

Legal Frameworks and Policies for Orphans and Vulnerable Children_ SADC_2010

COUNTRY	LAW / POLICY / PLAN/STRATEGY	WHAT AREAS ARE COVERED?
Angola	Constitution 2004	<i>Refers to 'children and youth' but without definition. Article 29 says that the family, with special collaboration from the State, shall promote and ensure the all-round education of children and young people. This is not gender specific and does not make special provision for children without family care.</i>
	National Policy for Orphans and Vulnerable Children	<i>Effort to develop the policy commenced at the East and Southern Africa Regional OVC workshop organised by UNICEF in 2002, and an action plan drawn up at a conference in Zimbabwe in 2003. No details on the policy available.</i>
	National Policy for Separated Children	<i>Issues for all orphans and vulnerable children are dealt with under the Separated Children Policy, which stipulates social interventions that should be provided for vulnerable children without parents or in difficult conditions and conditions and support for sheltering children in adoptive families, including access to education, health care and food.</i>
	Family Code 2004	<i>This law covers key values recognised in the Convention on the Rights of the Child including:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>◊ the total equality of men and women</i> <i>◊ the importance of the family</i> <i>◊ marriage as a voluntary union</i> <i>◊ equality of children and the obligation to protect them</i> <i>◊ protection of children, integration of children into society and guarantee for minors to exercise their rights as fundamental principles of the duty of the family, State and social institutions</i>
	HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan	<i>Information not available at time of writing</i>

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	<p>Strategic Plan for the Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality in Angola 2004-2008</p>	<p><i>The main strategy of the Plan is the implementation on a national scale of the "essential package of mother and child health care and services", which is easy to apply, low cost, and highly effective. The main objectives are:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Reduce by 50% the mortality rate among children under 5 years old (from 250 to 125 deaths per 1,000 live births).</i> <i>2. Reduce by 30% the rate of malnutrition among children under 5 years old (from 31% to 22% malnourished as measured by weight/age).</i> <i>3. Reduce by 30% the rate of maternal mortality (from 1,380 to 970 deaths per 100,000 live births)</i> <p><i>It will be implemented through (1) the fixed network of public health, NGO and church health services; (2) advance and mobile health teams to care for vulnerable groups who have no access to health services, and (3) community and household based activities.</i></p>
<p>Botswana</p>	<p>Constitution</p>	<p><i>Section 15 protects against discrimination, but excludes protection from discrimination on the basis of sex or age. Women are still subject to male guardianship all their lives under customary law.</i></p>
	<p>National HIV and AIDS Policy 1998</p>	<p><i>Information not available at time of writing</i></p>
	<p>National HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework 2003 – 2009</p>	<p><i>Published by the National AIDS Coordinating Agency</i></p> <p><i>Orphans are identified within the Framework as a "Key Thematic Issue", with the following priorities identified:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• provision of psychosocial support services</i> <i>• rapid expansion of services through CBOs and FBOs</i> <i>• orphan rights</i> <p><i>OVG issues are incorporated under Goal 4, Psycho-social and Economic Impact Mitigation</i></p>

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<p>National Evaluation Agenda, 2007</p>	<p><i>Developed in 2007 in collaboration with UNAIDS through the global Monitoring & Evaluation Reference Group (MERG).</i> <i>The national Evaluation Agenda consists of eight questions straddling four areas of Prevention of HIV Infection, Treatment Care and Support, Strengthened Management of the National Response, and Psychosocial and Economic Impact Mitigation. Efforts to develop questions for the Ethics, Law and Human Rights area are still in progress</i></p>
<p>Sexual Offences Act (2001)</p>	<p><i>Information not available at time of writing</i></p>
<p>Domestic Violence Act (2007)</p>	<p><i>Deals with domestic violence</i></p>
<p>The Children's Act (2009)</p>	<p><i>The Children's Act, which had already existed in the Statute books even before Botswana acceded to the CRC, articulates all Child Rights and outlines responsibilities of the state in upholding children's rights. The definition of a child in the Act is in line with the definition in the CRC.</i></p>
<p>Children in Need of Care Regulations (2005)</p>	<p><i>Provides guidelines for the care of disadvantaged children and the rights of foster parents of such children, as well as those institutions managing such children.</i></p>
<p>The Adoption Act of 1952</p>	<p><i>The Act provides for adoption with a clause giving preference to the consent of the child, provided the child is 10 years old or above. The Act was amended to include provisions that safeguard adopted children against being exploited.</i></p>

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<p>The Penal Code of 1964</p>	<p><i>Article 149 prohibits procuring and unlawful carnal connection and the permitting of any young girl under the age of 16 to be on premises for purposes of being carnally known to a man. The 1999 reform of the Penal Code includes HIV as a consideration factor in sexual offences. In addition, any person found guilty for rape, having known that he or she is HIV positive, would be found guilty of an offence punishable by a sentence of not less than 15 years.</i></p>
<p>The Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act (Cap 08:02)</p>	<p><i>Section 221 of the Act includes a provision for children to be witnesses. In the event that a child does not understand the implications of an oath, he or she may be admitted to give evidence without being sworn in or without affirmation.</i></p>
<p>The Employment Act of 1984 CAP 47</p>	<p><i>The Act protects children from child labour, exploitation and hazardous employment. It prohibits employment of any person under 15 and grants protection to persons who have reached age 15 but are still under 18 years of age. To protect children in this situation, the Act contains a critical proviso which demands that the employment can only be offered to children in special circumstances subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Labour.</i></p>
<p>The Deserted Wives and Children Protection Act (Cap 28:03)</p>	<p><i>This Act regulates the issuing of orders for the maintenance of married women and their children who are under 16 years of age. In the event that the children are not yet earning a living, the cut off point is 21.</i></p>
<p>National Programme of Action for children in Botswana (NPA), 2006 – 2016, Ministry of Finance</p>	<p><i>This is a guide for the implementation of key interventions; facilitate the coordination at the multi-sectoral level and to monitor key achievements and strides made for the benefit of the children (NPA 2006- 2016). The programme is currently under discussion in the various sectors charged with responsibility of implementation, to ensure that each sector costs its own activities.</i></p>

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<p>The Short Term Plan of Action on Care of Orphans in Botswana (STPA) 1999-2001.</p>	<p><i>In this plan, orphans are registered with the Social and Community Development Departments in District Councils, and they are entitled to receive food baskets, educational support and psychosocial support on a monthly basis. They are also exempted from paying school fees.</i></p>
<p>The Revised National Policy on Destitute Persons 2002</p>	<p><i>This policy provides benefits for eligible needy children (Draft OVC Policy 2008) and it's also a social safety net for destitute children that provides benefits for those who, albeit temporarily, have been rendered destitute. To that extent, the intervening measure provides a major safety net for vulnerable children who are under 18 yrs olds who are "not eligible for registration under the STPA". Under the Destitute Programme, children under the age of 18 years born to persons identified as destitute are provided with food baskets, clothes and school requirements.)</i></p> <p><i>The amendment to this policy will include provisions that will automatically allow for orphans who attain the age of 18 years and are destitute to be catered for.</i></p>
<p>The Revised National Policy on Education of 1994, Ministry of Education</p>	<p><i>This policy provides for 10 years of free basic education for all children, a pledge indicative of Botswana's commitment to the Millennium Development Goal Two. It also has embedded in it "The Pregnancy Policy Guidelines" that allows girl children to return to school 6 months after confinement, on condition they produce a medical certificate that certifies them ready to return to school.</i></p>
<p>The Remote Area Dwellers Programme (RADP), Department of Social Services</p>	<p><i>This programme targets persons living in these remote areas characterised by severe poverty. Schools with hostel facilities have been established to enable the school children enjoy a stable environment conducive to their development and holistic wellness and in addition these children are also provided with all school requirements for free.</i></p>
<p>The National Guidelines on the Care of Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2008</p>	<p><i>These guidelines serve as pointers to organisations and individuals working or who intend to work with orphans or vulnerable children by promoting effective responses and discouraging harmful practices.</i></p>

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	The National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Orphans and Vulnerable Children of 2008	<i>This Framework aims to provide information that will enable tracking of progress and informed decision making in the implementation of interventions targeting OVCs and their families</i>
	The Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme	<i>The programme provides food support to children under 5 yrs and lactating mothers which also includes the Primary School Feeding Programme which provides meals for all children attending primary schools</i>
	The Draft National Policy on OVCs, 2008	<i>This policy is intended to promote a child-centred, family and community focused, and child rights based approach to addressing the needs and rights of orphans and vulnerable children in Botswana</i>
Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)	Constitution	<i>Article 14 promotes women's equal rights and their participation in the development of the nation. It guarantees women's rights to a significant representation in local and national institutions. Sexual violence is labelled a crime against humanity. However women are regarded as minors under customary law. Article 15 deals with sexual violence</i>
	Law No. 06/019, 2006	<i>Modifying and supplementing the Code of Criminal Procedure (2006) deals with forced marriage and sexual violence.</i>
	Act No. 023/2002	<i>Article 114 of the Military judicial Code provides that military jurisdictions may not try persons under age 18.</i>

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	Act No. 015/2002 enacting the Labour Code	<i>This new Labour Code raised of the minimum age for admission to employment from 14, to 16 years.</i>
	Act No. 04/023, 2004	<i>Art. 7 stipulates that children under the age of 18 shall not be conscripted to join the armed forces in the event of mobilization.</i>
	Decree-Law No. 066, 2000.	<i>Article 2 provides for demobilization and reintegration of vulnerable groups present within fighting forces including children under the age of 18.</i>
Lesotho	Constitution 1993	<i>Section 27 on protection of health refers explicitly to reduction of newborn and infant mortality and child mortality and morbidity. Section 28 enforces compulsory and free primary education, but does not specify the number of years of education that are compulsory. Section 32 on the protection of children and young person's prohibits economic exploitation of children and young people, and protects children from discrimination and from harmful labour. However the terms 'children and youth' are not defined.</i>

	<p>Child Protection and Welfare Bill</p>	<p><i>Replaces outdated Child Protection Act of 1980. Orphaned and vulnerable children's rights are protected and promoted within the Bill: provision for establishment of independent Children's Commission to monitor and report violations of children's rights</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>provision for birth registration of orphaned children</i> • <i>safeguards protecting property and inheritance rights for orphans and children born out of wedlock</i> • <i>comprehensive system for foster care and adoption ensuring that the best interests of the child are paramount during the process (sections 51 - 69)</i> • <i>clarification of appointment of guardians of orphaned children and responsibilities</i> • <i>reiteration of children's rights to education, health services, adequate diet, clothing, shelter, medical attention, social services and any other services required for child's development and survival</i> • <i>measures to protect children from exploitative labour, torture, degrading treatment or punishment</i> • <i>measures to discourage institutionalisation of children (supported by guidelines and standards for residential care of orphaned and vulnerable children)</i>
	<p>National Plan of Action on Orphans and Vulnerable Children</p>	<p><i>Includes costings for the Plan of Action, a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Plan of Action and the establishment of a National Co-ordinating Committee.</i></p>
	<p>National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2006-2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Includes issues for orphans and vulnerable children</i> • <i>Covers issues relating to herd-boys, street children, child commercial sex workers as well as other groups of vulnerable children.</i> • <i>Promotes formal teaching on HIV and AIDS in schools, life skills education, youth friendly health services</i>
	<p>Policy Framework on HIV and AIDS Prevention, Control and Management, 2000</p>	<p><i>Aims to mitigate impact of HIV and AIDS through comprehensive health care and support for people with HIV and AIDS and their families. It acknowledges the difficulties faced by orphans, the need for them to receive love, care and education and ensures non-discrimination and access to same facilities as other orphans and pledges to establish and maintain proper caring facilities for orphans.</i></p>

	<p>Lesotho National HIV and AIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Plan 2006-2011</p>	<p><i>This document is the implementation plan of the national M & E framework to which all stakeholders have committed to using as part of the 'three ones' principles. It provides:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>An overview of the NATC's M & E system on a conceptual Level</i> • <i>A summary description of the National Strategic plan</i> • <i>The Monitoring and evaluation framework</i> • <i>Detailed descriptions of each of the core data sources identified in the framework</i> • <i>A description of the data management system</i> • <i>A description of the M & E information products that the NATC will produce</i> • <i>A description of coordination and capacity building for the M & E plan; and</i> • <i>A 5 year implementation road map and budget in line with the national strategic plan</i>
	<p>Lesotho National HIV and AIDS Policy, 2006</p>	<p><i>This policy document updates the 2000 National HIV and AIDS Policy. The new proposed policy framework reflects the Government of Lesotho's commitment to ensuring adequacy of protection, care and support to all vulnerable groups in all interventions on HIV and AIDS. The framework also provides guidance for stakeholders in the formulation of the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan and the development of sectoral policies and plans. It also provides the framework for coordination, management arrangements, research, monitoring and evaluation of the policy, including resource mobilization, utilization, and accountability.</i></p>
	<p>Lesotho Education Sector Strategic Plan, 2002</p>	<p><i>Includes provision to develop a gender policy in education, sensitisation in the school community on gender sensitivity and ensure gender sensitivity of the school curricula, teaching and learning.</i></p>
<p>Madagascar</p>	<p>Constitution 1992</p>	<p><i>Reference is made to the country's commitment to the UN Charter of Human Rights, the African Charter of Human Rights and the CRC in the opening paragraph of the constitution. Article 21 commits the State to protect the wellbeing of the family, the mother and child, by legislation and appropriate social institutions. Under Section 23, every 'child' is entitled to education and training and every 'adolescent' is entitled to professional training. The terms 'child', 'adolescent' and 'youth' are not defined.</i></p>

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	Law 2005-040 (2006)	<i>HIV and AIDS law. Protects the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS</i>
Malawi	Constitution 1994	<i>Defines a child as anyone under the age of 16 years Section 22 provides for full and equal respect of individuals within the family Section 24 provides in detail, for equality and non-discrimination of women</i>
	National Policy and Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children, 2004, Ministry of Gender and Community Services	<i>The NPOVC aims to "ensure that the provision of care and support to orphans and other vulnerable children is in the best way possible in line with the Convention of the Rights of the Child". Emphasis is placed upon keeping children in family or community environments, with institutional care in an orphanage as a last resort.</i>
	National HIV and AIDS Policy, A Call for Renewed Action, 2003, National AIDS Commission, Office of the President and Cabinet	<i>Under Chapter 5, 'Protection, Participation and Empowerment of Vulnerable Populations', policy statements to protect orphans are included, covering</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>assistance and empowerment of communities and extended families to care for orphans</i> • <i>ensuring access to primary education for orphans</i> • <i>registration of births and deaths at local level</i> • <i>ensuring that child-headed households are supported</i> • <i>protection of inherited property for orphans until they reach the age of majority</i> <i>The chapter also outlines policies to protect other vulnerable groups including:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>women and girls</i> • <i>children and young people</i> • <i>poor people</i> • <i>people with disabilities</i>

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	<p>National HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework</p>	<p><i>Guiding principles include reference to laws to protect, mitigate suffering and economic deprivation of PLWAs, widowers, widows and orphans and to enforce statutes to protect children and youth at all levels of society as a basis for creating a healthy, educated and responsible generation.</i></p>
	<p>Malawi NAC Activity Reporting System for HIV Interventions: Guidelines for Implementers of HIV Interventions</p>	<p><i>This document is written for the IMPLEMENTERS of HIV and AIDS interventions in Malawi, as well as for the umbrella organisations and districts who will support the implementation of HIV interventions. The Malawi National HIV and AIDS M&E Plan defines all of the indicators and data sources that will be used to track the national response. One of these data sources is the NAC Quarterly Service Coverage Report (QSCR). This report is the major output from the NAC Activity Report System, for which these guidelines have been designed.</i></p>
	<p>Malawi National HIV / AIDS M&E Plan</p>	<p><i>Developed by the Malawi National AIDS Commission to monitor progress made to achieve national HIV and AIDS goals. The Plan defines all of the indicators and data sources that will be used to track the national response.</i></p>
	<p>The Malawi Growth and development Strategy, 2006 -2009, Ministry of Economic planning and Development</p>	<p><i>Focuses on investment and resources dedicated to social welfare through the Ministry of Women and Child development which are often very low It allocates 1% of GDP towards social protection to include child headed households or households headed by chronically ill people, people with disabilities or by elderly people as the primary beneficiaries of the social cash transfer among other social protection interventions. This is seen sign of political will in tackling the plight of OVC's in Malawi This strategy also has a provision for extra funds (a bonus) for children who attend to school on top of a family's monthly stipend to encourage education as a long term solution to poverty</i></p>

	<p>National Plan of Action for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children,(2005–2009), Ministry of Women and Child Development</p>	<p><i>The NPA for OVCs provides ten guidelines for designing, targeting, monitoring and coordination of OVC interventions in addition to outlining strategic objectives that define essential services that all OVCs need to access; health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation and birth registration. It also provides a framework for developing and maintaining of pool funding for implementation, coordination and collaboration.</i></p> <p><i>The Policy's guiding principles (GOM, 2003) state that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The extended family system shall remain the primary support structure for the care, protection and development of orphans and other vulnerable children;</i> • <i>Community participation, empowerment and ownership shall be emphasized as key elements in mitigating the social impacts of HIV/AIDS on orphans;</i> • <i>Establishment of community based organizations or NGOs for the care of orphans and other vulnerable children shall be approved by the Ministry of Gender and Community Services;</i> • <i>There shall be transparency, accountability and good governance in the provision of orphan care services by all stakeholders;</i> • <i>Care programmes for orphans and other vulnerable children shall be guided by the Constitution of Malawi, relevant laws of Malawi, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant national and international human rights instruments;</i> • <i>No child shall be discriminated against or segregated in the provision of care services on the basis of HIV sero-status; and</i> • <i>The Government shall use all available means to protect children whose rights are being violated.</i>
	<p>Guidelines for The Establishment and Management of Community-Based Organisations in Malawi, 2006, Ministry of Women and Child Development</p>	<p><i>Provides guidance to the district administration in regulating and monitoring of community-based organisations in the care and support of OVC</i></p>

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	<p>Guidelines for The Care, Protection and Support of Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children, 2006, Ministry of Women and Child Development</p>	<p><i>These guidelines contain a comprehensive coverage of issues of care and support of OVCs through the guiding principles that focus on upholding the rights of children who are most at risk in addition to having provisions to empower OVC families economically</i></p>
	<p>Minimum Standards and regulations for the Establishment of Children Homes and Orphanages in Malawi, 2005, Ministry of Women and Child Development</p>	<p><i>Synchronises with the Children and Young Persons Act (1987) which was amended to align with the provisions of the UNCRC. It is comprehensive in its coverage of issues pertaining to establishment and management of child care homes.</i></p>
	<p>Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (2006)</p>	<p><i>Prohibits domestic violence</i></p>
	<p>Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses Policy for Accelerated Child Survival & Development (ACSD) In Malawi, 2006, Ministry of Health.</p>	<p><i>This is one of the countries' bold attempts in packaging all the high impact child survival interventions to assist children including OVCs survive childhood illnesses and reduce mortality (0 - 5years) through immunisation, community-based preventive & curative interventions.</i></p>
	<p>The Adoption of Children Act ,Cap 26:01, 1949, Ministry of Justice</p>	<p><i>Provides guidelines for adoption and /or fostering of children in cases where the biological parents are alive or dead with the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Community Services serving as the child's guardian in the court proceedings.</i></p>
	<p>National Social Protection Policy, Office of the President and Cabinet Bill still being reviewed by Parliament</p>	<p><i>Provides scheduled social cash transfers with bonuses per each school going child to encourage a long term outcome for the programme</i></p>

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	The Child (Care, Protection and Justice) Bill, The Malawi Law Commission Bill still being reviewed by Parliament	<i>Consolidates all the laws and policies that deal with children and justice in one document.</i>
Mauritius	Constitution 1968	<i>Refers to 'children and youth' but without definition. Children are presumed to be covered under the provisions of Chapter 2: Provision of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual. Section 16 excludes protection from discrimination on the basis of sex. Islamic Sharia Law operates for Muslims and can discriminate against women in issues of personal law, including marriage, divorce, inheritance and child custody.</i>
	National Early Childhood Development (ECD) policy paper (0-3 years), 1999 ECD Action Plan And ECD Programme Guidelines 2003	<i>Seven key statements constitute the backbone of the National ECD Policy Paper. Policy Statement 1: Establishment of a system for Child Care in Mauritius. Policy Statement 2: Establishment of a system for Accreditation and Quality Improvement for Child Care Policy Statement 3: Development of a training programme for personnel working in Early Child Development. Policy Statement 4: Development of strategies of parental education and community awareness. Policy Statement 5: Development of a curriculum framework for (0-3) years Policy Statement 6: Equity and Access in the provision of early child services. Policy Statement 7: Development of the concept of integrated services for early childhood.</i>
	Child Protection Act, 1994	<i>A Child Protection Act was enacted in 1994 to ensure protection of children from all forms of abuse and protection. The national laws have been harmonised in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In this respect, 23 laws pertaining to children have been amended in the form of Child Protection (Miscellaneous) Act, the Criminal Code (Amendment) Act and the Criminal Code Supplementary (Amendment) Act.</i>

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	<p>National Children’s Council Act</p>	<p><i>The Objectives of the Children’s Council are:</i></p> <p><i>(a) be the key consultative and coordinating national body on all activities and issues related to children;</i></p> <p><i>(b) protect the rights of children, promote their interest and well-being and ensure their participation in matters of interest to them; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) promote activities for the welfare of children in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</i></p> <p><i>Under the Children’s Council there is a National Children’s Committee which consists of 15 boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 18. Roles and responsibilities of the Committee include:</i></p> <p><i>(a) to deliberate on any matter relating to child welfare;</i></p> <p><i>(b) to deliberate, and give its views to the Board, on such</i></p>
	<p>National Multi sectoral HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework (NSF) 2007-2011. August 2007</p>	<p><i>Ministry of Health and Quality of Life.</i></p>
	<p>HIV/AIDS Act 31 (2006)</p>	<p><i>Provides provisions on disclosure, testing, counselling and needle exchange</i></p>
	<p>National Youth Policy 2010-2015, Ministry of Youth and Sports</p>	<p><i>The goal of the National Youth Policy is to empower the youth of the Republic of Mauritius to play an active role in their own development and consequently, in national development. Principles include giving youth the freedom to choose, to take right decisions and be ready to accept the consequences of their decisions; youth participation in decisions affecting them and assuming responsibility for these decisions. This includes education, knowledge, information and skills, access to health and other social services and employment opportunities.</i></p>
	<p>Special Collaborative Programme of Support for Women and Children in Distress</p>	<p><i>Special Programmed of the Ministry Women’s Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare (MWRCDFW). The aim of the Programme is to provide financial support to NGOs; Community based organisations and Non State Agencies working for the welfare of women and children in distress. Areas of intervention include gender-based violence, sexual assault, child abuse, harassment and broken families.</i></p>

	<p>Special Education Needs and Inclusive Education Policy and Strategy, 2006</p>	<p><i>Special Education Needs Unit, Ministry of Education and Human Resources. The vision of the policy is: 'To enable children with special needs to develop fully their potential so that they can contribute to their own welfare and that of the country.'</i></p> <p><i>Inclusive education refers to school systems responding to the diverse and specific needs of each child with provision of appropriate structures in terms of</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>physical/material and human resources</i> • <i>various appropriate teaching tools</i> • <i>adequate services</i> • <i>evolution of the curriculum content.</i> <p><i>Inclusive education challenges the traditional models of schools, offering a paradigm shift needed for the sharing of the common vision that all children must be able to reach their potential in inclusive educational settings whatever their abilities and learning needs.</i></p> <p><i>The Policy Paper outlines the general policy guidelines based on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Parity and Equity regarding quality educational services</i> • <i>Inclusion and integration of all children in the educational system</i> • <i>Inter-sectoral partnership with all relevant ministries, private sector and parents for collaborative holistic services.</i>
	<p>Civil Code</p>	<p><i>The Code Civil allows for the reversible adoption of abandoned children when their parents give their consent for the adoption of the child as well as well as well as providing for the irreversible adoption of abandoned children and orphans. This ensures that the children are taken care of by a foster and adoptive families</i></p>
	<p>Hague Convention on adoption</p>	<p><i>Through the ratification by the Mauritian government of the Hague Convention on adoptions, children who cannot be adopted locally have the option of being adopted by suitable families abroad</i></p>

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	<p>Child Protection Act [Foster Care] Regulations 2002</p>	<p><i>The main objective of the Act is to give the opportunity to abandoned children to live in foster families and also regulates the number of children per foster family to ensure that each child receives adequate attention. The Act also provides the roles and responsibilities of the foster family are also defined during a training session that they are required to follow. The Act provides that the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare has the power to supervise foster families, visit them, evaluate, assist and guide them as far as the quality of service offered is concerned. This ensures that children are well-treated in the families and that the latter abide by the law</i></p>
	<p>Child Protection [Foster Care] [Amendment] Act 2005</p>	<p><i>The law was amended in 2005 to allow singles as well as married persons to act as foster families for children victims of violence or abuse</i></p>
	<p>Child Protection [Amendment] Act 2008 sur la mise sur pied du Child Mentoring Scheme</p>	<p><i>Identifies qualified adults to guide children and act as role models within their own family, thus avoiding children's placement in shelters. Placement in shelters is considered as the solution of last resort and is adopted only when children are in danger in their family environment. This Amendment mainly targets children aged 10 to 16 who are the most in need of a role model, especially when they live in a precarious and fragile environment</i></p>
	<p>National Council for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled Persons [NCRD]</p>	<p><i>The NCRD offers since 1992 bursaries to handicapped children with a view to allow them to pursue their secondary and tertiary education. It also promotes the integration of handicapped children in the normal education system as well as the use of inclusive education. To facilitate the children's adaptation to the school environment, modifications are made to the school layout frequented by the children</i></p>
	<p>Trust Fund for Disabled Persons [TFDP]</p>	<p><i>Training as well as a shelter and workshop is provided to the handicapped children so that they can learn a profession</i></p>

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	<p>Training and Employment of Disabled Persons Board [TEDPB]</p>	<p><i>Vocational classes are conducted for free for handicapped children aged less than 15 Empowers them so that they become employable in the future or economically independent</i></p>
	<p>National Plan of Action for the Development and Protection of Children, 1990 & 1999, Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare</p>	<p><i>This Plan as its main objective the protection of the child, more particularly those who are vulnerable A number of strategies have been defined to address their needs</i></p>
	<p>National Children's Policy – A Republic Fit for Children, 2003, Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare</p>	<p><i>The Policy conducts situation analysis regarding OVC and proposes a series of strategic measures that would permit to solve the existing problems, namely:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The setting up of an institution or mechanism to help children and families in distress</i> ○ <i>Reinforce the concept of foster families in Mauritius</i> ○ <i>Provide more support to NGOs and volunteers who work with children victims of abuse and negligence</i> ○ <i>Develop and maintain a good governance regarding juvenile delinquency</i> ○ <i>Maintain support as well as an alternative care for street children</i> ○ <i>Reinforce the available facilities in Rodrigues including a detention centre</i> <p><i>Set up a "Brigade des Mineurs" responsible for ensuring that laws are being respected, namely in terms of protection of the child, ensuring that children are attending schools, with actions being taken against those who play truant and are not attending school among others</i></p>
	<p>Life skills Education, under the Ministry of Youth and Sports</p>	<p><i>The Life skills approach develops skills in adolescents, both to build the needed competencies for human development and to adopt positive behaviors that enable them to deal effectively with the challenges of everyday life Ensures a healthy development of the adolescents and aims at preventing the onset of drug use, high risk sexual behaviors, teaching anger management, improving academic performance and promoting positive social adjustment</i></p>
	<p>Programme for the Prevention of Substance Abuse among Youth, under the Ministry of Youth and Sports</p>	<p><i>Organisation of training programmes and encouragement of youth to participate in a series of activities to help them to sensitise the young people on the need to engage in prevention of substance abuse and promotes a positive and drug-free lifestyle for OVC</i></p>

	<p>Adolescent Social Integration Project</p>	<p><i>This project targets young people aged 12-13 years who are school drop-outs, are from Probation Services, from "Brigade des Mineurs", those involved in some form of gainful employment and those from the Child Development Unit</i></p> <p><i>Its Main aims geared towards the vulnerable children to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Develop certain social skills and trust necessary to function positively in group situations</i> ○ <i>Develop a positive self-esteem and confidence through a programme of self-care, personal hygiene</i> ○ <i>Develop their talents through sports, cultural, leisure activities as well as the National Youth Achievement Award Programme</i> ○ <i>By empowering them with the necessary life skills so they can face the situation prevailing in high risk environment</i> ○ <i>Gain awareness of youth and social problems and be better equipped to face them</i> ○ <i>By inculcating in them a spirit of entrepreneurship and self-reliance</i> <p><i>It caters to 550 youth from a total of 11 regions including Rodrigues for a period of 3 years</i></p>
	<p>National Pensions Act [Act No. 44 of 1976] [as at January 2005]</p>	<p>Part II (5) - Orphan's Pension <i>Has been extended to orphans up to the age of 20 so long as they are in full time education. This Act caters for the needs of a vulnerable segment of the population - ensures that they have an allowance to cater for their basic needs.</i></p>
	<p>Social Aid Regulations 1984 - GN 48/84 - section 11 - 1 December 1983</p>	<p><i>Section 14, provides for the Rights of orphans to have a shelter and an appropriate education are taken care of under this section of the regulation</i></p> <p><i>Section 15 ensures financial security of parents who have been entrusted the care of an orphan or abandoned child, a grant might be given to an applicant, in so far that he is not receiving a guardian's allowance</i></p> <p><i>Likewise, a grant is offered to parents who are responsible of a child who requires constant care and attention as a result of his health Depending on the type of illness of the child, the income level permitting access to a grant is seen to vary with respect to the seriousness of the illness. Hence, the more serious the illness, the higher the income threshold imposed</i></p>

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	<p>Social Aid Act 1983 [Act 2 of 1983] [as at 1st December 1983]</p>	<p><i>Social aid is not only provided to the claimant but an allowance is also made for children if he has any, and for his wife. Further, child's allowance received increases with the age of the child and relative to whether the child is in full time education or not. Child allowance is higher in case the child, aged between 15 and 20, is unable to earn a living due to any physical or mental disability and is not in receipt of a benefit under the National Pensions Act</i></p>
	<p>Eradication of Poverty Programme, launched in 2008/09</p>	<p><i>This programme aims at providing a support to the poor households living in the 229 pockets of poverty identified in Mauritius. Social workers are required to visit and make the necessary follow-up with the families to ensure that children are indeed attending school</i></p>
	<p>National Empowerment Programme, launched in 2006/07</p>	<p><i>Aims at empowering the poor families so that they and their children fare better in life in the future it provides Life skills training programmes have been set up to help these families, targeting not only the parents but the children as well</i></p>
	<p>Decentralised Cooperation Programme</p>	<p><i>Provides financial assistance to N.G.O's to help them in the provision of services to satisfy the needs of the vulnerable groups including orphans, and other vulnerable children Capacity building of the N.G.Os to extend outreach to the most deprived communities</i></p>
	<p>The Early Childhood Care and Education Authority Act</p>	<p><i>This Act serves to regulate the pre-primary education sector, to reinforce the quality of education dispensed to children aged 3 to 5 and thus ensure that they thrive in a healthy school environment. Key objectives are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>To harmonize and promote the policies and strategies in a view to construct an holistic approach to the welfare of early childhood in line with the recommendations of national and international institutions.</i> ○ <i>To collaborate with the different Ministries to prevent and intervene in all cases of child abuse, violence on child and negligence.</i>

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	<p>Education Act 1957</p>	<p><i>In 1991, the law was amended to make primary education compulsory for all children aged 5 years, with all parents not abiding to this law being liable to pay a fine and even get imprisonment terms.</i></p> <p><i>With a view to stop any factor from impeding on the leisure time of children after school hours, private tuitions were abolished for children before their fourth year at primary level.</i></p>
	<p>Education [Amendment] Act 2004</p>	<p><i>Through this Act Education was made compulsory to all children till the age of 16 and fines not exceeding Rgs. 10,000 and imprisonment terms not exceeding 2 years have been included in the legal text to ensure respect of the law</i></p> <p><i>A National Assessment Framework has also been set up to ensure that all children leaving school at the age of 16 are well-equipped academically-speaking to successfully enter the labour market.</i></p>
	<p>Primary School Supplementary Feeding Project, Budget Speech 2007/08, Ministry of Finance</p>	<p><i>This project takes care of the maintenance of the Primary School Supplementary Feeding Project to ensure that children deprived of educational access due to lack of food in their households are not affected in their schooling and meals are offered to these children</i></p>
	<p>Zone d'Education Prioritaire, Ministry of Education in collaboration with the UNDP, UNESCO and FAO</p>	<p><i>Aims at reducing the disparities in school performance of children mainly those living in deprived regions and families both in Mauritius and Rodrigues, a high proportion of whom fail the Certificate of Primary School [CPE] exams</i></p> <p><i>A number of measures have been implemented to reduce failure as well as absenteeism from school among these children and also to ensure a better understanding of the socio-economic environment in which these children have to evolve</i></p>
	<p>Introduction of the pre-vocational education system, Ministry of Education</p>	<p><i>This system caters to the needs of those children who have not been able to pass the CPE exams by ensuring that they other alternatives than the normal schooling system. Hence, the pre-vocational system has been introduced</i></p>

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	<p>Special Education Needs and Inclusive Education In Mauritius – The Policy and Strategy Document, 2006, Ministry of Education</p>	<p><i>The policy takes care of the special needs for education of children (i) with a physical, sensory or intellectual handicap (ii) with special learning needs [mainly in terms of specialized learning and teaching techniques for talented children but also for those who are faced with major learning difficulties], (iii) with learning difficulties as a result of social and family problems</i></p> <p><i>In line with the policy of the government to give educational access to all children in Mauritius and Rodrigues as stipulated in the Convention of the Rights of the Child</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>One of the main target of these policies is to ensure the pertinence and quality of education delivered to the children with special needs education and to set up a multidisciplinary team, comprising of educators, social workers, psychologists, medical and paramedical staff, therapists with the objective to offer the necessary support to these children</i>
	<p>Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Project 2008 – 2012, National AIDS Secretariat</p>	<p><i>Part of the programme targets street children and youth who are believed the most vulnerable group to HIV/AIDS</i></p> <p><i>NGOs have been identified to train outreach workers and peer educators to reach this group with HIV/AIDS preventive education</i></p> <p><i>Further, the programme plans to have NGOs link street children with social welfare for residential and/or foster homes and with other government agencies for vocational education and skills training</i></p>
	<p>National Youth Policy 2010 – 2014, Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2009</p>	<p><i>This policy focuses on youth empowerment relative to a wide array of areas</i></p> <p><i>Targets in-school youth, out of school youth, employed youth, unemployed youth, less privileged youth, youth at risk and youths suffering from a handicap</i></p>
	<p>Sexual and reproductive health programme</p>	<p><i>The programme deal with the sensitisation campaigns on the subject are conducted in primary and secondary schools, Youth Centers and Women Centers</i></p> <p><i>In addition, it also provides preventive measures to reduce unprotected sexual practices and to encourage abstinence and also targets primary and secondary school children but youth, girls and young women who might be out of school as well</i></p>

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	<p>Child Development Unit, Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare</p>	<p><i>This is a rapid intervention system has been implemented to ensure that it responds as rapidly as possible to needs of distressed children at any time of the day or night</i></p> <p><i>The units services are decentralized, with 6 CDU offices spread throughout Mauritius and one in Rodrigues, for improved effectiveness of its interventions and it also offers a Family Rehabilitation Programme for children who have separated from their family for long</i></p> <p><i>The Unit has a Protocol of Collaboration with other Ministries and stakeholders making it easier to satisfy the needs of the child in regards of services offered by other Ministries</i></p>
	<p>Foster Care System, Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare</p>	<p><i>The Foster care system is one of a kind project that allows child victim of abuse or neglect to temporarily live in a foster family where they can receive the support necessary for their physical, social, emotional, moral and spiritual development. Through the Foster Care System, biological parents of the child are also supported so as to rehabilitate them and to pave the way for the reintegration of the child in his family.</i></p>
	<p>National Child Protection Committee [NCPC] & Area Child Protection Committee [ACPC], Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare</p>	<p><i>The main objective of the NCPC is to promote the welfare of children by protecting them from violence and abuse, providing counseling and ensuring that all victims are being catered for by the necessary institutions. It also develops and agrees on local policies and procedures for inter-agency work on the protection of the child</i></p>
	<p>National Plan of Action on Protection of Children Against Sexual Abuse including Commercial Exploitation of Children in Mauritius [2003-2004], Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare</p>	<p><i>This plan emphasizes the prevention, progressive elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and the protection of the child victims while facilitating their re-integration in society and also adopts a global and integrated approach during implementation of its activities centered on child protection against all forms of commercial exploitation.</i></p>
<p>Mozambique</p>	<p>Constitution 2004</p>	<p><i>Article 47 refers to 'children and young people' is used without defining these terms</i></p>

	<p>National OVC Policy</p>	<p><i>Information not available at time of writing</i></p>
	<p>Plan of Action for Orphaned and Vulnerable Children, 2005 – 2010</p>	<p><i>Vulnerable children are defined as including children affected or infected by HIV and AIDS, children in households headed by children, youth, women or elderly persons, street children, children in institutions, children with disabilities, internally displaced or refugee children, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Two areas of action defined: strengthening of national capacities and direct support to the most vulnerable children. Four key strategic areas:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>creating a protective environment to reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS on orphaned and vulnerable children</i> • <i>building institutional capacity in the government to respond to the crisis of orphaned and vulnerable children</i> • <i>strengthening the capacity of families and communities to find local solutions for the protection and care of orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV AND AIDS</i> • <i>establishing and strengthening systems to gather, monitor and evaluate data</i>
	<p>National Policy on Social Affairs (Política da Acção Social) 1998</p>	<p><i>Children in difficult situations are regarded as in need of special attention of material, educative and affection support, towards social reintegration. Includes orphans and vulnerable children in the group of children in difficult situations</i></p>
	<p>Part I Mozambique National Strategic Plan for the Combat Against HIV/AIDS - Strategic Component Situation Analysis 2004</p>	<p><i>This document covers the national planning cycles around HIV and AIDS for the period 2005-2009. However, the scope of some of the projections contained in the Plan extends over the next 10 years. This plan is one of two documents that were designed as a medium term Plan covering continuity of the planning cycles.</i></p> <p><i>The approach adopted herein is fully multi sectoral. The Plan includes the public sector, civil society, the business community, the unions, religious organisations, non-governmental organisations as well as any partnerships that can be mobilized at both national and international levels.</i></p> <p><i>This is the strategic component of the Plan, which outlines the major objectives to be pursued, defines the priorities, and proposes the strategies for the attainment of these objectives.</i></p>

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	<p>Part II Mozambique National Strategic Plan for the Combat of HIV / AIDS - Objectives, Strategies and Evaluation Mechanisms 2004</p>	<p><i>The situation analysis in Part I Mozambique National Strategic Plan for the Combat Against HIV/AIDS calls for vigorous measures in order to attain the indicators. This document outlines the objectives that have been formulated. All the objectives are formulated with a 5-year timeline from the date of commencement of implementation of the Plan. However, the evolution of the most important objectives spans a period of 10 years. In many cases, the goals to be achieved by the end of the first or of the third year of implementation of the Plan are also outlined.</i></p>
	<p>Mozambique National Strategic Plan for the Combat Against HIV / AIDS - Operationalisation</p>	<p><i>This document is part of Mozambique's National Strategic Plan for the Combat Against STI/HIV/AIDS (PÉN). It deals with the operationalisation of PÉN and aims to establish the procedures and methodologies for the harmonisation of the activities for the implementation of the strategies identified. It attempts to ensure that activities based on the goals set out in PÉN are implemented in a systematic and coordinated manner.</i></p>
	<p>Bill on the protection of people infected with or affected by HIV</p>	<p><i>Integrates HIV status to the national code of non-discrimination</i></p>
	<p>Education Sector Strategic Plan II 2005-2009</p>	<p><i>One of the strategic plan's goals is equity in gender with equal opportunities for girls and boys, women and men.</i></p>
	<p>Family Law (2004)</p>	<p><i>Information not available at time of writing</i></p>
	<p>National Poverty Reduction Strategy, (2006-2009).</p>	<p><i>Identified M&E challenges and the need to align participatory mechanisms like the Development Observatory Forum (Provincial and national level) with other structures resulting from decentralization process as per the law on Local State Structures to address children's needs.</i></p>

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	<p>Communication Strategy on HIV and AIDS, 2006</p>	<p><i>Designed specific messages targeted to MTC staff and school age specific groups and also involved adolescents and the youth in the development of MTC communication Strategy on HIV and AIDS</i></p>
	<p>Operations guideline: planning, management and monitoring of the Program for support of OVC at primary schools, 2008</p>	<p><i>These guidelines provide support for orphans and/vulnerable children aged from 6 to 14 years old attending primary school (1st to 5th grade), in selected districts and developed tools for monitoring of the initiative's impact through school retention and school performance</i></p>
	<p>Integrated Plan for achievement of Millennium Development Goals 4 & 5, 2009 – 2012</p>	<p><i>This plan has identified the key challenges faced by children, youth and caregivers (mothers) at different age groups and highlights the need of increasing children's access to paediatric ARV treatment and defines a package of health services for children at different age groups as well as caregivers (mothers). It also underlines the importance of SAAJ to provide life skills and counselling to adolescents and youth</i></p>
	<p>Law 12/2009, Rights and duties of People Living with HIV and AIDS, Republic's Assembly</p>	<p><i>This Law provided provisions that protect the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS (including vulnerable children, youth and their caregivers while also prescribing to the court to carry out mandatory HIV test in perpetrators of Sexual Abuse and if found positive to be sentenced to 2-8 yrs.</i></p>
	<p>Procedures Manual: Food and Nutritional Insecurity and HIV&AIDS, 2006, Technical Secretariat for food security and Nutrition.</p>	<p><i>Highlights integrated programming of HIV/AIDS and Food and nutritional insecurity in order to mitigate combined negative impact of poverty and HIV and AIDS while reinforcing social protection at family and community levels. This manual has clear definitions of eligible beneficiaries with OVC as one of the categories.</i></p>

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	<p>Resolution N° 12/98 Bulletin of the Republic (BR) No 10, I serie. Social Action Policy, Council of Ministries.</p>	<p><i>This resolution stipulates that the community based support should be form the frontline of caring for OVC and institutions should be used as a last resource. The Resolution also identifies groups of vulnerable children that need more attention by the Government. These groups include: Children with disabilities, orphans, children in and at street, children without family support. The CNAIC is composed by reasonable representative number of government and Civil Society Organizations (article 4) and will contribute for improvement of Coordination on children's issues countrywide.</i></p>
	<p>Law 6/2008, BR. No 28, I serie. Prevention and Combat Against Human Traffic, particularly women and children, Republic's Assembly</p>	<p><i>Addressed a gap of specific legislation on human traffic, particularly women and vulnerable children</i></p>
	<p>Law 7/2008 -BR. No 28, I serie. Promotion and Protection of Child rights, Republic's Assembly</p>	<p><i>This Law recommends the establishment the Child Rights National Council in addition to provision of compulsory and free basic education (includes secondary school up to standard 10th)</i></p>
	<p>Law 8/2008, Judicial organization of minors, Republic's Assembly.</p>	<p><i>Article 163 of this law reinforces the need for establishment of institutions for that provide protection of Minors through social recovery and adaptation through education actions, vocational and professional trainings directed for self-sustainability and rehabilitation and reintegration.</i></p>
	<p>National Integrated Strategy for Youth Development, 2006, Council of Ministers.</p>	<p><i>The Strategy has clearly defined priority areas/services for youth development including youth associations; Education, Health, gender and development; agriculture, land and fishing, Arts and culture, sports and recreation and tourism, employment; shelter; science, technology, and communication and Information</i></p>
	<p>Resolution N° n.o 4/96 BR number 12, I serie. Youth Policy. Council of Ministers.</p>	<p><i>The Resolution defines areas of the promotion of youth associations. It also defines the establishment of National Youth Council as valid government interlocutor on youth issues.</i></p>

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	<p>Act 40/2009, BR 27-I serie. Inter-sectors Support Committee for Development of Adolescents and Youth (CIADAJ), Council of Ministers.</p>	<p><i>This is an important tool for coordination among government institutions on youth issues and youth led organizations/associations through CNY and also provides an important role on monitoring and evaluation of National Integrated Strategy for Youth Development.</i></p>
	<p>Law 12/ 2004 December 8th, BR No 49 I serie-Civil Registration Code</p>	<p><i>This law extended the birth registration for free period from 30 days to 120 days which benefits OVCs.</i></p>
	<p>Plano Estratégico Nacional De Combate Ao HIV/SIDA (2005-2009), 2004, Council of Ministers.</p>	<p><i>This Strategy has defined 3 clear areas of priority interventions: Prevention, treatment & care and impact Mitigation which addressed the main challenges imposed by HIV and AIDS and OVCs are provided for.</i></p>
	<p>National Plan of Action on Children 2006-2010, 2006, Council of Ministers.</p>	<p><i>The plan of Action highlighted the need to establish Basic Law for Child Protection while highlighting the need to reinforce child participation mechanisms/forums (like child parliament) and implementation of their recommendations from children's meetings. The Plan of Action further stipulates access of children to pre-school as one of the key priorities.</i></p>
	<p>Plan of Action on Orphans and vulnerable Children 2006-2010. Council of Ministers.</p>	<p><i>This plan of Action provides comprehensive definitions of vulnerable children and has highlighted (6) six essential basic services for OVC; that should be provided in coordination with mechanisms at all levels and Community Committees who play an important role to ensure that OVC are accessing the basic services.</i></p>
	<p>African Union Commission-7th Ordinary session of Head of States and Government Conference held by July 2nd 2006. Adoption of African Youth Charter. Banjul, Gambia</p>	<p><i>Art 12 The African Youth Charter Indicates that Youth policies should be approved by the Republic Assembly and underscores the youth and children with special needs including OVC.</i></p>

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Namibia	Constitution, 1998	<p>Article 15 refers specifically to children's rights. However in this article alone there are conflicting definitions of a child (14 years in relation to employment, 16 years in relation to exploitation and detention. The age of majority is 18 years.) Children are not mentioned in the sections on fundamental rights and freedoms.</p> <p>Article 20 makes education compulsory and at state schools free at primary school level.</p>
	Namibian HIV and AIDS Charter of Rights, 2000	<p>The policy is based on national and international legal policy frameworks including the Constitution, the CRG, and National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS. Includes provision for psychosocial issues for OVC and outlines mechanisms for co-ordination and collaboration from the community level to the national level involving ministries, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and private sector engaging in the national response for OVC.</p>
	National Policy on Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2004, Ministry of Women's Affairs and Child Welfare	<p>Includes the right to a supportive and enabling environment for those infected/affected by HIV and AIDS and recognises the rights of children orphaned by AIDS to a supportive nurturing environment, non-discrimination, information on services and support available and training for those working with HIV affected children, including foster and adoptive carers.</p>
	National Plan of Action for OVC in Namibia, 2006-2010	<p>The NPA has clear objectives and targets:</p> <p>Objective 1: A framework for protecting and promoting the wellbeing of all OVC is in place, ensuring that the rights of all OVC and their caregivers are protected, respected and fulfilled.</p> <p>Objective 2: All OVC of school-going age attend school and are not deterred from full participation by lack of financial means, material or psychosocial need, stigma, discrimination or any other constraints, and provide appropriate educational opportunities for out-of-school OVC.</p> <p>Objective 3: The basic needs of all OVC are met, including adult care and supervision, access to social services and psychosocial support.</p> <p>Objective 4: OVC have adequate nutrition and access to preventive and curative health services, including anti-retroviral treatment, both in the community and at health facilities.</p> <p>Objective 5: A multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary institutional framework coordinates and monitors the provision of services and programmes to OVC and their caregivers and promotes action research and networks to share learning.</p>

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	<p>Children’s Status Bill 13 (2005)</p>	<p><i>Deals with social issues relating to the impact of HIV on children</i></p>
	<p>Domestic Violence and Child Maintenance Act (1999)</p>	<p><i>Information not available at time of writing</i></p>
	<p>Namibia National Policy on HIV/ AIDS for the Education Sector, 2003</p>	<p><i>Ministry of Basic Education, Sport and Culture and the Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Employment Creation.</i></p> <p><i>The policy formalises the rights and responsibilities of people involved in the education sector with regards to HIV and AIDS. This includes learners, parents and caretakers, teachers, administrators and ancillary staff. The policy is divided into 10 main sections:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. non-discrimination and equality with regard to learners and students living with HIV and AIDS</i> <i>2. HIV testing, admission and continued attendance at school and institutions</i> <i>3. confidentiality and disclosure of HIV and AIDS related information</i> <i>4. orphans and vulnerable children</i> <i>5. a safe school and educational institution environment</i> <i>6. prevention of HIV transmission during play and sport</i> <i>7. education and information on HIV</i> <i>8. duties and responsibilities of learners, students, education sector employees, parents and caregivers</i> <i>9. refusal to study with, teach or be taught by those living with HIV and AIDS (refusal not allowed)</i> <i>10. HIV and AIDS as a workplace issue</i>

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<p>Republic of Seychelles</p>	<p>Constitution, 1993 (amended 1994, 1995, 1996 and 2000)</p>	<p><i>Section 31 of Chapter 3, the charter of fundamental human rights and freedoms, refers to 'the rights of minors'. Whilst it refers to 'children and young people', these terms are not defined.</i></p> <p><i>Article 33 makes education compulsory and free at State schools for a minimum of 10 years.</i></p>
	<p>Family Violence (Protection of Victims) Act No. 4 of 2000</p>	<p><i>Information not available at time of writing</i></p>
	<p>Children Act. Chapter 28. Revised Edition 1991.</p>	<p><i>This Act addresses many aspects of the care, protection, maintenance, custody and adoption of children as well as correction measures and has special mention of vulnerable children.</i></p>
	<p>Republic of Seychelles (1993) Laws of Seychelles: Civil Status Act. Chapter 34. Revised Edition 1996</p>	<p><i>This Act covers a number of issues, including the registration of births.</i></p>
	<p>Republic of Seychelles (1982) Laws of Seychelles: Education Act. Chapter 68. Revised Edition 2004. Victoria, Seychelles</p>	<p><i>Regulates the operation of State schools and provides for compulsory (10 years) and free (11 years) education for all children.</i></p>
	<p>Republic of Seychelles (2000) Laws of Seychelles: Family Violence (Protection of Victims) Act</p>	<p><i>This Act provides a mechanism for victims, including minors, experiencing violence in the home to seek a Protection Order from the Family Tribunal. A child above 14 does not need to be accompanied by parent/guardian and can register complaint independently.</i></p>

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	<p>Republic of Seychelles (1963) Laws of Seychelles: Summary Jurisdiction (Wives and Children) Act. Chapter 233</p>	<p><i>This Act addresses the issue of liability of father to make adequate provision for the maintenance and education of a natural child including attachment of earning orders. (Note: this has been more or less superseded by the legislation giving powers to the Family Tribunal in matters of protection and maintenance. In the new laws either working parent can be asked to contribute to the maintenance of the child.)</i></p>
	<p>Republic of Seychelles (1953) Laws of Seychelles Oeuvre de St. Elizabeth Incorporation Act. Chapter 152 - Revised Edition 1991</p>	<p><i>This is a very critical Law in the care of OVC as it creates a body corporate whose object is to provide for the care, welfare and maintenance of orphans and poor children</i></p>
	<p>Republic of Seychelles (2008) Laws of Seychelles: National Welfare Agency Act</p>	<p><i>The main aim of this Act is to put in place safety nets for the vulnerable members of society - those whose revenue does not allow them to have what is described as a 'minimum dignified standard of living'. The Welfare Agency was set up as a result of the financial crisis and at the start of the financial reforms in the country. The Welfare Agency replaced the Means Testing Secretariat which had been in existence for a number of years- Essentially the Act makes provision for anyone who cannot meet their basic needs</i></p>
	<p>Social Security Act 1979</p>	<p><i>The Social security Act provides subsistence income for persons unable to work through sickness, unemployment, invalidity or maternity, those of retirement age and all other vulnerable groups including orphans.</i></p>
	<p>Education for a Learning Society - Policy Statement of the Ministry of Education, Seychelles, 2000</p>	<p><i>This policy was revised from an older version of the 1985 policy "Education for the New Society". One of its main principles is 'education for empowerment' and it aims at providing an 'inclusive' school environment. The document does not specify services for OVC - the document states for example that they want education that will "anticipate and respond to the individual and collective needs of learners. . ."</i></p>

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	<p>Special Education Program, Ministry of Education and Youth*, 2005</p>	<p><i>This is a very effective program and it offers an alternative approach to education for young people (must be 15 and above) who have difficulty performing well in the mainstream educational system. Criteria for the vulnerable children includes: low attendance in class, low grades, and severe behavioural problems.</i></p>
	<p>Aspiration 2013, Ministry of Education and Youth*, 2003</p>	<p><i>This policy was produced after a series of meetings with young people. There is a document which clearly states the expectations of young people - comments indicate that these have been taken into account when deciding on new programmes for youth. There has been no formal mechanism for implementation.</i></p>
	<p>Plan of Action for Gender Equality in Education 2002-2015, Ministry of Education and Youth*</p>	<p><i>This document contains clear and well-defined targets of which only one has been clearly met so far (conducting research in areas where disparities exist - essentially boy underachievement at school)</i></p>
	<p>National Strategy on Domestic Violence 2008-2012, Ministry of Health and Social Development (published 2008)</p>	<p><i>This is a strategy that is comprehensive and action orientated on issues of OVC.</i></p>
	<p>National Health Strategic Framework, 2006-2016 (published in 2007)</p>	<p><i>This health strategy for the country contains a section devoted to the needs of children and adolescents, especially those from dysfunctional families, who according to the document constitute very high-risk groups.</i></p>

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	<p>National School Nutrition Policy, 2008</p>	<p><i>The Nutrition policy aims at improving the welfare of children through balanced nutrition at school by ensuring that children have access to high quality food from a nutritional point of view. The policy also requires that all nutrition programme aimed at children should be done according to prescribed standards.</i></p>
	<p>Child Health Programme</p>	<p><i>The objective of the programme is to ensure the provision of excellent and free health services to all Seychellois children regardless of their social or economic status. It is a programme that has been very successful and has good coverage - e.g. virtually 100% for immunization.</i></p>
	<p>Working Together - Interagency Cooperation for the Protection of Children, 1997</p>	<p><i>This was a working document prepared in the late 90s to coordinate the actions of various organizations involved in child protection. The aims are clear and specific and all partners are involved - all are represented on the committee that meets regularly.</i></p>
	<p>Risk Indicator Assessment Framework</p>	<p><i>This project was launched in 2005 to allow early detection of problems for children and thus the possibility of early intervention. Very limited in scope at the start. It has recently (mid-2009) been re-launched using the Child Health programme in the clinics as a base and targeting OVC.</i></p>
	<p>National Plan of Action for Children, 1994/95</p>	<p><i>No information available.</i></p>

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	Integrated Disability Strategy, 2008/09 Draft	<i>The strategy is still being finalised. The aim of the document is to put in place a multi sectoral approach for community education and the integration/rehabilitation of persons living with disabilities including children</i>
	National Plan of Action on Social Development 2005 – 2015	<i>This plan of Action places population and development issues high on the government agenda with a view to broaden public perception of issues involved. It covers a wide range of issues including some which relate directly to groups of OVCs e.g. teenage pregnancies, special needs of children, youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities.</i>
	National Youth Policy (originally prepared in 1995) New version (still being finalized) , Ministry of Community Development, Youth, Sports and Culture	<i>The overall objective of the policy is to develop and encourage young people to adopt high moral values, mutual respect for the rights and responsibilities of the individual and a sense of pride in the culture, tradition and environment of the country.</i>
	National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2005-2009	<i>The National HIV and AIDS Plan is intended to guide the country's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Its special reference to OVCs has to do among other things, with the harmonization of laws: currently legal age for consent to sex and for marriage for girls is 15, but legal age for access to contraceptives is 18 and this is in the process of being amended.</i>
South Africa	South African Constitution, 1996	<i>Section 28 grants extensive protection to children - defined as anyone under 18 years Section 28 (1) (g) of the Constitution states that children should be: detained only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time; kept separately from adults; and treated in a manner and kept in conditions that take account of the child's age.</i>

	<p>Children’s Act, 2005 and Children’s Amendment Bill 2007)</p>	<p><i>Sets out principles relating to the care and protection of children, defines parental responsibilities and rights and makes provision for matters such as children’s courts, adoption, child abduction and surrogate motherhood.</i></p> <p><i>The main objectives of the Act are to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Make provision for structures, services and means for promoting and monitoring the sound physical, psychological, intellectual, emotional and social development of children;</i> • <i>Strengthen and develop community structures which can assist in providing care and protection for children; protect children from discrimination, exploitation and any other physical, emotional or moral harm or hazards;</i> • <i>Provide care and protection for children who are in need of care and protection;</i> • <i>Recognise the special needs that children with disabilities may have;</i> • <i>Promote the protection, development and well-being of children;</i> • <i>Promote the preservation and strengthening of families;</i> • <i>Give effect to certain constitutional rights of children;</i> • <i>Give effect to the Republic’s obligations concerning the well-being of children in terms of international instruments binding on the Republic</i> <p><i>The Act allows all children above 12 years access to HIV testing and contraceptives</i></p> <p><i>One of the major constraints to the implementation of the Act is the critical shortage of all types of social service practitioners. The Children’s Act provides for probation officers, development workers, child and youth care workers, youth workers, social auxiliary workers and social security workers (“social workers” are listed separately). Other practitioners required by the legislation, for example ECD practitioners and volunteers, are also in short supply. Another complication is that only those practitioners who are registered under the Social Service Professions Act 110 of 1978 may perform functions under the Children’s Act — currently the only practitioners that can register are social workers and auxiliaries.¹</i></p>
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¹ South African Children’s Gauge 2008/09. Children’s Institute, UCT. P. 13-14

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<p>Child Justice Act 75 of 2008</p>	<p><i>The Child Justice Bill, signed by the President in May 2009, gives effect to the rights enshrined in Section 28 of the Constitution (see above). The Act takes a rights-based approach to dealing with children who are accused of committing a crime. It provides for a criminal justice system appropriate to the needs and protection of children. The Act entrenches the principles of restorative justice. The Act also recognises the need for crime prevention and aims to minimise the child's contact with the criminal justice system.</i></p> <p><i>There are some areas where the Child Justice Act does not conform to international law. For example, the Act stipulates that the minimum age of criminal capacity is 10 years, as opposed to the international standard of 12 years, set by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in General Comment 10.²</i></p>
<p>South African Schools Act, 1996</p>	<p><i>Compulsory education for 10 years</i></p> <p><i>Girls can attend school during and after pregnancy</i></p>
<p>National Action Plan for Orphans and other Children made Vulnerable by HIV and AIDS, 2009-2012</p>	<p><i>This is South Africa's second NAPA, and builds on the experiences and lessons learned from the 2006-2008 Plan. The Strategic Goals of the NAPA 2009-2012 are:</i></p> <p><i>Strategy 1: Strengthen and support the capacity of families to protect and care for OVC</i></p> <p><i>Strategy 2: Mobilise and strengthen community-based responses for the care, support and protection of OVC</i></p> <p><i>Strategy 3: Ensure that legislation, policy, strategies and programmes are in place to protect the most vulnerable children</i></p> <p><i>Strategy 4: Ensure access of OVC to essential services</i></p> <p><i>Strategy 5: Raise awareness and advocate for the creation of a supportive environment for OVC</i></p> <p><i>Strategy 6: Strengthen mechanisms to drive and support the implementation of the NAPA</i></p>
<p>National Policy Framework for Orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS, 2005</p>	<p><i>Framework for protection and provision of comprehensive and integrated developmental services for OVC ensuring:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• co-ordination at national, provincial, district and local level to realise the rights of orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS, their caregivers, families and communities</i> <i>• legal, policy and institutional frameworks for the protection and promotion of the rights of affected children are implemented at all levels</i> <i>• provision of an overarching framework to support stakeholders in the development of comprehensive, age appropriate, integrated and quality responses to orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS.</i>

² South African Children's Gauge 2008/09. Children's Institute, UCT. P. 11-12

	<p>Operational Plan for Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Care and Treatment for South Africa</p>	<p><i>Includes care and treatment for children as part of the continuum of care to be provided. Also includes social support and home and community based services. Life skills and HIV and AIDS education are a key prevention strategy.</i></p>
	<p>National HIV and AIDS and STI Strategic Plan, 2007-2011</p>	<p><i>The National HIV and AIDS and STI Strategic Plan is implemented by the National HIV and AIDS programme.</i></p>
	<p>Operational Plan for Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Care, Management and Treatment for South Africa, 2003</p>	<p><i>This is the Department of Health's Operational Plan for Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Care, Management and Treatment for South Africa. The plan has two interrelated goals: 1) to provide comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV and AIDS and 2) to facilitate the strengthening of the national health system in South Africa. Detailed chapters outline the plan.</i></p> <p><i>The plan is formed around on the following principals: quality of care, universal care and equitable implementation, strengthening the national health system, reinforcing the key government strategies of prevention, providing a comprehensive continuum of care and treatment, a sustainable programme, promotion of healthy lifestyles, promotion of individual choice of treatments, integration with government nutrition strategy, ensuring the safe use of medicines, World Health Organisation target, multi-drug resistant TB, and local and regional integration.</i></p>
	<p>2005 update: Implementation of the Comprehensive Plan on Prevention Treatment and Care of HIV and AIDS</p>	<p><i>This is an update for the 2003 Operational Plan for Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Care, Management and Treatment for South Africa. Subjects covered include: prevention; nutrition; testing and treatment; care and support; human resources and health system; and research.</i></p>
	<p>South African National Guidelines on Nutrition for People living with TB, HIV/AIDS and Other Chronic Debilitating Conditions, 2001</p>	<p><i>Department of Health's national guidelines on nutrition for people living with TB, HIV and AIDS and other chronic debilitating conditions.</i></p> <p><i>Chapters cover: the importance of nutrition for people living with HIV and AIDS; supporting the immune system; food safety principles; coping with problems of HIV and AIDS; nutrition for the child with HIV and AIDS; take care of yourself; caring for someone with HIV and AIDS.</i></p>

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	<p>National Guidelines on Home-Base Care/Community-Based Care, 2001</p>	<p><i>Department of Health guidelines. Intended to assist in the development and implementation of nationwide home-based and community-based care programmes.</i></p> <p><i>Topics covered: defining Home-Based Care and Community-Based Care; developing a Case Management Plan (Home-Based Care/Community-Based Care Package); and sustainability.</i></p>
	<p>Guidelines on Antiretroviral therapy in children, 2005</p>	<p><i>The Paediatric Sub-committee of the Southern African HIV Clinicians Society comprises paediatricians from the private and public sectors. The 2005 guidelines are the result of reviewing all the available paediatric treatment guidelines, consulting with international experts and drawing from their clinical experience. They differ from those of the National Department of Health (DOH), the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international guidelines (PEAFA, etc).</i></p> <p><i>The Guidelines recommend initial and ongoing management of the HIV-infected child by a practitioner experienced in this field, so that the child may benefit from the most optimal regimen.</i></p>
	<p>Sexual Offences and Related Matters (Amendment) Act 2007</p>	<p><i>Makes HIV testing compulsory for alleged sex offenders</i></p>
	<p>Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (No. 20876 of 2000)</p>	<p><i>Section 8 deals with FGM and violence against women</i></p>
	<p>National Integrated Plan (NIP) for Children Infected and Affected by HIV and AIDS, 2002</p>	<p><i>The NIP co-ordinates efforts of government departments of Education, Health and Social Development to focus upon expanding access to Life Skills Education, Home / Community-based Care and Support, Voluntary Counselling and Testing, and Poverty Relief.</i></p>
	<p>National Guidelines for Social Services to Children Infected and Affected by HIV and AIDS (2002)</p>	<p><i>Defines categories of vulnerable children, outlines framework for action, describes preferred models of care and support, defines functions of various players and agencies, specifies assessment, reporting and monitoring tools and mechanisms.</i></p>

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	Guidelines for Early Childhood Development Services	<i>The guidelines promote developmental services meant to address holistic needs of children and highlights parents and community as one of the key stakeholders in provision of services to children which brings about community ownership</i>
	Guidelines for the Establishment of Community – Based Multi Purpose Centres (Drop – in Centres)	<i>These provisions of the guidelines emphasise and promote community based interventions and services where beneficiaries access services nearest to home in addition to promoting community involvement in provision of services and encourages traditional community life</i>
Swaziland	Constitution 2006	<i>A number of issues relating to orphans and vulnerable children are provided for. The rights of the child are covered in para. 30, including children's rights to protection from abuse and harmful work, inheritance, non-discrimination on the basis of whether born in or out of wedlock, education and alternative care in the place of parents. The rights to citizenship of illegitimate children, orphans and children born posthumously after the death of their father are also protected.</i>
	National Plan of Action on Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2006–2010	<i>Addresses health and education needs of OVC and co-ordinates efforts of NGOs and government agencies. The overall goals of the OVC National Plan of Action can be summarised as follows: Goal 1: Children are ensured access to shelter and protection from abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination, trafficking and loss of inheritance Goal 2: Vulnerable individuals and households are able to produce or acquire sufficient appropriate food to meet short and long term nutritional needs Goal 3: Improved access to basic health care services for the most vulnerable children Goal 4: Universal primary education achieved, and support provided to OVC in secondary schools</i>

	<p>National Policy on Children including Vulnerable Children</p>	<p><i>Key objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>protection of children from violations of their rights and all forms of abuse and exploitation</i> ● <i>guarantee children's survival and development</i> ● <i>access to primary and more advanced education</i> ● <i>provision of psychosocial support</i> ● <i>strengthening capacity of family and service providers to care for and protect children, including OVC</i> ● <i>strengthening socio-economic situation of OVC through support for income-generation activities, access to credit and agricultural inputs</i> ● <i>creating monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to improve co-ordination of children-focused programmes and interventions</i>
	<p>National Multisectoral HIV and AIDS Policy, 2006</p>	<p><i>This policy provides the policy framework, direction, guidelines, and general principles to guide interventions in prevention, treatment, care and support of those infected and affected by the epidemic and mitigation of its impact in Swaziland. It outlines broad policy measures for the management and coordination of the national response. It also provides the guidelines for the monitoring and evaluation of the national response, including research, communication and advocacy, resource mobilization, utilization, and tracking, legal framework and finally policy implementation framework.</i></p>
	<p>The Second National Multisectoral HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2006 - 2008</p>	<p><i>This NSP represents the intention of the Kingdom of Swaziland to extend the national response to the AIDS epidemic beyond 2005 and to provide a framework for resource mobilization and coordination of all HIV and AIDS activities in the country. It is based on findings of a joint review of the 2000-2005 National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan as well as countrywide consultations on drivers of the epidemic, how the epidemic is affecting individuals, communities and the country at large as well as what can be done differently.</i></p> <p><i>The Plan has 4 thematic areas: Prevention; Care, support and treatment; Impact mitigation; and Management of the national response.</i></p>
	<p>Policy Document on HIV and AIDS prevention and control, 1998</p>	<p><i>Recognises difficulties faced by children orphaned by HIV and AIDS and supports access to facilities, support and non-discrimination.</i></p>

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	<p>The National Children’s Policy</p>	<p><i>This policy aims at providing policy guidelines to ensure that appropriate interventions are put in place to adequately care for and protect children.</i></p> <p><i>The main objective of this policy recognizes the rights of children as it pertains to; security, protection, meeting their basic needs and the enhancement of their lives so that they grow up to be productive members of society and can contribute to the development of the country. It also provides that all children deserve to be provided with human development opportunities, be empowered to participate actively and gain from the benefits of development of Swaziland.</i></p>
	<p>Draft Child Protection and Welfare bill</p>	<p><i>(OVC provisions not available)</i></p>
	<p>Human trafficking and Smuggling Act</p>	<p><i>OVC provisions not available)</i></p>
	<p>The Poverty Reduction Strategy</p>	<p><i>(OVC provisions not available)</i></p>
<p>United Republic of Tanzania</p>	<p>Constitution, 1977</p>	<p><i>Part III, ‘Basic Rights and Duties’, offers all Tanzanian’s, including children, the rights to equality (Article12), life (Article14), privacy (Article16), work (Article 22), freedom of conscience (Article18) and all the associated rights (assembly, expression, etc.).</i></p> <p><i>All these rights and others are listed under the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act of 1994 are justifiable and can be contested in a court of law.</i></p> <p><i>The Islands of Zanzibar (which are part of the united Republic of Tanzania) have their own constitution (1984), legislature and laws, which creates confusion and inconsistency in terms of definitions and law enforcement.</i></p>

	<p>Law of the Child Act, November 2009</p>	<p><i>This landmark legislation effectively domesticates the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) and provides the legal framework through which the rights of the country's children can be protected and realized. Nineteen years ago, the Government of Tanzania signed the CRC, which it ratified in 1991. Yet legal protections for children were scattered among many statutes, and many laws were outdated, having been derived from the colonial era. These inadequate laws provided scarcely any protection for children at risk.</i></p> <p><i>The Law of the Child reflects many of the most serious challenges facing children in Tanzania today. It addresses such issues as non-discrimination, the right to a name and nationality, the rights and duties of parents, the right to opinion and the right to protection from torture and degrading treatment. The law lays out the system for ensuring justice for children, whether they come into contact with the legal system as offenders, witnesses or victims. And it defines processes to ensure protection for children without families, including international adoption.</i></p> <p><i>The new law still has some shortcomings. For example, it does not address discrimination regarding the legal age of marriage, which remains at 15 years for girls and 18 years for boys, and it does not abolish corporal punishment. However, even with these gaps the new law can make an enormous difference for children in Tanzania.</i></p>
	<p>Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1920</p>	<p><i>Provides for the compulsory registration of all children within the first three months of being born. In spite of this only around 8% of Tanzanian Citizens have birth registration.</i></p>
	<p>Law of Marriage Act, 1971</p>	<p><i>The age of marriage for males is 18 years, while for females it is 15 years. In the Islands of Zanzibar, marriage is dealt with under Sharia Law. As such, a girl should be married when she reaches puberty and a boy as soon as he reaches puberty and has the means to support a wife.</i></p>
	<p>The Employment Ordinance, Cap. 366</p>	<p><i>Defines a child as "a person who appears to be under 15 years of age" and prohibits employment of "children under the apparent age of 12 years".</i></p>

	Act No. 22 of 2001: Establishment of TACAIDS	<i>TACAIDS was first established by the announcement made by the President on 1 December 2000. The other step taken to establish TACAIDS was by the enactment of a law establishing Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS). These steps were taken so as to ensure that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has an institution that is legally mandated to provide strategic leadership and to coordinate and strengthen efforts of all stakeholders involved in the fight against HIV and AIDS.</i>
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	<p>National Multi-sectoral Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS 2008-2012 (NMSF)</p>	<p><i>Tanzania's national HIV and AIDS response is guided by the second National Multi-sectoral Strategic Framework (NMSF) on HIV and AIDS 2008-2012. NMSF(2) builds on the achievements and strengths of the National Response to the HIV epidemic in the last five years (2003 - 2007) and proposes measures and strategies to overcome past barriers and constraints. This NMSF guides the approaches, interventions and activities which will be undertaken by all actors in the country. The Framework was developed through an extensive review and consultation process under the guidance of the National and International consultants.</i></p> <p>Vision <i>Tanzania is united in its effort to reduce the spread of HIV and to provide the best available care for those infected and affected by the virus.</i></p> <p>Mission <i>Guiding and safeguarding the intensification and scaling up of quality HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support, and impact mitigation programmes and interventions within a framework of a well coordinated National multi-sectoral response programme led by Central Government, anchored at the Local Government Councils, rooted in communities and actively supported by partnership with all concerned stakeholders</i></p> <p>Goals and Indicators of the NMSF 2008 - 2012 <i>The progress towards this vision or overall goal of the NMSF will be reached through the progress made in achieving eight goals in the four thematic areas of the NMSF. The degree of progress will be measured through the indicators for each goal.</i></p> <p>1. Enabling Environment: <i>Goal: Create a political, social, economic and cultural environment for the national response to HIV based on a human rights and gender responsive approach with transparency and accountability at all levels, broad public participation and empowerment of PLHIV, women and youth.</i> <i>Indicator: National Composite Policy Index score</i></p> <p>2. Prevention: <i>Goal: Reduce the HIV transmission in the country.</i> <i>Indicator: Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 who are HIV positive, by 5-year age bands</i> <i>Percentage of infants born to HIV infected mothers who are HIV positive</i></p> <p>3. Care and Treatment: <i>Goal: Reduce morbidity and mortality due to HIV and AIDS.</i> <i>Indicator: Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy</i></p> <p>4. Impact Mitigation:</p>
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	<p>The HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act, 2008</p>	<p><i>Information not available at time of writing</i></p>
	<p>Sexual Offences (Special Provision) Act (1998)</p>	<p><i>Deal with FGM, sexual harassment, sexual violence and trafficking</i></p>
	<p>The Children and Young Persons Ordinance, Cap 13</p>	<p><i>Defines a child as "any person under the age of twelve" and a young person as "any person who is twelve years of age or upwards and under the age of sixteen years. Section 25 of the Ordinance provides that a child living in difficult circumstances may be brought before a juvenile court, which may order that the child should be put under the care of a person or institution -</i></p>
	<p>The Children's Home (Regulations) Act of 1968</p>	<p><i>The act gives detailed rules on the material conditions in children's homes, but appears to be silent on the purpose of such homes and on the care of children beyond their material needs</i></p>
	<p>Penal Decree Act No. 6 Of 2004</p>	<p><i>The Zanzibar Penal Decree Act of 2004, Section 169 criminalises the ill-treatment, neglect or abandonment by any person who has custody, charge or care of a any person under eighteen years of age, or who causes female circumcision, assault, ill-treated, neglect or abandonment in a manner likely to cause the child suffering or injury to health, including any mental derangement. Such acts are defined as offences of cruelty to children and are liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years or to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings or to both the fine and imprisonment, as well as payment of compensation to the person in respect of whom the offence was committed.</i></p>
	<p>The Zanzibar Employment Act No.11 of 2005</p>	<p><i>The act prohibits employment of children under the age of 17, and prohibits the worst forms of child labour for children less than 18 years. It also prohibits the employment of any young person (under the age of 21) who attends or is required to attend compulsory education</i></p>

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	<p>The Zanzibar Education Act (No.6) of 1982 (the 1994 Edition)</p>	<p><i>Section 20: provides for compulsory attendance of pupils at school until either they complete basic education or they reach the age of 18 years (basic education means primary and junior secondary) Further, the act states that " every pupil compulsorily enrolled shall not marry or get married before completion of primary and junior secondary education. In case marriage is contracted while attending school such a pupil shall be expelled from school</i></p>
	<p>Health Sector Strategic Plan III (HSSPIII), July 2009-June 2015</p>	<p><i>The Strategic Plan contributes to Tanzania's efforts to reduce child and maternal mortality and to control important infectious diseases, as well as, in its efforts to improve the environment and access to clean water to the most vulnerable.</i></p>
	<p>National Policy on HIV and AIDS. 2001</p>	<p><i>The overall goal of the National Policy on HIV/AIDS is to provide for a framework for leadership and coordination of the National multi sectoral response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.</i></p> <p><i>Specific objectives of the policy include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Prevention of transmission of HIV and AIDS</i> ○ <i>HIV testing</i> ○ <i>Care of PLHAs</i> ○ <i>Sectoral Roles and financing</i> ○ <i>Research</i> ○ <i>Legislation and Legal Issues</i> <p><i>Chapter 5 deals with Children and youth and the prevention of HIV sexual transmission. The policy states that policy states that: "School children, adolescents and young adults are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection.</i></p> <p><i>It outlines that the ministries responsible for education and other public and private institutions of higher learning in collaboration with TACAIDS and NGOs shall develop appropriate intervention strategies to accelerate AIDS information in schools. These include provision of non examinable HIV/AIDS information in primary and secondary schools. HIV/AIDS information should be introduced early enough so as to protect the children who are not yet sexually active before they are exposed to sexual practices so as to equip the youth with knowledge and skills to protect themselves and others from HIV transmission. Reproductive and sexual health should be incorporated in the school curricula."</i></p>

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	<p>Zanzibar Education Policy. Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2006</p>	<p><i>The policy is strong on access to and equality in education, including ECD, primary, secondary, post-basic and higher education, education for Learners with Special Needs, technical education and vocational education and training, non-formal and adult education, and alternative Education. It also has a chapter on quality of education.</i></p> <p><i>Chapter 8 of the policy highlights the 'Emerging Challenges' has policy statements and strategies for addressing ADRH, HIV and AIDS Education, Environmental Education, Gender, Substance Abuse, Child Labour, Child Abuse, School Health and Safety, and Guidance and Counselling.</i></p> <p><i>From a child rights perspective the policy is strong and is in line with international guidelines and standards and the CRC</i></p>
	<p>Zanzibar National Multisectoral HIV and AIDS Policy 2005</p>	<p><i>Policy not available for Review- Draft</i></p>
	<p>Children's Policy. Ministry of Labour, Youth, Women and Children Development, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.</p>	<p><i>Policy not available for Review- Draft</i></p>
	<p>Social Welfare Policy. Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar</p>	<p><i>Policy not available for Review- Draft</i></p>
	<p>Zanzibar Policy for Child Survival, Protection and Development (CSPD), 2001</p>	<p><i>Policy not available for Review- Draft</i></p>
	<p>Women's Development Policy, Ministry of Labour, Youth, Women and Children Development, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar</p>	<p><i>Policy not available for Review- Draft</i></p>

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	<p>Women’s Development Policy, Ministry of Labour, Youth, Women and Children Development, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar</p>	<p><i>Policy not available for Review- Draft</i></p>
	<p>Zanzibar Youth Development Policy. Ministry of Labour, Youth, Women and Children Development, 2003</p>	<p><i>The Youth Policy ‘formally establishes the identity and status of Young people as an important human resource and vital for the existing time and future asset to the Nation’s socie economical development’ and outlines ‘collective socie economic strategies, guiding principles, rules, regulations, procedures and objectives that will shape services and programmes of Youth.’</i></p> <p><i>The policy further defines youth as ‘male or female aged between 15-35 years’, but acknowledges that the concept of ‘youth’ differs from one community to another depending on customs, traditions, social behavior and locations..</i></p>

	<p>Zanzibar Food Security and Nutrition Policy, April 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The goals of this policy relate directly to meeting the needs of OVCs and caregivers. In particular, Goals 2, 3 and 4:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Goal 2: Increased purchasing power and access to food for resource-poor households. Policy areas for intervention include: 'Develop special employment schemes (such as food for work and cash for food) to capture particular interests and needs of different vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, people living with HIV, youth and women.'</i> ○ <i>Goal 3: Improved utilization of adequate, nutritious, safe and high quality food to all members of the household'. Policy areas for intervention include: 'Promote proper utilisation of clean and safe drinking water; Promote proper sanitary practices; Promote effective implementation of health policy with special emphasis on health education, child care and physical exercises; Strengthen effective food supplementation and fortification.'</i> ○ <i>Goal 4: Reduced vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition for resource-poor population groups through well-targeted social protection measures and effective national emergency preparedness and food emergency measures. Policy areas for intervention include: 'Provide humanitarian assistance during emergency situations to vulnerable households; Support targeted public assistance programs with a view to provide basic support targeted at the poor and vulnerable groups. This includes school feeding, school gardening, home rationing and supplementary feeding programmes for vulnerable groups to reduce malnutrition and related illnesses; Advocate community self-support schemes for vulnerable population including elderly, orphans, people living with HIV/AIDS and people with disabilities; Promote formation of sector specific retirement groups and extend coverage of social protection to informal sectors.'</i> ● <i>The policy identifies people living with HIV and AIDS, orphans and female- and elderly-headed households as particularly vulnerable groups</i>
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	<p>MKUKUTA (National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction) 2005-2010</p>	<p><i>Cluster 2 of the Mkukuta applies to OVCs. Under Cluster 2 there are 2 broad outcomes and 5 goals that are highlighted:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Goal 1: ensuring equitable access to quality primary and secondary education for boys and girls, universal literacy among men and women, and expansion of higher, technical and vocational education.</i> ○ <i>Goal 2: improved survival, health and wellbeing of all children and women of specially vulnerable groups</i> ○ <i>Goal 3: access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter, and a safe and sustainable environment and thereby, reduced vulnerability from environmental risk</i> ○ <i>Goal 4: adequate social protection and provision of basic needs and services for the vulnerable and needy</i> ○ <i>Goal 5: Effective systems to ensure universal access to quality and affordable public services</i> ○ <i>Outcome 1: quality of life and social wellbeing, with particular focus on the poorest and most vulnerable groups improved.</i> ○ <i>Outcome 2: Inequalities in outcomes (e.g. education, survival, health) across geographic, income, age, gender, and other groups reduced</i>
	<p>National Guidelines for Improving Quality of Care, Support, and Protection for Most Vulnerable Children in Tanzania. Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Tanzania, September 2009</p>	<p><i>Policy not available for Review- Draft</i></p>
	<p>National Costed Plan of Action for OVC 2007-2010</p>	<p><i>The National Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children was developed in 2005 and following question of the cost effectiveness, the National Costing plan of Action for OVC was drafted.</i></p>

	<p>Zanzibar Food Security and Nutrition Programme, April 2008–2018</p>	<p><i>The overall goal of ZFSN Programme is to contribute towards reducing extreme poverty and hunger, addressing food and nutrition insecurity, and advocating active participation, fostering the human rights to food.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Target groups include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group 1: <i>individuals without resources and with no means or capacity to support themselves.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>people with severe disabilities; elderly; AIDS patients; Bed ridden patients; Orphans.</i> Group 2: <i>Individuals normally experiencing food deficits relative to needs.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>rural and urban unemployed, poor men and women, and female headed households; seasonal workers; youth; rural landless; malnourished children; people living with HIV/AIDS; people with disabilities</i>
<p>Zambia</p>	<p>Constitution, 1991</p>	<p><i>Section 24 protects “young persons” under the age of 15 against exploitation</i></p>
	<p>Zambian National HIV & AIDS Strategic Framework 2006 -2010</p>	<p><i>The Zambian National HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework 2006-2010 (NASF) has been built on a broad consultative process with Partners. The management intent of the NASF 2006-10 is to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Support coordinated, prioritised and knowledge-based scale up of the response</i> • <i>Facilitate broad ownership of the response by all partners and practical partnerships for the implementation of the response</i> • <i>Represent joint strategic direction of all Partners</i> • <i>Enable the involvement of key sectors and decentralised levels in all stages of the process</i> • <i>Guide resource management at the strategic level</i> <p><i>The 6 Themes of the new NASF represent the priority action areas for 2006-10:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Intensifying Prevention of HIV</i> 2. <i>Expanding Treatment, Care and Support for people affected by HIV and AIDS</i> 3. <i>Mitigating the Socio-economic impact of HIV and AIDS</i> 4. <i>Strengthening the Decentralised Response and Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS</i> 5. <i>Improving the Monitoring of the Multi-Sectoral Response</i> 6. <i>Integrating Advocacy and Coordination of the Multi-Sectoral Response</i>

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	<p>Zambia national HIV / AIDS / STI / TB Policy</p>	<p><i>Ministry of Health 2005. The chief mandate of the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council (NATC) is to coordinate national responses to the HIV and AIDS/STI/TB pandemic. Policy interventions against HIV and AIDS/STI/TB have, however, been undertaken in an environment devoid of policy direction and guidance. As might be expected, the lack of a national policy has resulted in undue duplication of effort and waste of scarce health resources. This policy, therefore, is expected to provide the requisite framework for informing and guiding various stakeholders in the quest to contribute to the fight against HIV, AIDS, STI, TB and other opportunistic infections.</i></p>
	<p>National Child Policy, Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development</p>	<p><i>A comprehensive policy that aims to ensure that children live to the full potential where their rights and responsibilities are fulfilled. The Policy provides long term guidance and framework for the development and implementation of the required child development and welfare interventions through a well coordinated</i></p>
	<p>Adoption Act</p>	<p><i>Information not available at time of writing</i></p>
	<p>Zambia Open Community Schools Strategic Plan (2008-2012)</p>	<p><i>This plan recognises the needs of OVC in Zambia and especially the constraints that OVC families face. It provides for free basic education in line with the MDG 2 and also has provisions for the rehabilitation of street boys who are increasing in the country. There is also a component that assesses and has a criteria for the eligibility of OVC.</i></p>
	<p>National Health Services Act (CAP 315) of 1995</p>	<p><i>This Act has put in place a cost sharing scheme for children under 15yrs as well as a distinct category for OVC.</i></p>
	<p>National Health Policy of 2005 & National Health Strategic Plan (2006 – 2010):</p>	<p><i>This Act has various criteria for assessing eligibility of OVC on the basis of vulnerability which is still a major challenge as there few qualified social workers/case managers</i></p>

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	<p>National Strategy for the Prevention of HIV and STIs (2009):</p>	<p><i>The document is very clear on PMCT, HIV testing and ART for children below the age of 2 in accordance with WHO guidelines on treatment for the same age group and it also contains clear prevention strategies for the youth</i></p>
	<p>Ministry of Health (2009) Integrated Technical Guidelines for Frontline Health Workers [3rd Ed]:</p>	<p><i>These are technical guidelines in the management of diseases. They include the integrated management of infections that affect children under five years of age. OVCs are mentioned but not specifically attributed to in a manner that gives them prominence.</i></p>
	<p>National Guidelines for HIV counselling and Testing (2006) by Ministry of Health</p>	<p><i>These guidelines provide for children and adolescents aged 16 and in the area of HIV counselling and Testing</i></p>
	<p>Guidelines in HIV/AIDS Counselling in Zambia by Ministry of Health (2007, 3rd Ed)</p>	<p><i>These guidelines give prominence to the importance of providing comprehensive HIV counselling and testing services to both children and the youth and recognises that the youth and children are a special groups population group who are particularly vulnerable as they are often perceived as a low HIV risk group.</i></p>
	<p>National Guidelines on Management and Care of Patients with HIV/AIDS(2004)</p>	<p><i>This is a purely clinical treatment guideline manual for the treatment of HIV and AIDS including opportunistic infections in children up to 12 yrs and Adults.</i></p>
	<p>National Multi sectoral AIDS Programme Work Plan 2009</p>	<p><i>This work plan provides direct psychological support to 500, 000 orphans and other vulnerable children including the youth and their families and also the provision for social protection of the families made vulnerable from effects of HIV and AIDS.</i></p>

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	Fifth National Development Plan (2005-2015)	<i>This plan outlines a comprehensive social protection plan and Public awareness assistance scheme for resource constrained communities and has commitment to support OVCY through increased grant allocation to community schools.</i>
	Social Security Relevant to OVCY	<i>The Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare provides non-statutory public welfare assistance schemes in form of cash transfers to vulnerable households in rural areas and social protection scheme that provides food supplies, clothing, and educational financial aid to disadvantaged members of community such as widows, disabled and orphaned children from poor families mainly in rural areas. To augment this efforts, the Public Welfare assistance focuses on helping disadvantaged OVCY households, this strengthens family dynamics and cohesion of community groups instead of isolating OVCY</i>
	UNICEF/UNAIDS (2004) Framework for Protection Care and Support of OVC Living in a World of HIV / AIDS	<i>This is a comprehensive document that gives prominence to OVC in the area HIV counselling, testing and treatment. Also highlights importance of networks and M & E of HIV/AIDS programmes for OVCs.</i>
	Children In Need Network (2008- 2010), Strategic Plan: Reclaiming Children's Rights	<i>Focuses on the rights of children and young people in Zambia and being the coordinating body of NGOs, CHFN should be more proactive in enhancing the M & E strategy to ensure quality dispensation of PSS to OVCs by its affiliates.</i>
Zimbabwe	Constitution	<i>Section 23 contains a general prohibition against discrimination yet allows for discrimination in matters of customary law and does not specifically prohibit discrimination in the private sphere</i>

	<p>National Orphan Care Policy, 1999. Social Welfare Department under the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare</p>	<p><i>Ensures access to a package of basic care and protection measures for all children, with special reference to orphans because of their particular vulnerability. Elements include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Family and community based care,</i> • <i>Adoption and foster care,</i> • <i>Institutional care as a final and temporary resort</i> • <i>Basic care and protection,</i> • <i>Health care, nutrition and food security,</i> • <i>Education,</i> • <i>Legal rights of orphans</i>
	<p>National Action Plan for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children, 2004</p>	<p><i>The NAP, although not officially endorsed, describes a holistic and comprehensive set of interventions which include birth registration, education, health care, food, water and sanitation, child protection, psycho-social support, strengthening co-ordination structures for OVC programming, and increasing children's participation.</i></p>
	<p>UNICEF Programme of Support (POS) for the National Action Plan for OVCY, 2006-2010</p>	<p><i>The POS is a comprehensive programme of support for the implementation of the NAP for OVC. The POS establishes a mechanism for donors to finance OVC interventions, with UNICEF serving as the manager for pooled donor funds and CSOs as the implementing partners. The objectives are to mobilize increased and more predictable funding for implementation of the NAP and to ensure that funds are channelled down to communities, families and children, where they are needed.</i></p>
	<p>National HIV and AIDS Policy, 1999</p>	<p><i>Section 6.5 outlines 3 guiding principles with respect to children and young people:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>rights of children and young people with, or affected by, HIV and AIDS must be protected and respected</i> • <i>children orphaned as a result of HIV and AIDS should not be discriminated against and communities</i> • <i>extended family encouraged to share responsibility for care and support of orphans.</i> <p><i>Rights of children to receive information and protect themselves from HIV and AIDS should be supported through provision of information through families, health service providers and education and positive role models.</i></p>

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	<p>Zimbabwe National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (ZNASP), 2006-2010</p>	<p><i>This plan was launched in July 2006 by the National AIDS Council of Zimbabwe.</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the plan is to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Articulate the shared sense of direction and targets for the national response over the period 2006-2010; and</i> - <i>Provide the basis for advocacy, resource mobilization and programming during this period, in particular the elaboration of operational plans.</i> <p><i>The plan is divided into five sections:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>background to the ZNASP and description of the strategic planning process that gave birth to the national strategy.</i> 2. <i>describes the HIV and AIDS situation in Zimbabwe, the national response and the challenges.</i> 3. <i>outlines the eight guiding principles that underpin the ZNASP.</i> 4. <i>describes the four agreed strategies for the National Response in the next 5 years.</i> 5. <i>a framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of various aspects of the National Response, including programming.</i>
	<p>Zimbabwe National Strategy on Children in Difficult Circumstances, 2001</p>	<p><i>The Zimbabwe National Strategy on Children in Difficult Circumstances aimed to strengthen communities' and local authorities' capacity to respond to the needs of children who are vulnerable as a result of the socio-economic situation and the AIDS pandemic. The strategy was implemented at the local level through Child Welfare Forums. These have now been replaced with Child Protection Committees in line the Children's Protection and Adoption Act. This strategy has now been expanded or overtaken by the National Action Plan.</i></p>
	<p>Domestic Violence Act, 2006</p>	<p><i>Protects children from acts of domestic violence Including physical, sexual, emotional and economic abuse</i></p>
	<p>National ART Rollout Strategy, 2004</p>	<p><i>Developed by the Ministry of Health and Children's Welfare, this is a 5 year plan developed in line with the Millennium Development Goals and the WHO 3 x 5 Strategy</i></p>
	<p>National PMTCT Plan, Ministry of Health and Children's Welfare.</p>	<p><i>Ministry of Health and Children's Welfare.</i></p>

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<p>The National Reproductive Health Policy 2002</p>	<p><i>National Reproductive Health Policy recognises the shortcomings of maternal and child health care umbrella approach that overlooks social, cultural, economic affairs, reproductive health from a lifecycle perspective. This policy addresses adolescent reproductive health, HIV and AIDS, STIs in a lifecycle context with special mention to OVC</i></p>
<p>Zimbabwe National Behavioural Change Strategy 2006-2010</p>	<p><i>The strategy has the overall objective to reduce the number of new HIV infections by providing an enabling environment for behavioural change through increased leadership and gender equality and reduced stigma associated with PLWHA. It also recognises OVC as a particularly vulnerable group and tries to address their specific needs</i></p>
<p>PMTCT and Paediatric HIV prevention, care National Plan 2006-2010</p>	<p><i>This Plan highlights the fact that MTC is the most significant source of HIV infection for children under 15 years giving rise to the increased number of OVC in the country.</i></p>
<p>National Community-based Therapeutic Care Programme Taskforce (with MoHCW and UNICEF), 2008</p>	<p><i>The taskforce in collaboration with UNICEF and Ministry of Health produced a protocol "Guidelines for Management of Acute Malnutrition through Community-based Therapeutic Care" which has a component for OVC</i></p>
<p>Refugees Act –enacted 1978 , amended 2001</p>	<p><i>In this Act, Refugee children now integrated into mainstream schools and there is also a scheme that enables children to trace their parents</i></p>
<p>Labour Act enacted 1985, amended 2005</p>	<p><i>The New amended law now regulates the employment of children and to protect them from abuse and exploitation in the workplace and the definition of child labour are now in line with the ILO definition which protects OVC from being exploited.</i></p>