



KNH-Advocacy-Mail

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Dear Partners and friends of Kindernothilfe,

2009 marks two important anniversaries for Kindernothilfe: The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child will be 20 years old in November and Kindernothilfe will celebrate its 50th anniversary under the motto "I change the world". So the next year offers plenty of reasons to celebrate, while we must not forget to point out that there is still a lot to do – in all sorts of areas and, among other things, in the field of advocacy.

Advocacy aims at producing changes. We are aware that this is a slow and often tedious process that requires a lot of resilience. Across the world this sphere of work is gaining ground, above all in the context of the "rights-based approach". Often, in this context, there is talk of the three pillars: in addition to direct action in response to a child right violation (programme, project) and the strengthening of children, adolescents and the civil society (empowerment), efficient advocacy work is crucial to make an impact on duty bearers and motivate them to fulfil their duties towards children from the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Together we are strong. If you have any ideas and suggestions how we can further advance our joint work under this aspect, please let us know!

The next issue of our Advocacy Mail is scheduled for June 2009. We thank you in advance for any contributions that you will send to Barbara.Duennweller@knh.de until 25 May 2009.

Thanks to everybody who sent a contribution to the current issue.

We wish you a merry and blessed Christmas and all the best for 2009!

Barbara Dünnweller
Advocacy Officer

I. News and Contributions from the Countries

II. Kindernothilfe Advocacy News

III. Campaigns

IV. KNH Advocacy Schedule

I. News and contributions from the countries

Brasil

SEXUAL VIOLENCE – Children without resources

With only two months to go until the end of the year, only 65.9% of the resources of the programme for the protection of children and adolescents have been spent. Of the nine campaigns planned for this year, only two used more than 30% of the available funds.

Érica Montenegro and Helena Mader

From the Correio newspaper team

Ronaldo de Oliveira/CB/D.A Press - 29/08/2008

Girls are victims of sexual violence in a Pará shelter: Government paper to address the problem still in the process of being prepared

While victims of sexual violence are suffering, the money set aside to help them remains untouched. With less than two months to go until the end of the year, the Government has only spent 65.9% of the total funds allocated to the "Programa de Combate ao Abuso e à Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes", a programme against sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents. Of the nine campaigns designed to help victims and prevent and combat this type of violence, only two managed to spend more than 30% of their funds. In its yesterday's edition, the Correio newspaper published a section entitled "Reféns do Abandono" (hostages of neglect), describing the deficient support for girls and boys who are victims of sexual abuse and exploitation.

The national programme launched to combat such kind of violence includes cross-sector activities covering the areas of health, education and social welfare. But its implementation proves to be problematic. "The three main ministries involved in the matter are currently working on a common

ministerial order to shape model policies for federal states and municipalities. But we are still performing an analysis in order to determine the competencies of each ministry", says Under-Secretary for the Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescent, Carmen Oliveira.

The difficulty becomes obvious when looking at the use of resources. The campaign for the educational support of vulnerable children, for example, had only spent 0.8% of its 2008 budget until last Monday. Financial support for innovative projects to fight sexual violence – intended to enhance civil society initiatives – comprised only 21.7% of the resources made available at the beginning of the year. "The federal Government needs to become more efficient when it comes to establishing partnerships with federal states, municipalities and civil society", states Lucídio Bicalho, analyst at the Institute for Socio-economic Studies, "Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos" (Inesc). According to him, money is often not spent because municipal administrations are not aware of its existence or because they fail to comply with the requirements imposed by the federal government.

According to an Inesc survey the programme to fight sexual violence is going to see a reduction of funds next year. "The draft bill that the federal Government proposed to the National Congress cuts funds by 8%, if the IGPM (Brazilian general market price index) is applied", explains Bicalho. The R\$ 75 million (about US\$ 28,7 million) that the federal Government proposed to spend on this year's budget would currently correspond to R\$ 86,1 millions according to the adjustment index. However, the planned expenditure for 2009 is at R\$ 79 millions.

Response

Cristovam Buarque (PDT-DF) presented the paper "Reféns do Abandono" to the Senate. The senator affirmed: "These 'hostages of neglect' do not receive any form of protection. This is an issue that needs to be considered by everyone in this country, but particularly by those who—like us—govern this nation". In his address, he defended the establishment of the "Agência Nacional para a Proteção da Criança e do Adolescente", a national entity for the protection of children and adolescents with the sole mission to develop and monitor public policies for the non-adult population. Senator Patrícia Saboya (PDT-CE) stated that victims of sexual violence are treated inhumanely. "After the sexual violence they suffer from other tragedies", she said. According to Saboya, the budget reflects this situation. "Every year there are cuts in the area of children and youth."

The federal Government needs to become more efficient when it comes to establishing partnerships with federal states, municipalities and civil society.

Lucídio Bicalho, analyst at the "Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos" (Inesc)

Ecuador

New constitution strengthens children's rights

From CRIN, October 2008:

"On 28 September, Ecuador voted in favour of a new constitution. The Constitution of Montecristi is the first to recognise children's rights throughout the text, including issues of political participation, enforcement mechanisms and education rights. According to Cecilia Lazo, consultant at the Instituto Nacional del Niño y la Familia (National Institute for Children and Families), 'the new text maintains and enshrines those child rights which have already been recognised, but goes further by making them visible throughout the text in a way that has never been done before.'"

India

Stand-up / A report from CCRD

CCRD (Centre for Child Rights and Development) together with 14 organisations working in the districts of Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram and Chennai organised a HUMAN CHAIN at Chennai, Tamil Nadu – INDIA on 18 October 2008 between 10.30 am and 12.30 am as part of the STAND UP and TAKE ACTION – 2008 (Global Call to Action Against Poverty - GCAP) and to also coincide with the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty on 17 October.

More than eight hundred women, children and youth stood in a Human Chain, in the busy Foreshore Estate Bus Terminus Square of Chennai City holding placards and raising slogans calling the attention of world leaders to take action to eradicate poverty and hunger and to ensure concerted governmental interventions for the effective implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The focus was on feminisation of poverty and increasing vulnerability of children belonging to the marginalised communities.

At the national level the following demands were put forth for eradication of poverty and ending hunger.

- Ensure increased state allocation for education and health
- Do not reduce or stop subsidies for agriculture
- Provide employment for rural labour throughout the year with living wages through effective implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)
- Stop unregulated privatisation and promote public sector enterprises.
- End setting up of Special Economic Zone (SEZ)
- Provide social security to unorganised labour.

Towards raising mass awareness of this Millennium Campaign, educational hand bills were distributed. The print and electronic media were invited to cover the event.

Supporting organisations for the Chennai event – HUMAN CHAIN:

CCRD – HRF – CDaWS – MARIYALAYA – ACDS – ARUNODAYA – JEEVAJOTHI – KARUNALAYA
NESAKKARAM – UDAVI – SIGA – CWDR – GRASSROOTS – THOZHAMI – HRDC

Pakistan

NGOs make child rights demand

Kindernothilfe-partner SPARC (Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child) and other members of Child Rights Committees from 46 districts in Pakistan issued a statement in November 2008:

"We observed that children in Pakistan have been adversely affected by the recent global economic crisis, rising inflation, recent floods, and military operations in Dera Bugti and Kohlu, Bajaur and Swat. Over 300,000 children are in miserable conditions in Baluchistan, as a result of the earthquake. There is a lack of support for street children in urban areas, the involvement of children in armed/tribal conflicts and an insensitivity to the treatment of children by law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, the lack of political commitments to children by, for example, all political parties, demonstrates the insignificant attention given to half the country's population.

We demand:

- The enactment of the Child Protection Bill, pending in parliament for the last three years, and the implementation of the National Child Protection Policy (draft).
- A separate ministry or independent commission/authority dealing with children's issues. The current National Commission for Child Welfare Development is a non-statutory, merely advisory body for the government, which does not provide a mechanism for redress. We demand an effective Child Protection Authority and/or a separate Children's Ministry empowered to protect the rights of children in Pakistan.

Read more demands: www.sparcph.org

Uganda

Child Participation Manual

With the financial assistance from Kindernothilfe and together with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and UNICEF, the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network has developed "The National Child Participation Guide for Uganda". This guide is specifically designed for those working at institutions/organisations including schools and health care providers; legal institutions; probation and welfare institutions; local councils; non-governmental organisations; community-based organisations and the media. It is intended to facilitate meaningful participation of children from family through to national and international levels. You will find the pdf here:

[http://en.kindernothilfe.org/Child Participation Guide](http://en.kindernothilfe.org/Child%20Participation%20Guide)

Kenya

Workshop in Nairobi: Optional Protocol UN-CRC-Individual Complaints Procedure

On 20 November 2008 a "Regional Juvenile Justice and Pro Bono Lawyers Conference" took place in Nairobi organised by the CRADLE. Participants included lawyers who have a part of the Pro Bono Scheme of the CRADLE, children and representatives from South Africa, Rwanda, Malawi, DRC Congo, Uganda and Tanzania. The CRADLE used the annual conference to create awareness amongst lawyers, children and CSOs about the proposed Optional Protocol to the UN-Convention on the Rights of the Child.

(see campaigns)

Co-Financing New Project Child Trafficking

Kindernothilfe and the CRADLE will start actions aimed at fighting against child trafficking and rehabilitation victims. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to an increased awareness among the Kenyan public of the issues related to child trafficking, children's rights, and to a reduction of child trafficking in Kenya and Africa.

II. Kindernothilfe Advocacy News

Child Protection in Development Cooperation – Workshop at Kindernothilfe

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) ten percent of all boys and 20% of all girls across the world have been, are or will be victims of sexual violence or abuse. Persons in institutions or under other institutionalised care are especially at risk. This also refers to organisations and institutions in the field of development aid and their local and regional project partners. A study of Save the Children on the abuse of girls and boys by UN peacekeepers and humanitarian workers has recently attracted international attention and concern. VENRO—Kindernothilfe is a member of this umbrella organisation—has been engaged in this field since autumn 2007. A working group with the participation of Kindernothilfe has meanwhile developed a Code of Conduct to protect children against abuse and exploitation in development cooperation.

On 22 September 2008 VENRO, the Association of German development non-governmental organisations, organised a workshop at Kindernothilfe on the topic of "Child Protection in Development Aid Contexts". 30 participants dealt with the topics of prevention, case management and crisis management. In addition, the newly developed Code of Conduct was presented. This Code of Conduct is a first step to implement quality standards of child protection in the framework of an organisation's work. "This Code of Conduct must not remain a piece of paper, but must be put into practice by the organisations" said Dr. Jürgen Thiesbonenkamp, Chairman of Kindernothilfe's Board of Directors. This Code of Conduct shall contribute to raising awareness of this taboo subject and provides clear structures and guidelines for dealing with children.

UPR – New Control Mechanism of the UN Human Rights Council – Civil Society Participation

In April 2008 the new control mechanism was used for the first time at the UN Human Rights Council: Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

With its resolution in June 2007 the UN General Assembly has recognised that all countries have human rights problems and potential areas of improvement. By means of the UPR all member countries are supposed to be subject to review in the future with regard to their human rights commitments. It is based on the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and all international human rights instruments ratified by a State. Three two-week sessions will take place every year. A three-hour session is scheduled for every State. The State review is prepared and conducted by a so-called troika that consists of three member States drawn by lot. The States must submit a report in writing.

The civil society is expressly permitted to participate in this procedure. NGOs may also submit a report. All in all, a report may not have more than 40 pages.

Germany will be evaluated on 2 February 2009—by the countries of Cameroon, South Korea and France. Kindernothilfe has participated in the preparation of the NGO report of the Human Rights Forum and, in addition, submitted a separate paper together with some other child rights organisations calling for the withdrawal of the reservation that the then German Federal Government made upon ratifying the CRC in 1992. This reservation leads to in a discrimination of refugee children coming to Germany.

[http://en.kindernothilfe.org/Joint Submission](http://en.kindernothilfe.org/Joint%20Submission)

Excellent background information and guidance for NGOs on the UPR topic is available at www.crin.org.

Death Penalty

Kindernothilfe and 787 other NGOs worldwide signed an international petition to end all executions of juvenile offenders

Every state in the world has ratified or acceded to treaties obligating them to ensure that juvenile offenders - persons under 18 at the time of the crime - are never sentenced to death. The overwhelming majority of states comply with this obligation: only five states (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Pakistan and Yemen) are known to have executed juvenile offenders since 2005.

Yet over the last 3 ½ years at least 32 people in these five states have been executed for crimes committed while children, and well over 100 other juvenile offenders are known to be on death row. The true number of executions and death sentences could be much higher, as few countries make public information on death sentences against juvenile offenders.

Human Rights Watch and CRIN presented the signatures to UN member states in October, in advance of their debate on the rights of the child, to demonstrate the conviction of NGOs around the world that no one should ever be executed again for a crime committed as a child.

III. Campaigns

MDG – Keep Your Promises! Current Demands of the "Deine Stimme gegen Armut" Campaign

Every three seconds a child dies as a result of extreme poverty. These deaths must be prevented. Therefore "Deine Stimme gegen Armut", the German platform of the world-wide movement Global Call to Action Against Poverty, appeals to the governments and parliaments of the developed and developing countries alike and, in particular, to the German Government and the Bundestag, the German parliament: Keep your promise! Show that you have the political will to act quickly to achieve the development goals on time. Keep your promises for more and better development co-operation, just world trade and debt relief for poor countries by taking concrete action. Improve health and education standards and actively support democratisation processes in developing countries. The corporate sector and other actors must play their part in the fight against worldwide poverty and injustice too. The German non-governmental organisations have detailed their political demands in the brochure "Stand by your Commitment - Demands and Background Information of the 'Deine Stimme gegen Armut' Campaign". This document is also available in English now and can be downloaded under http://www.deine-stimme-gegen-armut.de/fileadmin/BILDER/doc/DSGA_Wort-halten_2008_EN.pdf.

The point of reference is the Montevideo Declaration of the Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) of May 2007. It contains the demands and the structure of the global movement. The respective link is: http://www.deine-stimme-gegen-armut.de/fileadmin/BILDER/doc/GCAP_Montevideo_Declaration_2007.pdf

2008 Stand up

Again this year Kindernothilfe participated in the world-wide activities on the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty. This year's campaign lived up to its motto: "Stand up and Take Action". Again 80 staff members of Kindernothilfe stood up against poverty and for the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals. Again not only Kindernothilfe, but some of its partners participated in the event (see contribution on page 4). With a total of 117 million people participating in over 110 countries last year's records were soundly beaten. This means that almost 2% of the world's population took part in the event contributing to the biggest mass mobilisation ever against poverty. The activities were organised by the UN Millennium Campaign and Global Call to Action Against Poverty.

Act Positive! Aids Affects us All.

Together with the Dutch partner organisations Woord en Daad, Stichting Tear Fund and Zoa-Vluchtelingenzorg plus A.C.E.T. from Slovakia, Kindernothilfe launched the campaign "Act Positive! Aids Affects us All." in autumn, which will last until the end of 2010. The aim is to inform young people in Europe on the topic of HIV/Aids in developing countries and to address this threat in a joint effort. The purpose of the campaign is to raise public awareness of this problem and to showcase possibilities of improving the situation. Therefore demands to the European Union are prepared and 1 million signatures are collected in Germany, the Netherlands and Slovakia. Another aim is to make adolescents in the

participating countries aware of their own behaviour, inform them of the risk of infection and encourage them to act responsibly.

For more information, please turn to: <http://actpositive.de/index.php?id=17&L=0>

Life before Pharmaceutical Profits! Patents can be Deadly.

This is a campaign together with Action against Aids Germany calling on Bristol-Meyers Squibb, Abbott and Gilead, three large pharmaceutical companies, to withdraw their applications for patents in India for modern vitally important Aids medicines.

From 2009 new patents will threaten the production of affordable drugs for children suffering from Aids.

The so-called generics from India, low-cost copies of the original products, are still sold in vast parts of Africa. This could change dramatically if the three pharmaceutical companies Gilead, Abbott and Bristol-Myers Squibb enforce their patent rights from 2009.

In any case, the children's right to live must take priority over the companies' patented rights; otherwise ill girls and boys in eastern and southern Africa will be deprived of the supply with Aids medicine, if the companies insist on their patent rights. Without the cheap generics from India, treatment is too expensive in large parts of Africa. So far India has been supplying more than 80% of the drugs for Aids patients in the poorest parts of Africa. This includes recently introduced tablets and syrups, especially for children. These medicines contain the newest substances with comparatively low adverse effects. Moreover they need no cooling, which is particularly important for their use in many developing countries.

In 1995 India became a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and therefore had to adopt a law on the protection of patents in 2005. Until 2009 at the latest, all patents of international corporations must be recognised. If India implements this rule, Indian generics producers must stop their production or fear that the government will close their plants. Together with other organisations, Kindernothilfe calls on the pharmaceutical companies to transfer the patents to the generics producers in India. In return, they should benefit from the sale of the drugs through a small contribution per patient.

In the framework of the campaign "Life before pharmaceutical profits! Patents can be deadly", Kindernothilfe collects signatures, tries to establish a dialogue with the pharmaceutical companies and campaigns for the abolition of the patents. The campaign is led by Action against Aids Germany, a national federation of more than 250 organisations.

Action against AIDS: Children and Aids

Interested in Feedback for a Report on Treatment Access for Children Living With HIV in Kenya

The provision of antiretroviral drugs for AIDS treatment in Kenya has focused on adults, neglecting children. If left untreated, AIDS kills about half of all children born with HIV before their second birthday. While antiretroviral treatment (ART) is now available free of charge, some 40,000 children in Kenya who urgently need treatment are not receiving it. For them, accessing these drugs is a question of life or death.

ART for children is rarely available in local health facilities, even when it is available for adults. Health workers often lack training to treat children. Children are not routinely offered HIV testing during visits to health facilities. Economic barriers also keep children from accessing care. Many families cannot afford transport to health centres or obtain enough food to avoid serious side effects from the drugs. Antiretroviral drugs are free, but some other health services for children over the age of five are not. Displaced children living in transit camps following post-election violence face extra difficulties. Children's access to treatment is also impeded by other obstacles. HIV-positive mothers are frequently victims of property-grabbing, violence, and discrimination, and unable to care for their children. Children orphaned by AIDS are sometimes neglected and abused by those supposed to be caring for them. The report calls upon the Kenyan government to implement child-focused health policies, including treatment at local-level health facilities; to take measures to improve child protection and reduce the stigma of HIV; and to improve food security. International donors should support these measures and seek to strengthen the health system as a whole.

Campaign for an individual complaints procedure – Sign the petition!

450 organisations have signed the petition at www.crin.org. There are some truly positive developments regarding the campaign for the introduction of an individual communication procedure to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child now expressly supports the campaign. Meanwhile informal talks with State representatives have taken place. In January Slovenia will call for a new round of talks. The participants of the last meeting were: Slovenia, Uzbekistan, France, Egypt, Italy, Finland, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovakia, Germany, Chile, Uruguay, Republic of Korea, Portugal, Norway.

The aim is to reach a resolution in the March meeting of the UN Human Rights Council and to establish a Working Group for the purposes of drafting an Optional Protocol.

Please help: You can write a letter to your government. A model is available through CRIN.

Jubilee Debt Campaign – Development needs Debt relief

Results of the Doha Financing for Development International Conference regarding Debt Relief for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

Doha again saw the World Bank's Debt Forum, that has regained importance in the course of the financial crisis, where a balance was drawn of the HIPC initiative. Even the most recent HIPC implementation report leaves the question unanswered what will happen to those countries that according to the World Bank and the IWF themselves have a high risk of accumulating new debts. Some 13 of the 23 HIPCs that were granted debt relief are running this risk according to calculations of these institutions (according to estimations of erlassjahr.de, all 23 HIPCs are affected).

The crucial topic is and remains a debt sustainability framework for a better regulation of borrowing. For example there is no protective mechanism or IWF threshold value, if countries make excessive use of

their sovereign right to borrow funds. The borrowing of substantial funds from China by the DR of Congo was mentioned as a central example.

The HIPC process is not likely to be continued.

In the framework of the Doha Conference it was published that the German Federal Government has signed a Debt2Health agreement with Pakistan's government in order to convert a part of the public debt. According to the agreement 40 million euros of Pakistan's foreign debts will be cancelled, if the country spends an additional 20 million euros on health programmes.

Eurodad: Debt Cancellation for Haiti to Balance Growing Food Costs

Civil society organisations from across Europe are organised in the Eurodad Network and call on European Governments to take the initiative for immediate bilateral debt cancellation for Haiti and also support multilateral debt cancellation, or a moratorium on all debt service payments until such a time as Haiti's debt is cancelled.

With food prices on the rise in Haiti and social unrest in the impoverished nation increasing, Haiti can't afford to make debt service payments of US\$58.2 million in 2008.

This amounts to over US\$1 million a week and represents funds which could be better spent addressing the current food crisis and helping Haiti recover from years of economic, political and environmental turmoil.

In 2009, Haiti is projected to pay-out US\$50.9 million in debt service payments to its creditors. If it does not reach completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, this sum will rise to US\$59.6 million. Given current political and social turmoil in the country it is highly likely that completion point under the international debt relief scheme will be delayed. This means that debt cancellation will happen too late for a country that currently cannot afford to feed its own people.

Much of Haiti's debt was incurred during the dictatorships of the Duvaliers and Haitian citizens benefited little, if at all, from these loans.

In 2006 Haiti owed a total of US\$ 1.3 billion to external creditors. US\$ 1 billion of this is owed to multilateral lenders such as the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank.

Haiti also owes bilateral creditors substantial sums. Several European countries are among Haiti's most important bilateral creditors. These debt sums represent relatively little to some of the world's wealthiest nations but could mean critical investments in the development of Haiti's agricultural, health and education systems could take place. France is a key creditor and holds the Presidency of the European Union from 1 July till December 2008. In the context of current discussions over the global food crisis, and knowing that in 2008, the Paris Club agreed to a moratorium on Togo's debt repayments due to the food crisis, Europe must put the issue of immediate debt cancellation for Haiti on its political agenda.

Jubilee Debt Campaign – Development needs Debt Relief**The Commission for a Comprehensive Audit of the Public Debt in Ecuador**

After more than a year's work with the participation of erlassjahr.de, the final report of the Commission for a Comprehensive Audit of Ecuador's Public Debt (CAIC) was presented to the public by President Rafael Correa in the capital of Ecuador. The long-awaited presentation of the report by CAIC in the presence of President Correa, Vice President Lenin Moreno and several ministers like Ricardo Patiño who formally chaired the CAIC took place on 20/11/2008. 500 persons gathered in the auditorium together with all the CAIC members to know at last what is in the report, after articles about the debt topic, the suspension of bond payments and the country's increasing risk index had appeared throughout the national press for several weeks.

Based on the example of commercial debt, in particular the Brady bonds, Franklin Canelos, Vice President of the CAIC, explained how these credits had not been used to finance needed infrastructure improvements in the country, but had enriched the banks and bankers in Ecuador and abroad.

The CAIC member Alejandro Olmos condemned the media in Ecuador for focusing only on the negative consequences of a suspension of payments and risk tendencies. The same day the newspaper El Comercio published an article with the headline: "Debt: a Report for not Paying" (Deuda: un informe para no pagar) and immediately below "Country's Risk Index at 4250 Points" (Riesgo País se ubica en los 4 250 puntos). According to Olmos, this discredits the whole country and, of course, the Commission. The result of presenting the structure of debts and the debt scandals of the last few years is a list of charges. The President subsequently announced that those responsible for the public debts would be prosecuted and expressed his support for the claim not to repay illegitimate debt. However, no long-awaited strategic statements on action to be taken and future debt management were made.

There are plans to promote the international tribunal for the arbitration of public debts (TIADS) at the UN; in Paris first initiatives have already been started against the Brazilian bank BANADES and in Ecuador the prosecutor, present during the meeting, will also start his work.

Jubilee Debt Campaign – Development needs Debt Relief**Work of the Paris Club is Transparent for the First Time in History**

For the first time in history, the Paris Club presents a survey of its members' receivables from all developing countries that will be available to the public. The German receivables have already been made public a few years ago, but now you can also see all the other receivables in an updated list.

Download: <http://tinyurl.com/pariserclub>

IV. KNH Advocacy Schedule 2009 – Some Activities

- 12 February 2009: German Federal President Horst Köhler will be given the "red hands" collected in Germany (Red Hand Day – Day against the Use of Child Soldiers)
- 05 March 2009: Technical meeting at the German Human Rights Institute on the topic of the communication procedure under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- 1st semester 2009: Evaluation PRSP studies
- June 2009: 10 years after the Cologne G7 Debt Relief Summit – International Conference of experts in Cologne
- 10 December 2009: 6th Day of the Rights of the Child in cooperation with the National Coalition for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the topic of the child rights-based approach