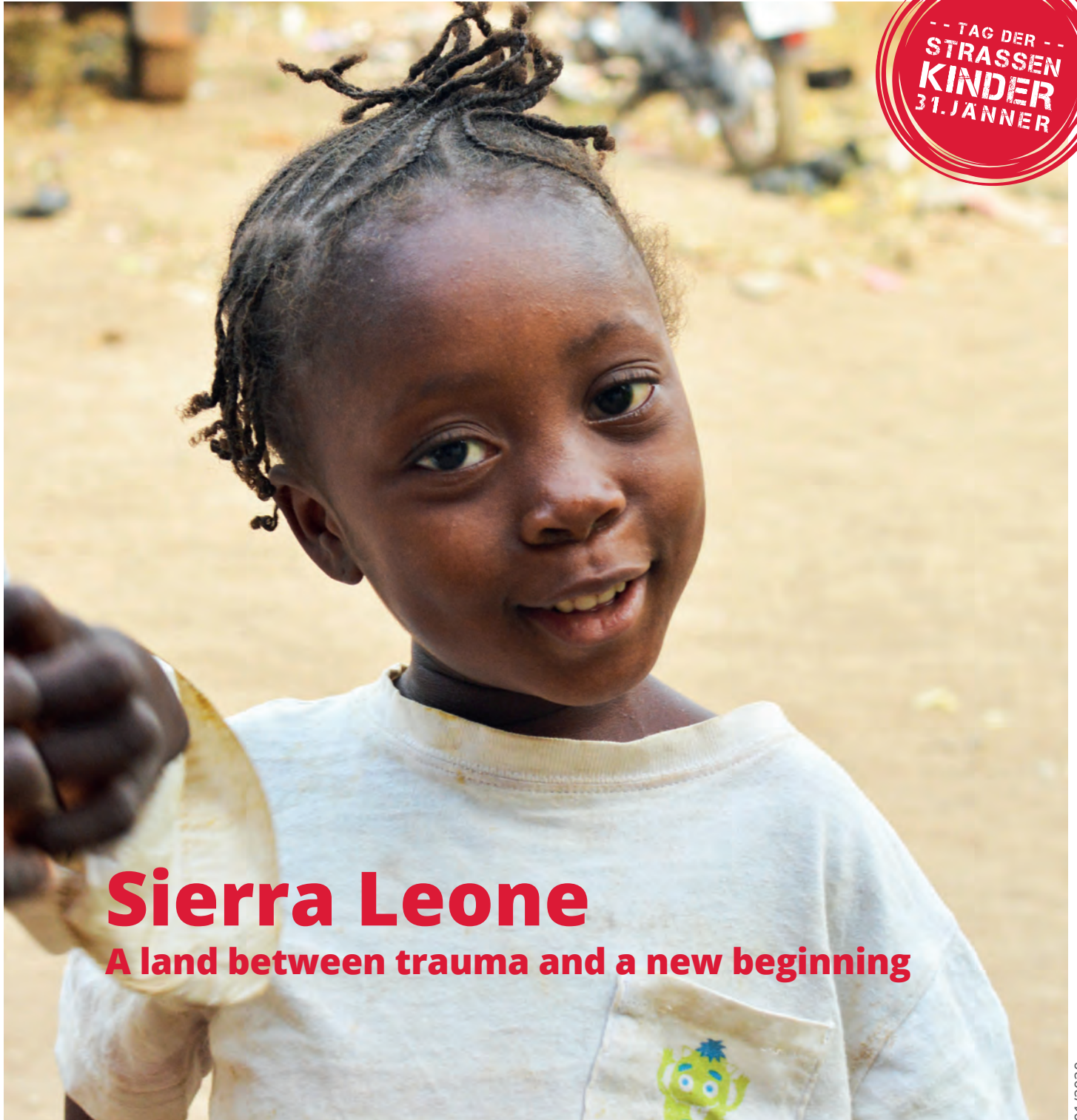




Giovanni



The **Jugend Eine Welt** Magazine



Sierra Leone

A land between trauma and a new beginning

01/2020

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Assignment abroad with
Jugend Eine Welt

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Dear Readers,

The image that we in Europe have of Africa is often very far from the truth. What I have encountered on my trips to various African countries is above all a zest for life – despite often adverse circumstances. And every time I was impressed by the hard work put in by our Don Bosco partners under conditions that are sometimes difficult. Time and again they succeed in giving children and young people with the worst prospects imaginable an education and the chance to build a future. In this way, new and successful paths for Africa are laid with humanity, optimism and good will – in keeping with the objectives pursued by **Don Giovanni Bosco!**

That is precisely what we wish to tell you about at the beginning of this new year in our new magazine Giovanni, the first issue of which you are currently holding. We are delighted to be able to offer you this magazine full of stimulating reports and facts that are worth knowing.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Reinhard Heiserer". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Reinhard Heiserer

Education *overcomes*
poverty!



Freetown

In Sierra Leone's capital city, thousands of children live on the street. The Jugend Eine Welt project partners at Don Bosco Fambul are fighting to ensure that these children have a future. Their adversaries are human trafficking, prostitution and poverty.





Father Jorge Crisafulli, head of Don Bosco Fambul, with street children in Freetown.

FAMBUL, THAT MEANS FAMILY

They are young, destitute and left to fend entirely for themselves: the street children in the slums of Freetown. In Don Bosco Fambul they have a refuge and a source of hope.

In a simply furnished room around 15 boys sit at rows of tables gazing at a blackboard in front of them. Some of them are fully alert with pencils and pads at the ready. Others have their heads in their hands and seem to be yearning for break-time. In the back row, two of them are pinching each other in the sides and giggling. It is a scene you might find in any Austrian classroom, but we are in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone. More precisely: in a class at Don Bosco Fambul.

“Fambul” is Creole and means “family”. For the children and teenagers, the staff of the Don Bosco centre in Freetown that is funded by Jugend Eine Welt are exactly that. Many of them have lost their parents in the Ebola epidemic. Others have run away from domestic abuse and violence. Quite a few of them were sold as slaves

at a young age and have managed to escape from their “owners”. As different as the children’s stories are, they all end up in one place: the streets of Freetown’s slums. The houses here are made of rusty corrugated iron sheets. The roofs are covered with tarpaulins weighed down by car tyres. There are scarcely any tarmacked roads; instead, countless muddy paths lead between the shacks and there are hundreds of stray dogs. Everywhere the paths are strewn with rubbish. The shore of the Atlantic ocean upon which the city stands is also partly covered in filth. None of the shacks have running water, electricity or sanitation. A child that has to fend for itself in this place faces a daily fight for survival.

Children on the street

“Life on the street means violence, lawlessness, alcohol,

drug abuse and sexual harassment,” says Jorge Crisafulli. “The street is no place for a child.” The dedicated Salesian priest is head of Don Bosco Fambul. He is known and liked by everyone in the slums of the capital city. In the evenings he and his streetworkers patrol the deprived areas, talking to homeless children, offering them help and inviting them to spend the night in the Don Bosco centre. Sometimes the team drives the centre’s own “Don Bosco-mobile”, a converted bus, through the city, handing out medicines to sick children and adolescents and picking up any who have nowhere to go.

Not every child is willing to go with them straight away. Don Bosco Fambul has rules and a fixed daily schedule, and many who have already spent years on the streets find that difficult at first. Crisafulli tells the story of the 17-year-old Aminata who took a great deal of persuasion before finally agreeing to go to the shelter for girls. “And how long did she stick it for?” asks the priest with a chuckle. “One day!” In cases like these, the Don Bosco Fambul team perseveres and invites the children back again and again. Aminata’s story turned out well in the end. She finally relented and came to Don Bosco where she did an apprenticeship as a hairdresser and subsequently moved in with her grandmother in a rural village where she now earns her own income.

Opportunities for girls

On the streets of Freetown it is girls in particular that are at risk, and they are often the victims of sexual exploitation. That is why much of the assistance offered by Don Bosco Fambul is specifically aimed at them. “For a girl who was born on the street and works on the street, prostitution is genuinely the only way to earn money to go to school and buy food, textbooks and writing pads,” explains Father Crisafulli. Without education, these girls have no other way to obtain money and without money they have no chance of having an education. They are caught in a vicious circle.

The underage girls earn two euros per client. A fact like a punch to the midriff. Many of the girls fall pregnant at a young age because the men refuse to use condoms. If they do not go along with the client’s wishes, some other girl will earn the money instead which is crucial to their survival. The lack of contraception also means that diseases are a major problem. Sierra Leone has no functional health service. A visit to the doctor must be paid for in cash. Children and young people who do not have the money for their treatment are shown the door. To help the street girls in Freetown, Don Bosco Fambul runs a home and an extensive education programme for former child prostitutes. At the home they receive medical care, psychological support and

»



The Fambul team also travels to the surrounding villages.



Father Jorge Crisafulli shows Maria Bigel-mayr of Jugend Eine Welt water tanks that were paid for with the aid of Jugend Eine Welt.





Residents of the girls' shelter run by Don Bosco Fambul.



The street children are keen to learn

intensive guidance as they prepare for an independent life. They can obtain a school certificate and do an apprenticeship which will help them establish a future away from poverty and exploitation.

Education – the greatest weapon

Education is the most effective weapon in the fight against poverty and the exploitation of children. That is the conviction behind the work of Don Bosco Fambul. Today, the centre is one of the foremost educational institutions for marginalised children and young people in Sierra Leone. A staff of over 100 takes care of the education and other needs of approximately 2,000 children and adolescents. Apart from the apprenticeships, elementary schooling is also offered. Often the team looks after the children all through their school lives and continues to support them afterwards as they look for work.

Success stories like that of the young Aminata are plentiful at Don Bosco Fambul. Father Crisafulli knows from experience: “Finding a home, meals, a school and learning a trade – that is the only way of escaping from this slavery.” With their programmes, the Fambul team has already helped thousands of street children to stand on their own two feet. To this end, Father Crisafulli deliberately suggests ambitious goals to the youngsters in his care, asking them, for instance, whether they would like to go to university. “For me,” says the Salesian, “the key to giving these boys and girls a future and hope is encouraging them to dream. No one is ever lost as long as there is life and the ability to dream.”

Although he hears shocking life stories from the children and looks into the darkest depths of the human soul every day, Father Crisafulli says they do not make him despair. On the contrary: “The more I see injustice, the fiercer the fire that burns in me,” says the religious priest with resolve. So tomorrow and the day after the team will set off once again for Freetown’s slums, combing them for abandoned children, encouraging the boys and girls to accept help from Don Bosco Fambul and to regain trust – in other people and in themselves.

Experts in the field

A husband-and-wife team of therapists from Austria travelled to Freetown where they held training courses for social workers.

On a stretch of beach near Freetown a happy celebration is taking place: young social workers are being awarded their certificates and are clearly proud of what they have achieved. It is the successful conclusion of a series of workshops and training sessions organised over several weeks by Don Bosco Fambul, a comprehensive aid programme for children in need. The courses were held by two dedicated helpers from Austria: Barbara Kratochwil and Helmut Andraschko. During his time as a Senior Expert, Helmut Andraschko also talked to street children in Freetown.

sea. They all had to be there at half past eight. And to our astonishment everyone, and I mean really every single one, was there on time. That is very rare in Sierra Leone. It was a wonderful ceremony, everyone was so happy! It was fantastic for us as well."



During his time as a Senior Expert, Helmut Andraschko also talked to street children in Freetown.



Barbara Kratochwil held training courses at Don Bosco Fambul as a Senior Expert.

The two psychotherapists from Sankt Pölten in Lower Austria spent half a year in Sierra Leone as Jugend Eine Welt Senior Experts, passing on their specialist knowledge and experience for the good of others. "Now that our children have left home we prescribed ourselves a lengthy break," says Helmut, explaining their reasons for deciding to do voluntary work. "It was important to us to make our skills available to others."

The presentation of the certificates to the social workers at the end of the course was an unforgettable moment for both of them. Says Barbara, "The certificates are enormously important to the people there. That's why we wanted to make the presentation a proper ceremony and chose a nice spot by the

info

This assignment was made possible by the "Senior Experts Austria" programme run by Jugend Eine Welt that sends people with many years' professional experience to social projects around the world. The programme takes special care to ensure that the assignments in other countries are beneficial to all those involved and that the volunteers' specialist skills are appropriate to the social projects concerned.

You can see yourself working as a Senior Expert?

Go here to find out more:

www.jugendeinewelt.at/seniorexpertsaustria



SIERRA LEONE

A land between trauma and a new beginning



The streets of Sierra Leone's capital Freetown are full of life

In theory, Sierra Leone is wealthy. The small country on the west coast of Africa has deposits of diamonds whose quality is famed the world over. Yet Sierra Leone is one of the world's ten poorest countries. It ranks 184th of 189 countries on the United Nations' HDI (Human Development Index). The reasons for this can partly be found in the country's recent history.

Diamonds: More of a curse than a blessing

From 1991 to 2002 a civil war raged in Sierra Leone that is today regarded as the most brutal in the modern era. Every war crime defined as such by the Geneva Convention was committed. But not only that: a new one was introduced, the systematic mutilation of civilians. Amputations by machete were intended

to intimidate the people and drive them out. Over two million people were forced to flee, more than 100,000 lost their lives, and tens of thousands lost limbs. The motivation for this brutality, and the funds needed for it, both came from the diamond mines in the east of the country. Today, everyone is familiar with the term "blood diamond". It originates from the time that Sierra Leone was sinking into war and chaos. In 2002, the government succeeded in signing a peace treaty with the rebels, but the price – an amnesty for the appalling war crimes – was high. Only the leading figures of the civil war were brought to trial. All the others were allowed to return home to their villages without fear of prosecution. Since then the severely traumatised population has had its oppressors as next-door neighbours. The

horrors of war and the injustice have burned deep into the country's soul.

Ebola and corruption

In 2014, Sierra Leone suffered another crushing blow: Ebola. In the biggest outbreak to date the virus spread like wildfire, infecting over 14,000 people. The epidemic left countless children orphaned and exacerbated a problem that was already making itself felt: poverty. The average daily income in Sierra Leone is currently €1.16. Although it has now been years since the diamond mines were in the hands of the rebels, the people of Sierra Leone have still barely profited from this natural resource. Instead the government, since voted out of office, earned itself the questionable reputation of masters of corruption. On the CPI, the Corruption Perceptions Index, Sierra Leone ranks 129th, meaning that the country is more corrupt than the African average (and has been so for years). Austria, by comparison, ranks 14th.

Another major problem in the country is that it has no functioning health or education system. Although the law stipulates nine years of compulsory education, there are quite simply not enough educational institutions to meet this requirement. In Sierra Leone, one year of schooling costs around €25 per child, a sum beyond the means of many parents. Currently, three out of five people in Sierra Leone cannot read or write.

A future full of hope

41.1% of the population is under 30 years of age. So Sierra Leone has a large young generation with the potential to shape the country's future if it is given the means and the opportunities to do so. This view seems to be one shared by President Julius Madaa Bio who was elected in April 2018. His government has set up a commission to fight corruption and is investing in expanding the health service and a system of free education. In a speech in August 2019, Julius Madaa Bio stated that the obvious answer to the country's problems was "free, high-quality education for every Sierra Leonean child regardless of its gender, talents or background." So young people in Sierra Leone are right to view the future with optimism.



Poverty is still a major problem in Sierra Leone



This is Sierra Leone too: picturesque beaches for dream holidays



FILM TIP:

The short film LOVE by Raúl de la Fuente portrays the lives of young women and girls who work as prostitutes in the slums of Freetown. Watch the film at www.jugendeinewelt.at/love.

Snapshots from Freetown

A project visit in pictures

Jugend Eine Welt employee Sebastian Pichlmann visited Don Bosco Fambul with his camera. He returned with a wealth of moving impressions – both images and words.

Sebastian, you were in Freetown last year and visited the Don Bosco centre there. What do you remember most about it?

When I disembarked the aircraft the first thing I realised was that I had never been so far from home. Sierra Leone felt like another world. This impression of unfamiliarity stayed with me for the whole week, though it applies first and foremost to the surroundings. With regard to the people what struck me most was what we had in common. I will never forget this combination of similarity and strangeness.

How did the children and young people react to you and your camera?

The children were happy to have a visitor from abroad, and a camera naturally has a special kind of magic. Apart from that I've always got on well with children, and that helps of course. But I didn't want to spend the whole visit taking photos and staying in the background, so I always spent time with the children and the Don Bosco staff as well.

What preconceived idea about Sierra Leone would you like to dispel?

When you hear "Sierra Leone" you tend to think of things like violence, poverty, corruption and exploitation rather than progress. But I think Sierra Leone has enormous potential for development. It is truly a land that has suffered terribly, but it's also an undiscovered paradise with breathtaking beaches. And the people are incredibly cheerful, open and optimistic, not just at Don Bosco. There's always singing or dancing somewhere. It's this positive energy coupled with the beauty of the country that makes Sierra Leone what it is today.

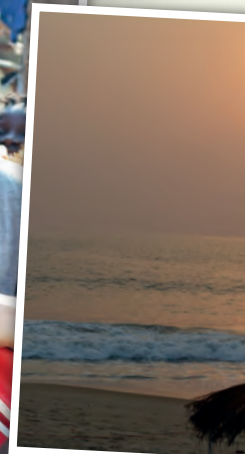
What can people in Austria do who are reading this and may be thinking, "I'd like to help children

in Sierra Leone realise their potential and that of their country"?

The Don Bosco Fambul team is doing really great work and helps disadvantaged children and young people every day to begin a new life. I've seen that now with my own eyes. It's good to know that donations are being used for worthwhile ends. Professionally organised development projects like this can make a big difference. As always, the spotlight is on education. Only in this way can sustainable change take place that comes from the grass roots. I think it's up to all of us to help where we can. The world is a village, after all, and Sierra Leone and its children are just as much part of it as we are.



Sebastian Pichlmann of Jugend Eine Welt with children of Don Bosco Fambul



OKRA SOUP

Okra has been hugely popular in southern Africa ever since the beginnings of arable farming in the Neolithic, and not just as an edible and medicinal plant. It is closely related to the cotton plant and was also used to make rope and nets. Today, okra is found in many soups and stews of African and Asian origin. Okra soup is a classic African dish and is well suited for trying out at home. Enjoy!



© iStock

Ingredients:

- 700 g okra pods
- 500 g fish or meat
(vegan option: soya, seitan or beans)
- 2 vegetable stock cubes
- 2 largish onions
- 1 tsp salt
- pepper or chilli
- a dash of oil

Method:

- 1 Wash and finely slice the okra pods. Remove the ends of the pods.
- 2 Place the pods in a saucepan and add water until the pods are just covered. Boil for 10 minutes.
- 3 Add the rest of the ingredients, boil for another 30 minutes until the meat or fish is cooked. Stir occasionally.
- 4 If you wish you can add a dash of oil to taste or to make the soup thinner.

Tip!

When heated, okra produces a harmless milky fluid. This makes the pods natural thickeners. If you don't like this, you can do the following: after washing the pods, blanch them briefly in boiling water with a dash of lemon or vinegar. Drain, rinse with cold water and allow all the water to drip off. Tip the rest of the water away.



Okra is a plant of the mallow family and originates from the banks of the Nile.





STOLEN LIBERTY

Around the world, far too many children are incarcerated. Many of them are innocent or have never been convicted in a court of law.

“Every child behind bars is one child too many!” So says Prof. Manfred Nowak, probably the foremost human rights expert in Austria. He is the author of the first UN study on children who have been deprived of their liberty. Worldwide the number is at least 7.2 million – and that is just the figure for which verifiable statistics exist. The estimated number of unreported cases is far higher. Children are held in criminal justice institutions, homes, psychiatric clinics, migrant centres and custody pending deportation. Their imprisonment can also be linked to armed conflicts and national security. Thousands of minors are forced to grow up in jail because their parents are inmates there.

Prof. Nowak first encountered incarcerated children during his time as the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture. He was

particularly shocked by what he found when he visited a children’s home in Kazakhstan: “Many of the children I saw there were only three years old. Their heads were shaved. I discovered that they were subjected to daily corporal punishments. Some of the boys were orphans, others had been taken away from their parents by force. Still others had lived on the streets and had been brought to the home by the police. They were all cooped up together and had to suffer the same strict regime. I can still see the fear in their eyes when we asked them about their day-to-day experiences. In fact I have looked into the eyes of many incarcerated children that were filled with fear and grief.”

Younger and younger children imprisoned

The findings of the “Global Study” are

alarming: worldwide, far too many children are being deprived of their freedom although the Convention on the Rights of the Child stipulates that minors should only be imprisoned as a last resort and only for very brief periods. The number of handicapped children who are locked up is disproportionately high. In addition, younger and younger children are being imprisoned, while the number of adolescents imprisoned in connection with armed conflicts and national security has risen sharply in recent years.

Boys punished more severely

The study also found that girls are incarcerated far less often than boys: the overwhelming majority of prison inmates – 94 per cent – are male, only 6 per cent are female. And that although approximately a third of all offences are

committed by girls. There are many reasons for this, such as the fact that girls commit fewer violent crimes. Another reason is the paternalistic attitude of some judges who assume that girls need more protection than boys. Girls in prison are indeed at particular risk of being subjected to violence. The authorities show little leniency towards girls who live on the streets: they are often sent to prison in connection with prostitution. In countries where abortion is illegal girls are often at risk of imprisonment, even if the pregnancy is a result of rape.

Help, don't punish

The study contains numerous recommendations and provides governments with tried-and-tested methods for reducing imprisonment of children to a minimum and for offering more effective support to young offenders with their social reintegration. Professor Nowak is convinced that "Children need help, not punishments!" Praise is due to Austria since it is one of the few countries that contributed to the funding of the study. That said, there is room for improvement here too: for instance, holding minors in custody pending deportation is not banned here as it is in many other countries.

Jugend Eine Welt helps

Many projects funded by Jugend Eine Welt offer support to the poorest children so that they never start a life of crime in the first place. But imprisoned young offenders are not forgotten either. For example, we financed construction of a drinking-water system at the feared Pademba prison in Freetown, and support education programmes and legal aid.



© Unsplash, Humphrey Muleba



© Alberto Lopéz



© Terre des Hommes (used in the study „Children Deprived of Liberty“)



© Terre des Hommes (used in the study „Children Deprived of Liberty“)

More than 7 million children deprived of their freedom

- in homes and other institutions for children: **5,400,000**
- in criminal justice facilities: **1,410,000**
- in custody pending deportation: **330,000**
- as a result of armed conflicts: **35,000**
- in prison with imprisoned parents: **19,000**
- in connection with national security: **1,500**



The new study "Children Deprived of Liberty" can be read here: www.omnibook.com/Global-Study-2019/Liberty





The members of the teamGlobo association, left to right: Josef Nussbaumer, Markus Mayr, Christine Rainer, Stefan Neuner and Andreas Exenberger.

GLOBO – THE WORLD IS A VILLAGE

The teamGlobo association helps make global interdependencies understandable for everyone by turning the world into a representative village.

Globo has a population of exactly 100. 30 of them are minors, of whom three have to toil as child workers to have enough to eat and a roof over their heads.

And where is Globo? Between the covers of a book – and all around the world. The imaginary village was invented by the members of the teamGlobo association in order to break complex global interactions down to a manageable and easily understandable scale. The inhabitants of the fictional village represent a cross section of the roughly 7 billion people on our planet and reflect the real situation without distorting it. Worldwide poverty, child labour, food shortages – Globo makes all these topics accessible and understandable. The idea of turning the world into a village was born, at least on paper, back in 2009.

Writers Josef Nussbaumer, Andreas Exenberger and Stefan Neuner published the first Globo book, *Unser kleines*

Dorf (“Our Little Village”) with publisher Markus Mayr – and landed a huge success. Tie-in workshops, simulation games, education campaigns and, in 2015, the launch of the teamGlobo association followed with the aim of increasing awareness of global injustice.

This year sees the publication of the new book with updated statistics presented on the customarily easy-to-follow Globo scale. The book is especially useful to teachers as an excellent way of inculcating global responsibility in children and young people. But *Globo - unser kleines Dorf im Zeitalter nachhaltiger Entwicklungsziele* (“Globo – Our Little Village in a Time of Sustainable Development Goals”) is a rewarding read for anyone who sometimes feel lost in the maze of global events.

BOOK RECOMMENDATION

Globo – Unser kleines Dorf im Zeitalter nachhaltiger Entwicklungsziele

Non-fiction, 260 pages approx., published in the first half of 2020, Andreas Exenberger, Stefan Neuner, Josef Nussbaumer

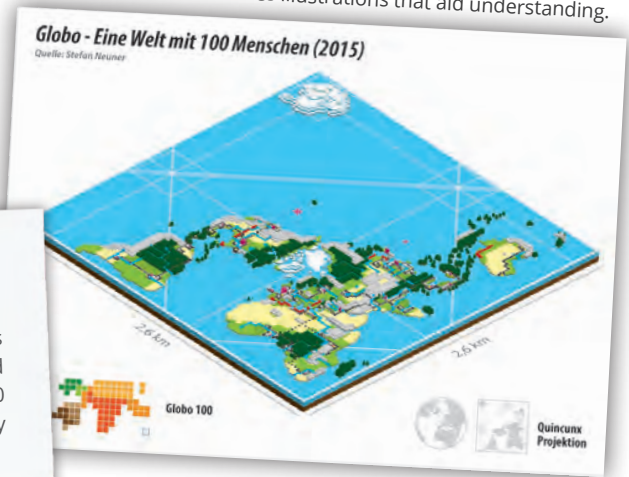
The new book also includes illustrations that aid understanding.

From the book

Child labour in Globo

A particular problem in Globo is child labour: it concerns 2 children under 15 years of age. That might not sound much at first, but in Globo with its population of 100 there are only 30 people younger than 18 (of whom only 17 are aged between 6 and 15).

One of them is 13-year-old Daharki from Asia who currently works full-time in hazardous conditions in the textile industry. She has already dropped out of school. "Hazardous conditions" means that her working hours are far too long and the rooms much too cramped (for grown-ups too) and that she has to handle toxic materials and dangerous machinery.



teamGlobo

Harmful child labour

...is any form of work that deprives a child of its childhood, its potential and its dignity or is detrimental to its physical and intellectual development.

- **152 million** children worldwide have to work
- **73 million** children do harmful child labour
- **half** of all working children are aged between **5 and 11**
- **many** working children **do not go to school**
- **child labour** is most common in **Africa, followed by Asia**
- **Products** that may be (partly) the result of child labour are hazelnuts, cosmetics, jewellery, mobile phones, clothing, chocolate and many more besides



A girl in South America working as a harvest hand.

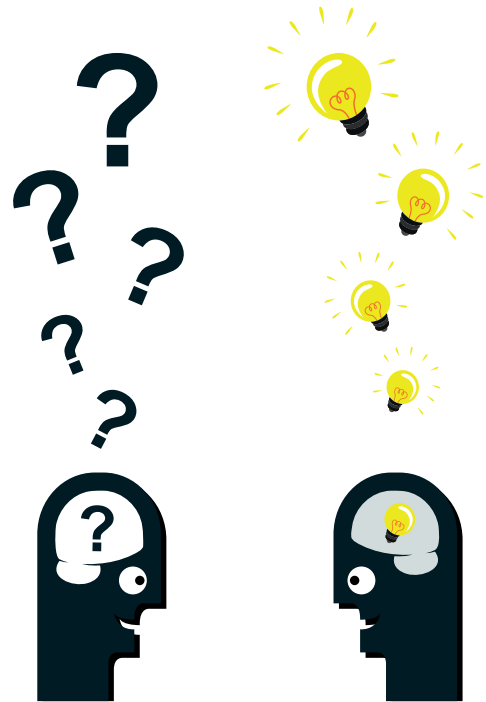


A boy working on the cocoa harvest. © Südwind

Sources: International Labour Organization (ILO), U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs;

HELPING TO UNDERSTAND THE WORLD

The Jugend Eine Welt education team takes global issues into Austrian classrooms



What are the rights of the child and where are they being violated? Why is there hunger and how is the global food trade organised? What exactly are SDGs and what role do they play in our everyday lives?

The Jugend Eine Welt education team asks big questions – to school pupils all over Austria. In simulation games, workshops and talks the team of volunteers gives them an idea of global interdependencies and helps the children and teenagers to find answers and recognise their responsibility. The games make abstract concepts easy to grasp, complex subjects become understandable and instead of remaining indifferent the pupils develop informed opinions and positions.

The Jugend Eine Welt education team is the result of an initiative launched by former volunteers who had completed a period of voluntary work on Don Bosco projects in favour of disadvantaged children around the world. Back home, they wanted to pass on their experiences from the social projects and increase awareness of global topics among young people in Austria. Today there are education teams in Vienna and Graz. As unpaid volunteers, the teams work on

the basis of donations and travel to all types of school all over Austria. The volunteers have exercises and resources suitable for every age group, every schedule and every education level. A wide range of topics is covered, from children's rights to food and the environment, and also includes first-hand reports from the volunteers on what they experienced during their assignments.

To find out more about the Jugend Eine Welt education team and its education work, visit www.jugendeinewelt.at/bildungsteam



The Jugend Eine Welt education team explains global topics to school pupils in thought-provoking workshops, talks and simulation games.

The Earth Game



How to play

1.

World population

Split the room into six sections to represent the six continents. Ask the group to guess how many of them should stand in each section in order to reflect the distribution of the world's population. Write the correct figures on the board or a flip chart and discuss any deviations. If necessary, move participants from one section to another.

If there are 25 participants there should be

- 1 in North America (365 million),
- 2 in South America (649 million),
- 0 in Australia incl. Oceania (41 million),
- 16 in Asia (4,540 million),
- 4 in Africa (1,280 million) and
- 2 in Europe (746 million).

2.

Extreme poverty

The second part deals with extreme poverty. Ask the participants to guess how they should distribute themselves over the "continents" to reflect the prevalence of extreme poverty. Move participants from one section to another in accordance with the actual figures and discuss possible definitions of extreme poverty.

If there are 25 participants there should be

- 0 in North America (13 million),
- 1 in South America (19 million),
- 0 in Australia incl. Oceania (2.5 million),
- 11 in Asia (327 million),
- 13 in Africa (383 million) and
- 0 in Europe (0.7 million).

3.

CO₂ emissions

In the third stage give every participant a balloon to inflate as a symbol of CO₂ emissions. Ask the participants to guess how much CO₂ is produced on each continent. Proceed in the same way as in stages 1 and 2.

If there are 25 balloons there should be

- 4 in North America (6,340 million kWh),
- 1 in South America (1,854 million kWh),
- 0 in Australia incl. Oceania (443 million kWh),
- 14 in Asia (19,704 million kWh),
- 1 in Africa (1,334 million kWh) and
- 4 in Europe (5,609 million kWh).

4.

Income distribution

Give each member of the group a sweet to represent income. Ask the group to guess how income is distributed over the continents and to swap their sweets accordingly. Then reveal the actual figures, discuss the deviations and adjust the distribution.

If there are 25 sweets there should be

- 7 in North America (\$21,043 billion),
- 2 in South America (\$5,592 billion),
- 1 in Australia incl. Oceania (\$1,614 billion),
- 9 in Asia (\$29,220 billion),
- 1 in Africa (\$2,192 billion) and
- 6 in Europe (\$20,205 billion).

Would you give away any of your "sweets" to help those who live in poverty? What could you actively do to make the world a little fairer? A whole load of fantastic ideas for possible fundraising activities are available here: www.jugendeinewelt.at/spenden-ist-helfen

The Latest from our Projects



We often receive grateful messages from the social projects financed by Jugend Eine Welt. They show us that the donations made by those who support us arrive where they are needed and bear fruit. We would like to share these positive developments with you.



Ecuador

Kitchen in Ambato

For hundreds of street children, the kitchen of the Fundación Don Bosco in **Ambato, Ecuador**, is the only place where they can get a hot meal. But the equipment was hopelessly outdated and repeatedly broke down. Thanks to the help provided by our donors it has now been possible to refurbish this vital source of life. Ambato's street children no longer need to worry about their meals! A big thank-you to our donors – and to our untiring partners in Ecuador.



Burkina Faso



Training centre for women in Koubri

Thanks to generous support from Austria, the Salesian Sisters were able to build a **training centre for women in Koubri**. Because women in Burkina Faso are still severely disadvantaged the centre is the only chance that many of them will ever have to learn to read and write, learn a trade and earn their own money. We say "Thank you!" and wish the women and girls in Koubri all the very best!



South Sudan

Home for girls in Maridi

The **home for girls** with an integrated school in **Maridi, South Sudan**, is almost ready for the girls to move into. It will soon offer access to education for up to 350 young women and girls. In the home the girls are safe, are given daily meals and no longer have to walk for miles along dangerous routes to reach the nearest school. Thanks to everyone who supported the construction of the girls' home!



Visitors from Around the World

Every year project partners of Jugend Eine Welt come to Vienna for an exchange of views and information. They bring with them reports about advances and setbacks, plus many ideas for helping children and young people the world over even more effectively.

„Everyone is recruiting child soldiers again“

Father Carlos Manuel gave an account of the situation of child soldiers in Colombia



Father Carlos Manuel Barrios is the director of the extensive “Ciudad Don Bosco” programme for street children in the Colombian city of Medellín. In September, this Jugend Eine Welt project partner visited Vienna to talk about current challenges. One thing that gives him great cause for concern is the renewed increase in the recruitment of child soldiers.

“Everyone is recruiting child soldiers again,” he said. “In recent months, several children and teenagers have been picked up at the front and brought to us; some of them even had fresh gunshot wounds.” One phenomenon, that first appeared around three years ago, is especially tragic: “Children from indigenous families that live in the rainforest or isolated areas of the Andean highlands are being kidnapped by guerillas in cloak-and-dagger raids and trained as fighters. There is a deliberate strategy behind this! Most of the abducted children speak little or no Spanish. They grew up sheltered in the bosom of their extended families and never learned to fend for themselves the way that street children do, for example. That’s why it’s relatively easy to intimidate them. When these children and young people come to us at the ‘Ciudad Don Bosco’ they must first learn Spanish before they can communicate with the others and take part in the lessons.”

For Father Carlos and his team, education is first and foremost “a matter for the heart”, as Don Bosco put it. They are hopeful of being able to help the recent arrivals, just as they have helped more than 1,500 former child soldiers since the aid programme for child soldiers was launched in 2003. Says Father Carlos: “With us these children, who have gone through appalling experiences, can start to hope again. They have the chance to learn a trade and live life with a positive attitude. Also, and this is perhaps the greatest gift: they learn to forgive themselves.”



Fr. Noel Maddhichetty SDB
India, New Delhi



Sr. Monica Cojan and Sr. Adina
Balán FMA; Romania, Bucharest



Sr. Hildegard Litzlhammer FMA
DR Congo, Kinshasa



Fr. Juan Carlos Quirarte SDB
Mexico, León



Sr. Cristina Camia FMA
Italy, Rome



Marcelo Vicente de Paula SDB
Brazil, Belo Horizonte



DON BOSCO – A LIFE FOR STREET CHILDREN

Giovanni Melchiorre Bosco (1815 – 1888), popularly known as **Don Bosco**, is the **figure-head of Jugend Eine Welt** and the man for whom our magazine **Giovanni** is named. The priest, young people's saint and founder of a religious order dedicated his life to working tirelessly for children and youth at risk and continues to inspire people all over the world to emulate him.

Don Bosco lived and worked in 19th-century Turin where he saw neglected and destitute children every day who were struggling to survive on the city streets. He approached these children, spoke to them as equals, played with them and in this way gained their trust. Don Bosco saw himself as a **pastor and an educator** who gave the street children all-round support and guided them towards a successful life by means of education opportunities. That is why he is often described as **“God’s first streetworker”**.

Today there is a worldwide Don Bosco network that offers help to disadvantaged children and young people in numerous education and aid projects which, for over 20 years, have received support from Jugend Eine Welt. The anniversary of Don Bosco's death on **31 January** is a day of remembrance and for Jugend Eine Welt the opportunity to draw attention to the plight of disadvantaged young people on the annual **“street children’s day”**.



Don Bosco – ein Leben für junge Menschen

Order the paperback about Don Bosco from us:
shop@jugendeinewelt.at





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With a Facebook like you will always be kept updated. For full information on campaigns, topics and events visit:
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jugendeinewelt.at/newsletter

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THREE INNOVATIVE WAYS OF HELPING

There are many ways to provide help other than the classic donation. Every form of support helps children and young people at risk to escape from poverty and change their lives for the better. Change the world!

- **Your interest-free loan...**

...makes straightforward help possible. It allows us to react quickly in emergencies and in the case of disaster. And you remain flexible too: your loan can be repaid within a month at any time.

- **With your will and bequest...**

...you strengthen the foundations of Jugend Eine Welt and decide yourself how you wish to do good after the end of your life.

- **Your donation**

...to the Jugend Eine Welt Not-for-profit Private Foundation funds social projects around the world. As a donor to this foundation you ensure that your help reaches a project for children and young people in need for a long time to come.

**Thank you for your financial support and voluntary work, whatever form they take.
With your support, Jugend Eine Welt provides sustainable help for young people.**

**Donate online at www.jugendeinewelt.at/spenden
or use the account for donations: AT66 3600 0000 0002 4000**

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