

Africa newsletter 32
July 2019

French version available



GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO
End All Corporal
Punishment of Children

Namibia prohibits corporal punishment in alternative care

The Child Care and Protection Act (CCPA) 2015 which replaces the Children’s Act No. 33 1960 came into force in January 2019 by notice in the Gazette. The CCPA 2015 protects children from more ‘severe’ corporal punishment but it is not interpreted as prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment... [Read more](#)

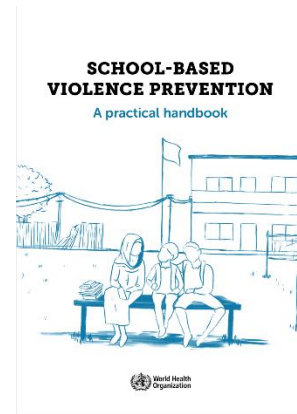
The first INSPIRE implementation Jamboree: “Celebrating advances in evidence-based approaches to ending violence against children”

The Jamboree took place on 24-25 June 2019 in Kampala, Uganda. Hosted by the Ugandan Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) Country Office for Uganda, the meeting aimed to take stock of how stakeholders at global, regional and national levels are making use of the [INSPIRE technical package](#) to inform their interventions to end violence against children. Current efforts to achieve full prohibition of corporal punishment in South Africa were presented during a session focusing on country examples.



[A school-based violence prevention handbook](#)

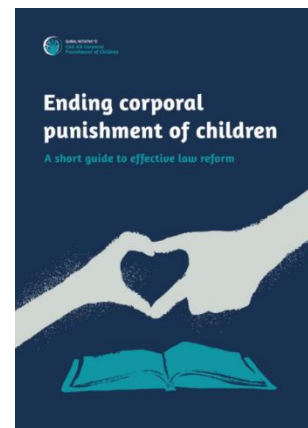
published by the WHO was launched at the Jamboree by Hon. Janet Mukwaya, Ugandan Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development. The handbook provides guidance for school officials and education authorities on how schools can include violence prevention in their routine activities and interaction with children, parents and the community.



New resources from the Global Initiative

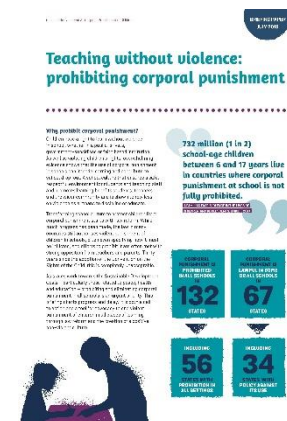
[Law reform guide](#)

The Global Initiative is delighted to present, *Ending corporal punishment of children: A short guide to effective law reform*. Prohibition of corporal punishment is fundamental to child protection, and the experience of states that have achieved effective prohibition shows that legal protection supports change in attitudes and behaviour.



[Schools briefing](#)

We have launched our global update on school corporal punishment, showcasing the latest facts and figures and interventions from various regions that are helping to end corporal punishment and create safer schools for teachers and learners. An interactive global map of corporal punishment in schools is now also available at endcorporalpunishment.org/schools



[Detailed country reports now available in French](#)

The Global Initiative maintains detailed reports on corporal punishment in every state and territory worldwide, setting out the legality of corporal punishment in each setting. Further translations of our country reports are underway and will be available soon. If you are looking for a particular report or language, get in touch!

Châtiments corporels des enfants au Niger

Document mis à jour octobre 2018
Également disponible en anglais sur www.endcorporalpunishment.org
Population estimée 17 132 000 (juillet, 2018)

L'engagement du Niger à interdire les châtiments corporels

En 2013, le Niger a accédé à une reconnaissance internationale de son statut de pays participant universel de la Convention internationale pour l'élimination de toutes les formes de violence contre les enfants. Le cadre de l'adhésion prévoit notamment l'interdiction de tous les châtiments corporels à l'école et à la maison.

Résumé des réformes juridiques nécessaires à l'obtention d'une interdiction totale

L'analyse des documents et des applications dans le cadre de la loi, les différents structures d'accueil, les pratiques, et autres les établissements pénitentiaires.

Il est nécessaire de passer de la situation actuelle au statut "total" des pays participants de la Convention internationale pour l'élimination de toutes les formes de violence contre les enfants. Il est nécessaire d'adopter l'interdiction de tous les châtiments corporels à l'école et à la maison.

Interdiction de la punition corporelle des enfants – La Convention internationale pour l'élimination de toutes les formes de violence contre les enfants exige que les États parties interdisent tous les châtiments corporels, qu'ils soient administrés par les parents, les enseignants, les membres de la police ou les membres de la justice.

Élimination de la punition corporelle des enfants – La Convention internationale pour l'élimination de toutes les formes de violence contre les enfants exige que les États parties interdisent tous les châtiments corporels, qu'ils soient administrés par les parents, les enseignants, les membres de la police ou les membres de la justice.

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Tackling Violence in Nigerian Schools

Noelle Omesham Chuks-Eboka, Executive Director, Education for Purpose Initiative, has contributed a Guest feature on our website about E4P's Schools Without Violence Campaign which focuses on tackling violence embedded in relations in schools in Nigeria by applying an African-centred holistic approach... [Read more](#)



National resources

[“There is enormous suffering”: Serious abuses against talibes children in Senegal, 2017-2018](#)

Published by Human Rights Watch and based on existing data, this report finds that more than 100,000 talibés living in residential daaras across Senegal are forced by their Quranic teachers to beg daily for money or food. Many are subject to physical abuse amounting to inhuman and degrading treatment. The report finds that even among daaras that do not exploit children, corporal punishment, often referred to as “correction,” is frequently inflicted by the marabouts or older talibés, often age 17 and up, who serve as the teacher’s assistants.

News from the UN and regional human rights systems

[African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 31st and 32nd sessions, 2018](#)

Some concluding observations from the 2018 sessions of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) have been published. To [Malawi](#), the Committee recommended that the Government reviews its laws to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings and create awareness on the negative impacts of corporal punishment on the wellbeing of children. To [South Africa](#), the ACERWC recommended the Government expedite the process of amending the Children's Act to explicitly ban corporal punishment in all settings including in the home. It called on the State Party to promote positive disciplining through awareness raising and training and to strengthen the implementation of the existing ban in schools.

[Universal Periodic Review, 33rd session, May 2019](#)

DR Congo and Equatorial Guinea received recommendations on corporal punishment but Côte d'Ivoire and Ethiopia did not.

[Read our full update](#)

Final Outcomes of Universal Periodic Review, 31st session

Mauritius supported recommendations to prohibit all corporal punishment of children. [Read our full update](#)

Help us continue to end violence against children

As valued supporters, we know that you understand the importance of prohibiting corporal punishment which is why we want to ask for your help today. **By signing up to a small regular gift** you are helping to give children the opportunity to thrive in homes and schools free from violence. [Donate now...](#)

The Global Initiative briefs human rights treaty monitoring bodies and the UPR prior to examination of states. If you/your organisation is interested in submitting information on your state, please contact info@endcorporalpunishment.org.

Information on states' upcoming treaty body and UPR examinations, the deadlines for submitting briefings, and the text of the above and previous recommendations are available in our [country reports](#) and on the [treaty body pages](#) on our website.

