7 September, 2011

Dear Friends,

We hope that you enjoy this week's Newsflash!

Sincerely,

The Firelight Team

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(Call for Proposals) Children and Violence Evaluation Challenge Fund's First Call for Proposals
(Call for Applications) One Africa Award 2011 from African organizations and individuals
(Call for Proposals) DFID's Global Poverty Action Fund: Impact Window funding opportunity for NGOs
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(Call for Proposals) Children and Violence Evaluation Challenge Fund's First Call for Proposals

The Children and Violence Evaluation Challenge Fund is an initiative aimed at reducing the prevalence of violence against children by funding quality evaluations of violence prevention and child protection interventions in low- and middle-income countries. It has issued its first call for proposals aimed at funding quality evaluations of violence prevention programmes in low- and middle-income countries.

For the first round of call for proposals, the thematic focus area is: preventive strategies to reduce violence (including physical, emotional and/or sexual violence) occurring in family settings and affecting children, including - but not limited to – the youngest children (0-8 years).

For more go to: http://www.evaluationchallenge.org/call-for-proposal-2011/
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(Call for Applications) One Africa Award 2011 from African organizations and individuals

The ONE Africa Award is aimed at recognizing, rewarding, and advancing the exceptional work of unsung heroes and organizations, founded by Africans and based in Africa, dedicated to helping Africa achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The $100,000 award will bring recognition to innovative African efforts to fight poverty and will incentivize more of such efforts (The award may be split into two prizes in order to award two smaller organizations better able to absorb a smaller monetary award.)

The award will recognize the Africa- driven, African led advocacy efforts that have demonstrated success at a community, national, or regional level. By honoring the commitment and progress on the ground, the organizers hope that new efforts can be inspired and more lives can be saved.

For more go to: http://one.org/c/international/hottopic/3788/
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(Call for Proposals) DFID's Global Poverty Action Fund: Impact Window funding opportunity for NGOs

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) is now accepting proposals for the Impact Window funding under the Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF) from locally registered civil society organizations for poverty reduction projects linked to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

The GPAF focuses on supporting projects on poverty reduction and MDGs. It comprises of two funding windows: the Innovation Window and the Impact Window. While the Innovation Window is for small UK-based organizations, the Impact Window is to support medium-sized UK-based non-profit organizations andlocally registered civil society organizations in select 27 countries across Asia and Africa.

For more go to: http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Working-with-DFID/Funding-opportunities/Not-for-profit-organisations/Global-Poverty-Action-Fund/
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(Article) Child Disciplinary Practices at Home: Evidence from a Range of Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Child discipline is an integral part of child rearing in all cultures. It teaches children self-control and acceptable behaviour. Although the need for child discipline is broadly recognized, there is considerable debate regarding violent physical and psychological disciplinary practices. Research has found that these have negative impacts on children's mental and social development. Violent

discipline is also a violation of a child's right to protection from all forms of violence while in the care of their parents or other caregivers, as set forth in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This report describes the use of child disciplinary practices by parents and other caregivers in 35 low- and middle-income countries, based on data collected by household surveys in 2005 and 2006.

For more go to: http://www.childinfo.org/files/report_Disipl_FIN.pdf
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(Article) Maternal and Child Health

New estimates suggest that roughly 358,000 mothers die each year from complications during childbirth, millions more suffer from pregnancy related illnesses and injuries, and in 2009, 8.1 million children died before their fifth birthday, nearly all from preventable or treatable causes. While some countries have made improvements in maternal and child health in recent years, there remains an enormous gap between the developed and developing world:  sub-Saharan Africa's child mortality rate is 24 times that of industrialized countries and women living in the poorest countries are nearly 300 times more likely to die from complications of pregnancy or childbirth than women living in industrialized countries.

For more go to: http://www.one.org/c/international/issuebrief/1031/
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(Resource Guide) Preventing Child Maltreatment: A Guide to Taking Action and Generating Evidence

The United Nations Secretary-General's Study on violence against children1 highlights the alarming extent and nature of violence against children around the world, with considerable attention devoted to the issue of child maltreatment by parents and other family members. The Study serves as a reminder that, under the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1991, countries are legally bound to comprehensively address child maltreatment.

Chapter 1: Describes the phenomenon of child maltreatment and provides an overview of its scale, consequences and costs. The chapter also sets out an ecological framework for understanding susceptibility to child maltreatment in terms of causes and risk factors at the individual, close relationship, community and societal levels.

Chapter 2: Makes suggestions as to how to gather information that can be used to direct and monitor preventive action and service provision. Information

systems that record data on child maltreatment cases seen by available services are to be distinguished from epidemiological studies using population-based survey methods to identify all cases of maltreatment, and not only those that present to the available services.

At the population level, the chapter recommends that large-scale surveys of children and adults should be carried out, in which information is obtained on the children's and adults' exposure to maltreatment and other adverse factors, on their health-risk behaviors and on their current health status. It is suggested that service-based information systems prioritize the recording of two types of information. The first type is information that will help ensure coherent case management and the tracking of individual cases over time and between different service providers. The second is information on a relatively small number of uniform items of data that can be recorded for all cases that enter the system.

Chapter 3: Focuses on promoting the prevention of child maltreatment. It is argued that new prevention efforts should be designed with reference to the evidence base of effective, promising and uncertain interventions, and set up to meet the criteria for outcome evaluation studies. Prevention strategies at the individual, family, community and societal levels are described. Practical recommendations are given on how to design an intervention as an outcome evaluation study, with a table listing suggestions for possible immediate, medium-term and long-term outcomes.

Chapter 4: Deals with services for victims of child maltreatment and their families, as well as interventions to protect abused children. The paucity of evidence for the effectiveness of child protection services is stressed.

Chapter 5: Provides concluding comments and highlights the recommendations contained in the guide on using information for action, designing prevention programmes and providing services for victims. When a systematic response to child maltreatment is developed using these recommendations, the resulting interventions based on evidence will in turn generate further evidence about the effectiveness of prevention strategies and services for victims.

For more go to: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9241594365_eng.pdf
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