

Mid-term Action Scheme Conclusions of the 21st-23rd November Nairobi Seminar

The first phase of the research programme has been closed with the seminar in Nairobi. The works, published on the IFRA's Internet website, will now be studied by Professors A. M. Peatricks, D. de Lame, Y. Droz, S. Doyle, F. Picon and H. Médard, the object of study being historic scope and anthropologic aspects of the main developments.

The seminar has focused on some issues that extend or complete the work papers. These mid-term proposals will be taken into account once the contributions have been handed out at the end of the programme, at the November 2012 symposium in Kampala. This conference will reproduce the works of three teams (Burundi, Kenya and Uganda) in two of their main axes (developments and perspectives). At the same time, the seminar will compare our analysis to those of other actors, NGOs and institutions engaged in public policies (invited for this event) and it will expand our conclusions to researchers in the field (publication of a call of tender).

The main objective is to bring an original analysis by showing the aspects, problems or strategies misjudged by institutional actors working on the field (Administration, international institutions, NGOs). Mid-term meetings will be held with each team to do a follow up of the on-going work.

Identified subjects and issues: these recommendations to participants and contributors and the issues (in italics) may be grouped in four parts:

1. Definition: starting points.

- « Vulnerability of children »: by measuring this issue we can have a quantitative and qualitative approach to environmental conditions (epidemiologic, sanitary, nutritional...) and collective behaviours - *identify priorities and nourish, renew this "classic" debate.*
- « Violent youth »: researches have overlooked structural changes. This complement is necessary to better approach levels of « symbolic violence » - *to bring elements for the teenage hood "uprising" debate, which has recently been taken into account by national and international institutions; to bring elements for analysing young bachelors.*
- « Definitions of OVC »: OVC's official definitions by country slip up on groups and sub-groups - *complete the table in progress.*
- Two problematic aspects to be mentioned: *« children victims of young violent » and « the sexual issue ».*

2. Family models and its management, system family changes and vulnerability-violence of young children.

- « The new households and the management of young children »: children vulnerability and violent youth are often associated to critically instable households, to the erosion of the ethos and of traditional family models. This issue should be studied in depth because this relation is not automatic - *both the systemic approach and the study of the household situations should enlighten us on a more complex reality.*

- « Family violence, role and function changes in households and families »: violence provoked by changes in status, roles and functions of different households and family members should be added to violent conditions and practices - *this dimension should be considered.*
- « Generational transfers, family solidarity and child entrusted to a guardian » - *new solutions may lead to unknown changes.*
- « Family educational strategies » - *regarding vulnerable children and young violent.*

3. Policies, social actions and management of OVC and young violent.

- « Public policies vis-à-vis of OVC »: models and practises - *comparative approach of four studied countries, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda.*
- « Rights, repression and legal assistance » - *management of children and teenagers' justice and rights, policies.*
- « School policies » - *breaks in school policies.*
- « The role of the church and the religion ».

4. Mobilisations and demobilisations of children and youngsters.

- « Political mobilisations and demobilisations in East Africa » - *including the aspects of political demobilisations in relation to new ways of socialisation, national constructions, reconciliation networks, etc.*