show confidence in their child's achievement, no matter how little the progress may seem.
- Fathers should hug their sons, just as they do daughters, to express their love.

You can download French and Kiswahili versions here: <http://bit.ly/1aRmfyg>

(Open for Proposals) Abilis Foundation Small Grants for working with people with disabilities

ABILIS Foundation gives small grants ranging from 500 to 10.000 Euros to projects initiated by disabled persons.

If you live in one of the following countries:

- India
- Uganda
- Tanzania
- Ethiopia
- Kambodzha
- Mosambik
- Tadzjikistan
- Kyrgyzstan

please contact ABILIS Foundation's partner organizations for an application form: <http://bit.ly/1jGgpAJ>

If you live in a country not mentioned above, please contact the ABILIS office at <http://bit.ly/18ECFJH>.

Who can apply for a grant by Abilis?

We support organizations that include persons with disabilities in their leadership. We support organisations of people with mobility, visual, hearing or any other type of disability. We can also support organisations that are run by parents of children with disabilities.

You can apply for a grant from Abilis if the following is true for you:

- You live in a country which the United Nations and the OECD have defined as qualifying for Official Development Assistance. See list of countries
- Your organisation has a certificate of registration. (If your group is not registered, please contact our office as sometimes we are able to make exceptions to this rule.)

How can we apply for a grant by Abilis?

ABILIS Foundation judges the applications according to the involvement of persons with disabilities, including their role in developing the project and in committing their own resources to the project (including time). The project must be realistic in its scope and expected results. The application must show how the project will continue to benefit the community once the project's funding term has been completed.

A minimum of 10 % of the project budget should be a contribution of time, money or

other resources from the applicant group.

For every project, two reference persons are required to provide an independent evaluation of the project's feasibility. The reference persons should have thorough knowledge of the applicant organisation, of the project plan and of the general conditions existing in the project area. However, they should not personally directly benefit from the project. In other words, they should not be members or employees of the applicant organisation. There is a special form to be completed by reference persons.

If you wish to apply for funding, call a meeting of your friends and colleagues. Then think carefully about your current priorities and take time to make a good plan. We encourage you to use the ABILIS Manual (<http://bit.ly/1858eso>) designed to assist you in this process.

Contact us and we can send you the Abilis application form and guidelines for letters of recommendation. Please read them through carefully before applying.

Please note that we can start analysing your application only after we receive all the following documents:

- application form with signatures
- work plan
- budget
- two reference forms
- a copy of your certificate of registration (or an explanation why one is not available)

For more information, please visit: <http://bit.ly/1cqA05B>

(Call for Proposals) UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women

The UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women is accepting applications for its 18th grant cycle (2013) from civil society organizations and networks—including non-governmental, women's and community-based organizations and coalitions and operational research institutions—government authorities at the national and local levels, and UN Country Teams in partnership with governments and civil society organizations.

The UN Trust Fund promotes initiatives based on the following principles:

- Human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches that place paramount priority on promoting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights of women and girls, as well as strengthening institutional capacities at local and national levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. This includes addressing inequitable gender norms and power disparities as the root cause of

violence against women and girls, and as a violation of human rights and an impediment to development.

- Holistic and multi-sectoral responses that address women's inter-related rights and needs in terms of prevention and response to violence against women and girls, including safety and protection, access to health, legal, property and inheritance rights, and economic security and rights.
- Focus on priority groups living in poverty and otherwise especially excluded or disadvantaged, ensuring responsiveness to diversity by tailoring interventions to particular population groups.
- Coordination and partnership-building, including among government entities, civil society organizations, especially women's groups, and networks.
- Commitment to sharing knowledge, by documenting, evaluating and disseminating results.
- Evidence-based programming, building on lessons learned and recommended practices, to ensure optimal results and use of resources.

For large civil society organizations, governments and UN Country Teams, budget requests should be within the range of a minimum of US\$ 300,000 to a maximum of US\$ 1 million total for duration of two to three years.

For small civil society organizations, especially grassroots women's organizations and youth-led organizations, budget requests for a minimum of US\$ 50,000 will also be considered.

Determination of budget requests should be made based on an organization's operational and absorptive capacity. In general, an organization should not request a grant amount that is more than twice its annual organization budget. Small women's and youth-led organizations, however, may request between US\$50,000 - US\$100,000 regardless of the size of their annual organizational budget.

All applications must be submitted online. The UN Trust Fund will not accept applications submitted via e-mail, regular post and/or facsimile.

The deadline for submission of applications is **22 January 2014, 23.59 EST (GMT-5)**.

The online application will be available from 25 November 2013 until 22 January 2014 at: <http://bit.ly/1aRnHk5>

As part of the Firelight Foundation's Capacity Building Program, Firelight provides "Newsflashes" to share relevant resources and information with our active grantee-partners via weekly emails and via post on a monthly basis. We hope that by facilitating access to information for grassroots, community-focused organizations, programming for children and families, as well as organizational development, is enhanced. Past

editions of the Firelight Newsflash can be found on our website:
<http://www.firelightfoundation.org/resources/newsflash/>.

We welcome your comments, feedback and ideas for upcoming Newsflashes at
newsletter@firelightfoundation.org.

For more information contact:

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+1 831-429- 8750

BASIC FACTS ABOUT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT



FACT SHEET

Gender Research & Advocacy Project
LEGAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE
Windhoek, Namibia

What is corporal punishment?

Corporal punishment is when a person in authority uses physical force with the intention of causing pain for disciplinary purposes. Corporal punishment of children usually includes things like smacking, slapping, spanking or beating with the hand or with some implement (like a stick or a belt). It can also involve other things, like kicking, shaking, pinching or burning.

Discipline is meant to teach a person the difference between right and wrong, not to cause injury. There is no need to inflict pain to discipline a child. There are many other forms of discipline which are much more effective.

The use of corporal punishment is not permitted in Namibian schools, although some instances of it are still reported. The Namibian Supreme Court ruled that corporal punishment in schools is a violation of children's constitutional right to human dignity.

Corporal punishment is used in many homes. There have been cases in Namibia where excessive physical force has been used against children in the home, resulting in children being seriously injured or burned. Some children have even been beaten to death.

Why is corporal punishment a problem?

- Corporal punishment can turn into serious physical abuse.
- Corporal punishment teaches children that violence is an acceptable way of dealing with issues.
- Corporal punishment teaches children that it is okay to use violence against someone you love.
- Corporal punishment makes children more aggressive towards other children.
- Children who are exposed to violence are more likely to be violent as adults.
- Corporal punishment does not teach children the reason why their behaviour was wrong.
- Corporal punishment can affect self-esteem by making the victim feel scared, sad, ashamed or worthless.
- Corporal punishment can destroy the relationship between a child and the child's parents or caregiver.

Children need discipline. The question is WHAT KIND of discipline is most effective.

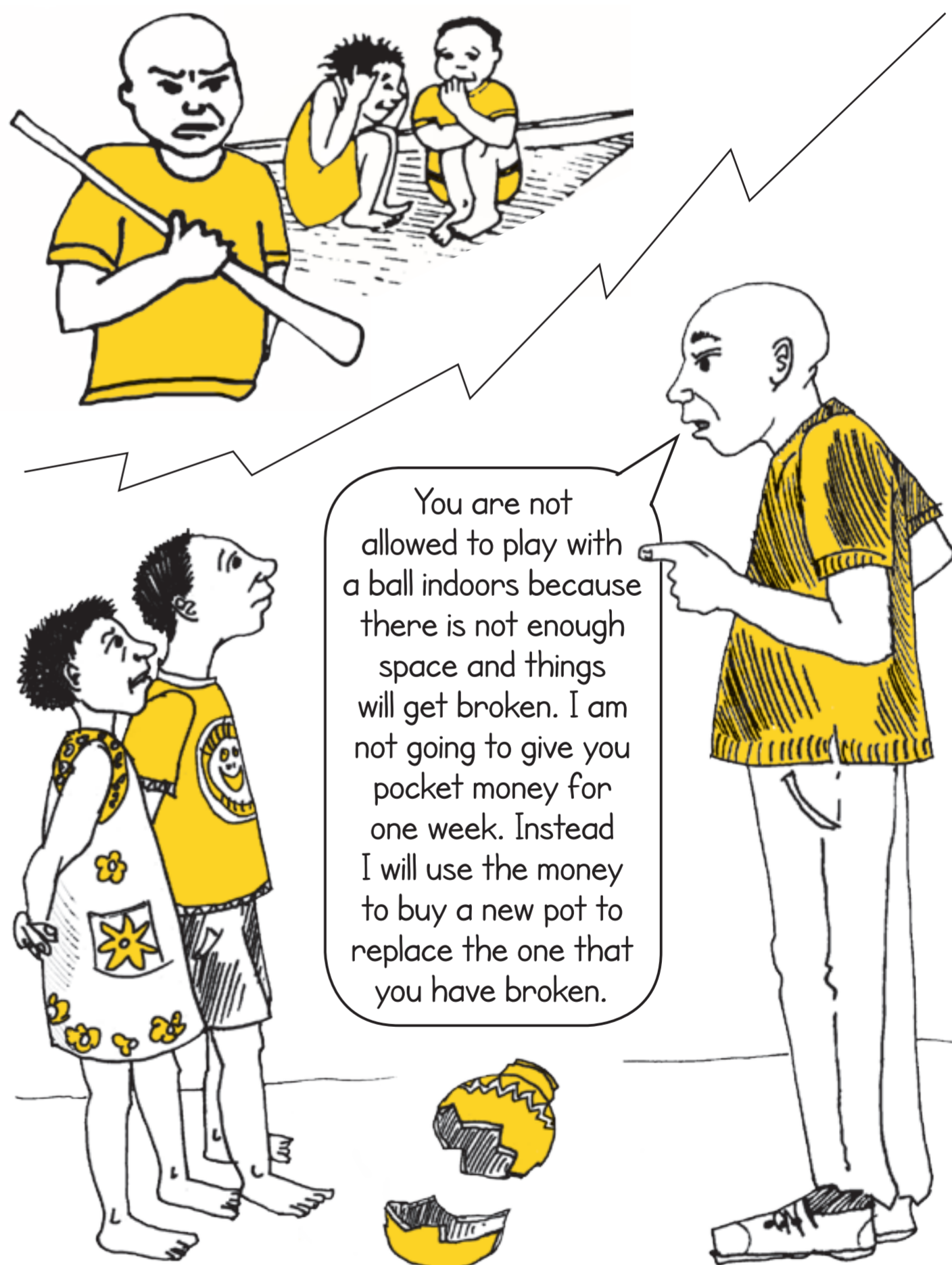
Rights that are affected by corporal punishment

- right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- right to be protected from violence and abuse
- right to development, including the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
- right to dignity and bodily integrity.

Alternatives to corporal punishment

There are many other ways that children can be disciplined. Here are four examples:

- (1) **Explain the problem.**
- (2) **Make children take responsibility for their actions:** For example, if the child breaks something, he or she must fix it.
- (3) **"Time out":** Sometimes children become overexcited and this can lead to bad behaviour. It can be effective to take the child out of the room to calm down, sit quietly and think about what he or she has done wrong.
- (4) **Take away privileges:** This could mean, for example, not allowing the child to watch television or visit friends, or not giving the child pocket money.



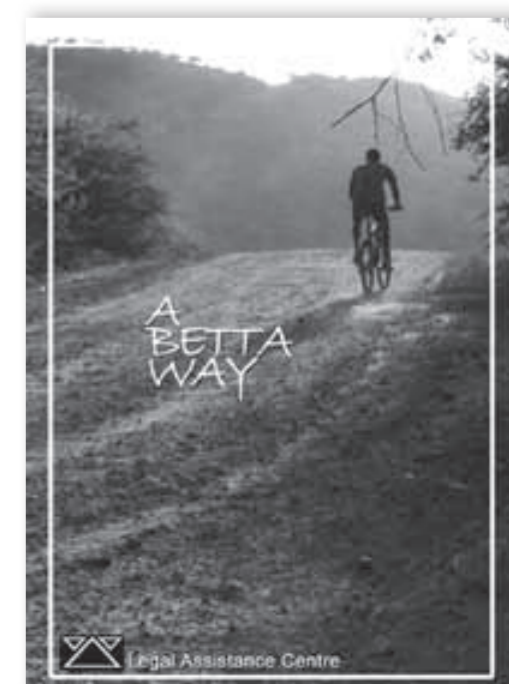
The Legal Assistance Centre has also produced a movie on alternatives to corporal punishment: "A Betta Way".

Funded by **Movies that Matter** and **Save the Children, Sweden**

MOVIES THAT MATTER
An initiative of Amnesty International

Save the Children

Legal Assistance Centre
P.O. Box 604, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel. 061-223356



Family Pledge of Nonviolence

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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

“Eliminating violence, one family at a time, starting with our own.”