

6° Edition 2016

WWSF Call to Action PREVENTION KIT

19 Days of activism & World Day
1-19 November
Prevention of abuse and violence
against children and youth



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Organizing for change



19 DAYS OF ACTIVISM - WWSF CHILDREN-YOUTH SECTION
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19 Days

1-19 November

Activism & World Day

Prevention of violence against children and youth

- 1) Children involved in armed conflict
- 2) Sexual abuse
- 3) Bullying
- 4) Neglect
- 5) Child labor
- 6) Corporal punishment
- 7) Sale of children
- 8) Child prostitution
- 9) Child pornography
- 10) Child trafficking
- 11) Child sex tourism
- 12) Harmful traditional practices
- 13) Street children
- 14) Discrimination based on health conditions
- 15) Addiction substance abuse
- 16) Malnutrition
- 17) Dangers of ICTs
- 18) Abduction
- 19) Juvenile justice and juvenile death penalty

19 Nov. Intl. Day for Prevention of Child Abuse

Convener: WWSF - Women's World Summit Foundation



The Campaign helps to realize the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030



**For newcomers, the 19 Days of Activism Campaign is organized by the WWSF-Women's World Summit Foundation, a not-for-profit, international NGO with UN consultative status. Based in Geneva CH, WWSF serves with its annual initiatives, global & national campaigns, world days and prize awards, the implementation of women's and children's rights via three distinct sections.*

Brief history of the WWSF Children-Youth section

- 2000 launch **World Day for the Prevention of Child Abuse - 19 November** (annual empowerment campaign)
- 2004 launch **WWSF Prize for Innovative Prevention Measures** to empower active and registered coalition partners
- 2008 launch **WWSF Guide "Prevention is Key"**, a handbook for citizen action to create change
- 2010 launch **YouthEngage.com** to mobilize young people for prevention & 10th anniversary of World Day 19 November
- 2011 launch **First edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** 19 Days Activism 1-19 Nov. main theme "Corporal punishment"
- 2012 launch **Second edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** & main theme "Children involved in armed conflict"
- 2013 launch **Third edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** & main theme "Sale of children, child prostitution & child pornography"
- 2014 launch **Fourth edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** & main theme "Addiction and substance abuse"
- 2015 launch **Fifth edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** & main theme "Bullying"
- 2016 launch **Sixth edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** & main theme "Malnutrition" + Link to the Sustainable Development Goals 2030

Ending violence and abuse against children and youth by 2030 is an idea whose time has come.

MANIFESTO 2016

Because 2016 is a **new beginning** with the adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, especially **Goal 16 and target 16.2** to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking & all forms of violence and torture against children

Because 2016 marks the **10th** anniversary of the **UN Study** on violence against children. All violence against children is preventable

Because 2016 marks the **20th** anniversary of the **Graça Machel Study** on the **Impact of armed conflict on children**

Because 2016 marks the **WWSF 25th** anniversary, celebrating its empowerment programs for women, children and youth, including the **World Day - 19 November** and annual campaign '**19 Days of Activism** for the Prevention of Violence against Children and Youth **1-19 November**

Selected Facts & Figures (UN sources)

- **Every five minutes**, a child dies as a result of violence
- **Every year**, between 500 million and 1.5 billion children world wide endure some form of violence
- An estimated **120 million girls** and **73 million boys** have been victims of sexual violence, and almost one billion children are subjected to physical punishment on a regular basis
- **100 million** live or work on the streets facing daily discrimination, violence, abuse and exploitation

We have a dream and now we have a Plan for ending violence and abuse against children and youth by 2030.

Regularly remind States of their SDG commitments for 2030 and to honor international human rights laws.

Civil society and governments heighten awareness of violence against children and youth and contribute towards bringing about a culture of prevention. Let's speak out and allocate resources to prevent and help end all violence.

Join the campaign <http://19days.woman.ch>; download the Prevention Kit with 19 themes and ideas for action.

17 Sustainable Development Goals & 169 targets demonstrate the ambition of the new Agenda 2030

(<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/summit>)

✓ Relevant Goals and SDG Targets for the 19 Days Campaign include:

- **16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking**, and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- **5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence** against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual and other types of exploitation
- **5.3 Eliminate** all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation
- **8.7 Elimination** of the worst forms of child labor, including slavery and human trafficking recruitment and **use of child soldiers**, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms
- **4.a Provide** safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all
- **4.7 Ensure** that all learners acquire knowledge... (for) promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence
- ✓ **Reduce the impact of violence in their families and communities...**
- **16.1 Significantly reduce** all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- **16.3 Promote** the rule of law at the national & international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all
- **16.9 Provide** legal identity for all, including birth registration
- **16.a Strengthen** relevant institutions... to prevent violence
- ✓ **The focus on children's rights in the SDG framework for 2030 makes human development possible.**





Introduction to the 19 Days of Activism Campaign 2016
 Message from the WWSF CEO, Convener of the 19 Days Campaign

The 19 Days Campaign supports the emergence of a global culture for prevention of violence against children and youth, and fully supports the realization of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Dear Partners and Friends,

May 2016

While we are happy to launch the 6th edition of the WWSF campaign “19 Days of Activism for the prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November 2016”, one of our three annual initiatives, we are more than happy to announce the link we are making in our 2016 Call to Action by including the **relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals Agenda (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030**, adopted by world leaders at the UN General Assembly in 2015, which are truly inspirational and transformational. A new paradigm for development and human rights has been inaugurated and we need to be partners together with governments to help deliver the pledged results for children and youth, with no one left behind. On the following pages you will find the selected relevant **SDGs** in the 19 Days Campaign.

We therefore invite you to consult: **Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

Before introducing you to our 2016 **Campaign Kit** and **Main theme**, we wish to acknowledge the more than 100 active coalition members from 66 countries that organized last year events and initiatives. (pgs. 8-10). The 2015 Global Campaign Impact Report <http://www.19days.woman.ch> shares selected examples of creative activities by many actors that continue to inspire us and who we represent in our interactions with other partners, the media and at the United Nations. Your are key to help create a world fit for children and youth, and we thank you for your continued efforts and solidarity to stay committed for the long haul. We are always empowered by your innovative capacity to adapt to new challenges when it comes to prevention of abuse and violence and protection of children’s rights.

One of the greatest global challenges facing the world today is poverty eradication, which is No. 1 of the SDGs, which is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. This Goal inspired us to select for this year the main theme ‘Malnutrition’, no. 16 of the campaign themes. On pgs. 51-56, we provide you comprehensive information on the theme for you to create activities in your communities, raise awareness and generate the determination to reach this goal by 2030.

With your regular local and/or national interventions and programs and by including youth participation in your activities, we will be able to scale up better prevention and help end abuse, neglect and violence once and for all. To empower young people to become champions for prevention of abuse and violence, we invite you to share our revised ‘YouthEngage.com’ webpages with them as it has become part of our 19 Days campaign. To empower the inclusion of young people as partners and advocates for your work in prevention of violence and abuse, we suggest to consider planning a ‘**19Days—Youth Prize**’ (proposed last year) for committed young men and women in your communities.

As always, we look forward to your online registration and invite you to share the 2016 Call to Action and Prevention Kit with your members, networks, schools, Ombudspersons and parliamentarians, faith-based communities and the media, and encourage you to organize for action wherever you can.

WWSF is grateful for financial support received for the 19 Days campaign and expresses gratitude to the Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Geneva State Municipality Plan-les-Ouates, and WWSF members, staff and volunteers, in particular Cat Cronin, a university intern, who helped research the 2016 edition for the Kit.

We wish you lots of success and look forward to welcoming you to the coalition this year.

Cordially, **Elly Pradervand**, WWSF CEO and UN Representative,



PERMANENT MISSION PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN



Launch of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

United Nations Sustainable Development Summit - 25-27 September 2015, New York, NY

In 2015, the 193 UN Member States adopted and launched a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the UN General Assembly (25-27 September) in New York. The SDGs are key in creating on an international scale a new context for a more sustainable world. This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this Agenda. **The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets** demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Plan. They build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what was not achieved. They seek to realize the human rights of all and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.



Please note that the **19 Days Prevention Kit** selected the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets **to end abuse and violence against children and youth**. Details of all 17 SDGs and targets can be found at <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>.



By 2030: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>



By 2030: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition & Promote Sustainable Agriculture

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>



By 2030: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for all to all Ages

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/>



By 2030: Ensure Inclusive & Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for all

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education/>



By 2030: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equa>



By 2030: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/>



By 2030: Promote Sustained, Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth, Fill and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/>



By 2030: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for all and Build Inclusive Institutions at all levels

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/>

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

Introduction to Sustainable Development Goal 16 - Peace, Justice & strong Institutions & its Target **16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children**



Our Call to Action focuses primarily on **Goal 16, target 2**, which aims to address violence against children with impacts in various spheres of society.

Research shows that “abuse and maltreatment can lead to life-long physical and mental health problems, lower educational achievement, and can even affect a child’s brain development. Victims of violence are more likely to become future perpetrators, feeding a cycle that consumes lives.” In addition, there are large economic effects. Countries that do not address issues of violence against children end up losing significant amounts of money. Physical, psychological, and sexual violence against children can cost governments up to US \$7 trillion a year¹.

“By protecting children’s rights we will not only reduce violence but we will also make steady progress across all other development goals. We owe a childhood without fear or pain to every child, everywhere, and at all times.”

— *Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Violence against Children*

.....

“We must act now to end children’s skepticism about adult promises. Children are tired of being told they are the future. They want to see us fulfill our promises in the present, and enjoy their rights to be protected from violence today.” - *Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, Independent Expert for the UN Secretary-General’s study on violence against children.*

.....

“We celebrate peace and love every time we contribute against violence.”

- *Ana Guzman, Executive Director, Nuestra Escuela Inc., 19 Days Coalition Member & Laureate of WWSF Prize for Innovative Prevention*



¹ http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/working_to_end_violence_against_children_french.pdf

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

Selected examples of 2015 Campaign Activities

WWSF is happy to share selected examples of activities organized during the 19 Days Campaign 2015. A Global Impact Report is published online: <http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/global-reports>

Bahrain: The Be-Free Program focused in 2015 on the 19 Days Campaign main theme “bullying” and sought to raise awareness as to what bullying is and how to prevent it. The organization published a coloring book titled “I’m a Respectful, Strong, and Smart Child” that helped children recognize actions that are considered bullying and encouraged them to embrace actions that are kind and respectful. In addition, a two-day event at a local mall that included interactive storytelling to learn the concept of respect and several fun mini-workshops to show the effects of bullying reached 467 children.

India: Udisha, A Society for Education, Employment, and Sustainable Development, organized many events during the 19 Days Campaign : 1. Poster Painting Competition and Elocution Contest in Prithviraj Modern School, Gharoli Extension, East Delhi on the main theme – Bullying - and other sub themes. More than 200 students participated in the Poster Painting Competition and more than 50 students participated in Elocution Contest. About 400 students, parents and teachers watched the programmes. The winners were awarded prizes and Merit Certificates were issued to all the participants. 2. Self Defence Training / Demonstration for Girls in the Government Girls Senior Secondary School, B-1, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi. In view of the rising cases of child abuse including rape and molestation, around 800 girl students received training on self-defence through demonstration. It has helped them to be more confident and able to defend themselves. They may now further train their siblings and friends for self-defence.

Greece: The Smile of a Child, an organization that aims to prevent child abuse and raise awareness to mobilize individuals into taking action, launched several public events as part of the 19 Days Campaign. Sponsored by the President of Greece, the organization reached 550 people, including 300 children and 50 journalists. In cities throughout Greece, students built paper walls against child abuse by drawing and writing their own messages. They were taught that the negative emotions they expressed would ultimately turn into walls of protection. Simultaneously, another event, the “Tunnel of Oppression,” permitted visitors to watch personal stories of abused children and learn ways to help child victims.

Malawi: Throughout the 19 Days campaign, Youth Net and Counseling (YONECO), an organization that aims to empower youth, produced a daily radio program on child abuse prevention in which children presented the show. YONECO also introduced theater performances and music, poetry, and essay competitions. The organization sought to raise awareness through panel discussions and national conferences, which included local leaders, teachers, and parents.

New Zealand: During the 19 Days Campaign of 2015, Child Matters launched its 5th successive “Buddy Day” initiative. The buddies, created by children in over 100 participating schools, entered the workforce on 13 November with over 1,000 adults who carried them through their daily routines. The child-sized cardboard buddies were vital in raising awareness of child abuse by facilitating conversations and encouraging communities to take responsibility and act.

Pakistan: In order to sensitize teachers to discourage child abuse and corporal punishment at schools, and to promote child friendly classrooms, the Society for the Protection of the Rights of Children (SPARC) Abbottabad organized an interactive theater performance on 19 November that 145 students participated in. SPARC also organized debate competitions in 60 primary schools in the Paktunkhwa Province. The debates encouraged children to exchange views on a child friendly learning environments that are free of bullying and corporal punishment. In addition, many children participated in walks and rallies on 19 November to raise awareness of the World Day Against Child Abuse.

Poland: Throughout the 19 Days campaign to prevent violence against children, the Foundation “po DRUGIE” Foundation partnered with 33 schools, educational centers, rehabilitation centers/correctional facilities, and NGOs to reach over 12,476 people through various events and activities. The foundation held a total of 64 workshops just for youth, which focused on interpersonal communication in boy-girl relations to prevent bullying. Other tactics employed by po DRUGIE were 6 theatrical performances, 5 lectures, 5 contests, 8 theme gazettes, and 8 movie screenings. Students in the Youth Care Centre in Czaplinek organized a youth march, a hip-hop concert, games of street ball, and graffiti competitions. They also created three hash tags to raise awareness on social media, which consisted of #stop #violence #addictions.

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

List of registered active coalition member organizations participating in 2015 & published online



AFRICA

Angola - Associação OMUNGA
Benin - Club Secours Perpétuel pour l'Epanouissement des Enfants / Humanitarian Organisation Of Mercy (HOM)
Burundi - Femmes Rurales Amies de la Paix et du Développement - FERAPAD asbl
Cameroon - APGDHD COURAGE2D / Association des Femmes Camerounaises Actives (AFCA) / Association pour les Victimes du Monde / Chantier d'Appui, de Loisirs, de Bricolage des Lapinos (CALBRIL) / Enfants d'Afrique / ONG Centre d'Accueil et de Volontariat pour Orphelins, Abandonnés et Handicapés du Cameroun
Congo Democratic Republic - Fondation Monseigneur Emmanuel Kataliko / Genre et Protection des Victimes des Conflits Armés (GPVCA) / Groupe Mamans Tabita (GMT) / Pilier aux Femmes Vulnérables Actives en RD Congo (PIFEVA)
Ghana - Light For Children / Nipaba Brew - School Ghana / Youthlife Africa
Kenya - Village of Hope
Liberia - Rural Women Rights Structure (RWRS)
Madagascar - Association Mira Aina
Malawi - Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO)
Nigeria - Community Advancement Initiative for Self Reliance / Pheeders' Team / Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
Senegal - Education Santé en Milieu Rural (ESMIR)
Sierra Leone - Taia Development Programme (TDP)
Uganda - Child Care And Youth Empowerment Foundation (CCAYEF) / Giving Children Hope Initiative (GCHI) / Youth for Life Uganda

THE AMERICAS

Argentina - Salud Activa
Bolivia - Centro Una Brisa de Esperanza – CUBE / Fundación Levántate Mujer / Fundación Phuskana - Centro Terapéutico Mosoj Runitas / Unidad de Promoción de la Salud dependiente del Departamento de Interacción Social de Medicina de la Universidad Mayor de San Simón
Brazil - Integrated Center of Family Support (ICFS)
Canada - EDUPAX
Guatemala - FUDEN
Haiti - Initiative Citoyenne pour les Droits de l'Homme (ICDH)
Mexico – Asi Nunca Mas A.C. / Municipio de San Nicholas de Los Garza Nuevo Leon / Ririki Intervención Social S.C.
Peru – Fundacion Anar Peru
Puerto Rico - Nuestra Escuela
United States - Child Advocacy Center of Rutherford County Inc.
Venezuela - Fundacion Humanita's

ASIA

Afghanistan - Cooperation for Peace and Development (CPD)
Bahrain - Be-Free Program



Bangladesh - Aid Organization (AO)

India - Association for Social Solidarity and Empowerment Training Trust (ASSET) / Krityanand UNESCO Club, Jamshedpur (KNUC) / UDISHA - Society for education, employment & sustainable development

Malaysia - Childline Malaysia, Malaysian Children TV Programme Foundation

Pakistan - Insan Dost Association (IDA) / KONPAL Child Abuse Prevention Society / Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC)

Vietnam - Micro-finance and Community Development Institute (MACDI)

EUROPE

Belarus - Smorgon info centre on children and HRE

Croatia - The Center for Abused Children "Tic" Rijeka / The Office of the Ombudsperson for Children

Cyprus - Hope For Children UNCRC Policy Center

France - Enfants d'Afrique Children of Africa (EACA)

Germany - AMYNA, Institut zur Prävention von sexuellem Missbrauch

Greece - The Smile of the Child

Netherlands - STERK (Foundation Relay March for Children's Rights) and Albeda College Rotterdam

Macedonia - Centre for Human Rights "Amos" / The First Children's Embassy in the world Megjashi-The Republic of Macedonia

Poland - EduKABE Fundacja Kreatywnych Rozwiązań / Fundacja po DRUGIE / Nobody's Children Foundation

Romania - Buna Ziua, Copii din Romania / FICE Romania

Slovakia - Centrum Slniecko, n.o.

Slovenia - Association Against Sexual Abuse

Spain - Departamento de Enfermería. Universidad Complutense de Madrid / Federación de Asociaciones para la Prevención del Maltrato Infantil (FAPMI-ECPAT) España

Switzerland - Kinderschutz Schweiz

United Kingdom - Child to Child / Eighteen And Under

OCEANIA

New Zealand - Child Matters



2015 Coalition Member: po Drugie, Poland - 19 Days Campaign

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

For newcomers to the Campaign - Why 19 Days of Activism?

Because abuse and violence against children and youth continue to be a worldwide phenomenon, which violate children's rights, impair their healthy development and take place in all contexts from the home to justice systems, The Campaign aims to mobilize and encourage local and national activities for better prevention. By using the 19 Days coalition building process, we can increase solidarity and activism to create a worldwide commitment for the end of violence against children and youth by 2030.

Selected Facts and Figures (UN sources)

- Poor nutrition causes nearly half (45%) of death in children under 5—3.1 million children each year.
- By 2050 hunger and child malnutrition could increase by up to 20% as a result of climate-related disasters.
- 1 in 3 girls and 1 in 5 boys will be sexually abused before they reach the age of 18.
- 1 million children are coerced, kidnapped, sold and deceived into child prostitution or child pornography each year.
- It is estimated that up to 10 million children are victims of child sexual exploitation. 43% of victims are trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, which is an illegal activity estimated to be worth between US\$7 and US\$19 billion a year.
- 320,000 young people between the age of 15 and 29 die from alcohol-related causes, resulting in 9% of all deaths in that age group.
- 100 million children live or work in the streets facing daily discrimination, violence and exploitation.
- Around 120 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 are involved in child labor.
- Only 46 States have introduced a comprehensive ban on corporal punishment.
- An estimated 13.5 million children – most of them girls – will be married before they turn 18. About 4.4 million of them will be married before they turn 15.
- In 2012, almost 1 billion children between 2 and 14 were subjected to physical punishment.
- About 140 million girls and women worldwide are currently living with the consequences of FGM.
- It is estimated that at least 1 million children are deprived of their liberty worldwide.
- As many as 150 million girls and 73 million boys worldwide are raped or subject to sexual violence each year, usually by someone in their family circle.
- Children with disabilities are 3-4 times more likely to be victims of violence.
- An estimated 250,000 children are being recruited and used by diverse armed forces/groups.
- In 2012 the International Association of Internet Hotlines received 37,404 reports of child abuse material, 76% involving prepubescent children and 9% involving very young children.
- Between 80 and 100 million girls are 'missing' from the world's population – victims of gender-based infanticide, feticide, malnutrition and neglect.

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

What is Activism?

Activism is taking action to affect social change, which can occur in many ways. Most often it entails action to change the world - socially, politically, economically - or by addressing human rights and/or environmental issues. Activism can be led by individuals, but is mostly done through social movements, and in the case of the 19 Days campaign, we use coalition building and civil society movements to catalyze activities and generate change in communities and nations.

What is the 19 Days Prevention Campaign?

It is a multi-issue **CALL TO ORGANIZE FOR ACTION** to change social behavior, educate, and mobilize diverse organizations and civil society partners – including young people – to become involved in prevention of one or more of the 19 abuse themes listed below. To help create a culture for better prevention, the end of violence against children and youth, support implementation of the UN Study recommendations, and last but not least to reach the promised 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, we must unite in collaborative action.

What are the 19 Campaign Themes?

Although other forms of abuse and violence exist, WWSF has selected the following 19 themes with the main theme for 2016 being **Malnutrition** (pgs. 51-56).

1. Children involved in armed conflict (*2012 main theme*)
2. Sexual abuse
3. Bullying (*2015 main theme*)
4. Neglect
5. Child labor
6. Corporal punishment (*2011 main theme*)
7. Sale of children (*2013 main theme*)
8. Child prostitution (*2013 main theme*)
9. Child pornography (*2013 main theme*)
10. Child trafficking
11. Child sex tourism
12. Harmful traditional practices
13. Street children
14. Discrimination based on health conditions
15. Addiction and substance abuse (*2014 main theme*)
16. **Malnutrition** (*2016 main theme*)
17. Dangers of ICTs
18. Abduction
19. Juvenile justice and juvenile death penalty



Disclaimer

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WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

Definition of a child

According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), a child is “every human being below the age of 18, unless under applicable law majority is attained earlier” (Article 1).

Definition of child abuse

Child abuse includes all types of **physical, emotional and sexual abuse and violence, as well as neglect, negligence and commercial or other forms of exploitation**, towards children below 18 years of age. It results in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Exposure to intimate partner violence is also sometimes included as a form of child maltreatment (WHO).

What is prevention?

Prevention is key! It is about setting up guidelines and learned behavior that create obstacles to perpetrators. It is the most effective way to protect children from abuse and greatly contributes to creating a culture of non-violence. Prevention should be implemented through social and general policies, involving organizations, governments, youth and faith-based groups, families, schools and professionals. It is a fact that prevention is better and cheaper than reacting to abuse and violence. The transformation from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention is urgently needed.

“Prevention is not only possible, it is essential. In addition to being a human rights obligation on States, violence carries huge social, economic and health costs, and drains public budgets and it is only by addressing the underlying causes of violence that these costs will be reduced. Prevention is ultimately about creating relationships, communities, and organizations that are equal, non-violent, and respectful of all individuals and where people live free from discrimination, harassment or violence that can block them from reaching their full human potential.” (UN Women interview with Lara Fergus)

The goal of prevention is to create an environment that

- **Challenges** social norms, which tolerate abuse and violence
- **Enhances** the capacity of all to build safer homes, schools, institutions, workplaces and communities for our children and youth

“While there is no doubt about the need to assist victims [of abuse and violence] and to guarantee their safety, priority should always be given to preventive measures.” (WHO)

Preventive action is often presented in three categories:

- ✓ **Primary prevention** targets the general population and is cheaper and more effective in the long run. Activities are focused on raising awareness about child abuse and violence. They may include campaigns aimed at children and adults such as public service announcements that encourage positive parenting, parent education programs that focus on healthy child development and programs for Internet prevention of violence.
- ✓ **Secondary prevention** targets "at risk" sectors of the population. Activities are focused on “specific sections of the child population considered more at risk of being abused and specific of the adult population considered to be more at risk of abusing.” Examples of secondary prevention include young parent support services and respite services (*Austrian Institute of Criminology Journal 2000*).
- ✓ **Tertiary prevention** focuses on families and other settings where abuse has already occurred. Activities are focused on seeking to reduce the negative effects of abuse and to prevent its recurrence. These may include mental health services for children and families affected by the abuse and/or parent/mentor programs with non-abusing families (*Child Welfare Information Gateway*).

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

10th Anniversary of the UN Study on Violence Against Children

<http://www.unviolencestudy.org/>

2016 is a special year

- to mark the 10th anniversary of the UN Study of Violence against Children

« Now 10 years later, it is possible that the « turning point » has been reached : more than half of UN member states have either fully banned all corporal punishment, or openly committed to doing so. In adopting the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the world's states have committed to a new deadline to « end all forms of violence against children. But 2030 is a long way away, especially for children. We need to set ourselves and states very much closer targets – at least to achieve universal legal protection.... ».

- Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, Independent Expert who lead the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children



Reminder: 2006 was the year of the launch of a UN global Study on Violence Against Children, a first attempt to paint a detailed picture of the nature, extent and causes of this issue and proposed **12 clear recommendations for action to governments, including "Prioritize prevention"**. The process of legally banning all forms of violence against children by all countries was a key step in this direction.

UN Study on Violence Against Children - 12 Overarching Recommendations to Governments:

1. Strengthen national and local commitment and action
2. Prohibit all violence against children
3. **Prioritize prevention**
4. Promote non-violent values and awareness raising
5. Enhance the capacity of all who work with and for children
6. Provide recovery and social reintegration services
7. Ensure participation of children
8. Create accessible and child-friendly reporting systems and services
9. Ensure accountability and end impunity
10. Address the gender dimension of violence against children
11. Develop and implement systematic national data collection and research
12. Strengthen international commitment

2016: *« It is indeed high time to close the gap between legal and political commitments and action, and to promote a culture of respect for children's rights and of zero tolerance for violence. It is high time to mobilise all those who can support the building of a world free from violence for all children, everywhere and at all times, leaving no one behind. This is an opportunity the world cannot miss and each one of us can help achieve ».*

- Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Violence against Children

<http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/>

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REMINDER: Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Article 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programs to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

Article 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Article 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

Article 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspect of the child's welfare.

Article 38 States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

**BECAUSE
EVERY CHILD
IN THE WORLD
HAS ONE THING
IN COMMON.
THEIR RIGHTS.**

Link to <http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

Brief Reports: Interactive Dialogues at the Human Rights Council - UN Geneva

7 March 2016

Summary of the Annual Report: Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence Against Children, Marta Santos Pais



The Annual Report highlights key developments and initiatives in 2015 in protecting children from violence at the global, regional, and national levels. The Report consists of further recommendations that result from decisions made by the UN General Assembly to renew the mandate of the Special Representative and from the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a focus on **target 16.2**. As the new Sustainable Development Goals will pave the way in a new era of development and advancement, it becomes essential to prioritize the protection of children from violence.

"The year 2016 also marks the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the submission to the General Assembly of the United Nations study on violence against children and of the twentieth anniversary of the first World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children."

To celebrate this, a series of events and initiatives will be held throughout the year, including the "launch of a global study on the sexual exploitation of children through travel and tourism and the release of a bill of rights tailored specifically for child victims of sexual abuse and exploitation." Ms. Marta Santos Pais is convinced that it is imperative to move with a deep sense of urgency in protecting children's lives and futures.

https://www.google.ch/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs:A_HRC_31_20_EN.pdf&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&gfe_rd=cr&ei=WSIIv4ErhsNolcGOoAo

Summary of the Annual Report: Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui



The Report of Ms. Leila Zerrougui outlines activities undertaken and progress achieved throughout the past year in addressing violations against children. In the past year, children have been killed, maimed, abducted, sexually abused, and recruited and used by armed forces or groups. At a time when the level of displacement is at its highest since WWII, access to schools, hospitals and humanitarian assistance is out of reach for countless children. The Report explores challenges in strengthening the protection of children affected by armed conflict, but Ms. Leila Zerrougui also notes that there is an emerging consensus among governments that children do not belong in the armed forces. Finally, Ms. Leila Zerrougui highlights the progress achieved by the "Children, Not Soldiers" campaign that aims to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by national security forces. The Report for this year gave a special focus to Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals to ensure justice and accountability of perpetrators of violence. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/31/19&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC

Summary of the Annual Report by the Special Rapporteur of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio

The Report focused on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography, with a specific focus on tackling the demand for the sexual exploitation of children with recommendations to reduce and eradicate the demand. While she agrees that measures to investigate and prosecute offenders are increasing, Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio believes that child sexual exploitation has not disappeared due to the absence of comprehensive strategies to face demand. This year is the 20th anniversary of the first World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and the hope is that 2016 will be an opportunity to look back at progress achieved while simultaneously advancing the rights of children.

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/294/64/PDF/G1529464.pdf?OpenElement>



WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

Update on the 2015 Global Status Report on Violence Prevention by the WHO

7th Milestones of a Global Campaign for Violence Prevention Meeting: “Linking Global Violence Prevention with Sustainable Development”



On 22-23 September 2015 at the WHO Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, 180 of the world's leading violence prevention experts gathered to discuss how best to harness the powerful opportunities for violence prevention presented by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was formally adopted by governments around the world on 25-27 September 2015 and includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets. The Milestones Meeting covered SDG targets directly aimed at violence prevention and those that address risk factors for multiple forms of violence such as poverty, alcohol misuse, social protection, and justice.

“Given what we know about the substantial negative effects of interpersonal violence on individuals and societies, and its preventability, the adoption of SDG targets for its prevention is a momentous opportunity for governments and people everywhere to scale up their commitment to and investments in prevention” said Dr. Etienne Krug, Director of WHO's Department for the Management of Non-communicable Diseases, Disability, Violence and Injury Prevention. A policy brief summarizing the main conclusions of the meeting and mapping the links between the SDG targets that address violence directly and those that target underlying causes of violence will be produced by WHO. Governments will be encouraged to use it as a template for designing national violence prevention plans and policies.

Presentations from the meeting are available at

http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/7th_milestones_meeting/en/

Violence Prevention Alliance (VPA)

On 24 September, 45 members of the WHO-led VPA, representing some 35 VPA participant organizations, met at WHO Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland for half a day. VPA members and working groups provided updates on their activities, a draft of the revised terms of reference for the alliance was reviewed, and the implications of the SDG targets addressing violence for the activities of the VPA were discussed. It was decided that working towards achieving the violence-related targets of the SDGs would be one of the main goals of the VPA in the revised terms of reference – in addition to implementing WHO's Global plan of action to strengthen the role of the health system in addressing interpersonal violence, which is likely to be adopted during the 2016 World Health Assembly. For more information on the VPA, see: <http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/en>.

WHO Recommendations

http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/1579/VIP_Inforgraphic_lowres_051214.pdf?ua=1



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Updates on Universal Ratification

(as of 10 April 2016)

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

<http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>

- 195 State Parties have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- The United States of America is the only UN member-state that has not ratified the CRC
- Child-Friendly Flyer of CRC, UNICEF <http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/files/uncrcchildfriendlylanguage.pdf>

Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC)

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>

- Handbook on the Optional Protocol <http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/547>
- 169 States have ratified or acceded, 9 States have signed but not ratified, 19 States have neither signed nor ratified
- Child-Friendly Version of OPSC
http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/children_corner/opsc/opsc_eng.pdf

Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC)

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPACCRC.aspx>

- 159 States have ratified or acceded and 14 States have signed but not ratified, 24 States have neither signed nor ratified

Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (OPCP)

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A/RES/66/138&Lang=en

- On 14 April 2014, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (OPCP) came into force. The new Protocol enables children and their representatives to submit complaints of specific human rights violations (as outlined in the CRC, OPSC and OPAC) directly to the Committee on the Rights of the Child
- This possibility is available to children whose governments have ratified the Third Optional Protocol, and if national legal channels for redress have been exhausted
- 17 States have ratified or acceded, 49 States have signed
- Child-Friendly Version of OPCR
http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/children_corner/raising_understanding_opcp.pdf

"The Optional Protocols gives children who have exhausted all legal avenues in their own countries the possibility of applying to the Committee. It means children are able to fully exercise their rights and are empowered to have access to international human rights bodies in the same way adults are under several other human rights treaties. It is a major step forward in the implementation of children's rights, but at the same time we urge States to develop their own systems to ensure that children's rights are respected and protected and that their voices can be heard."

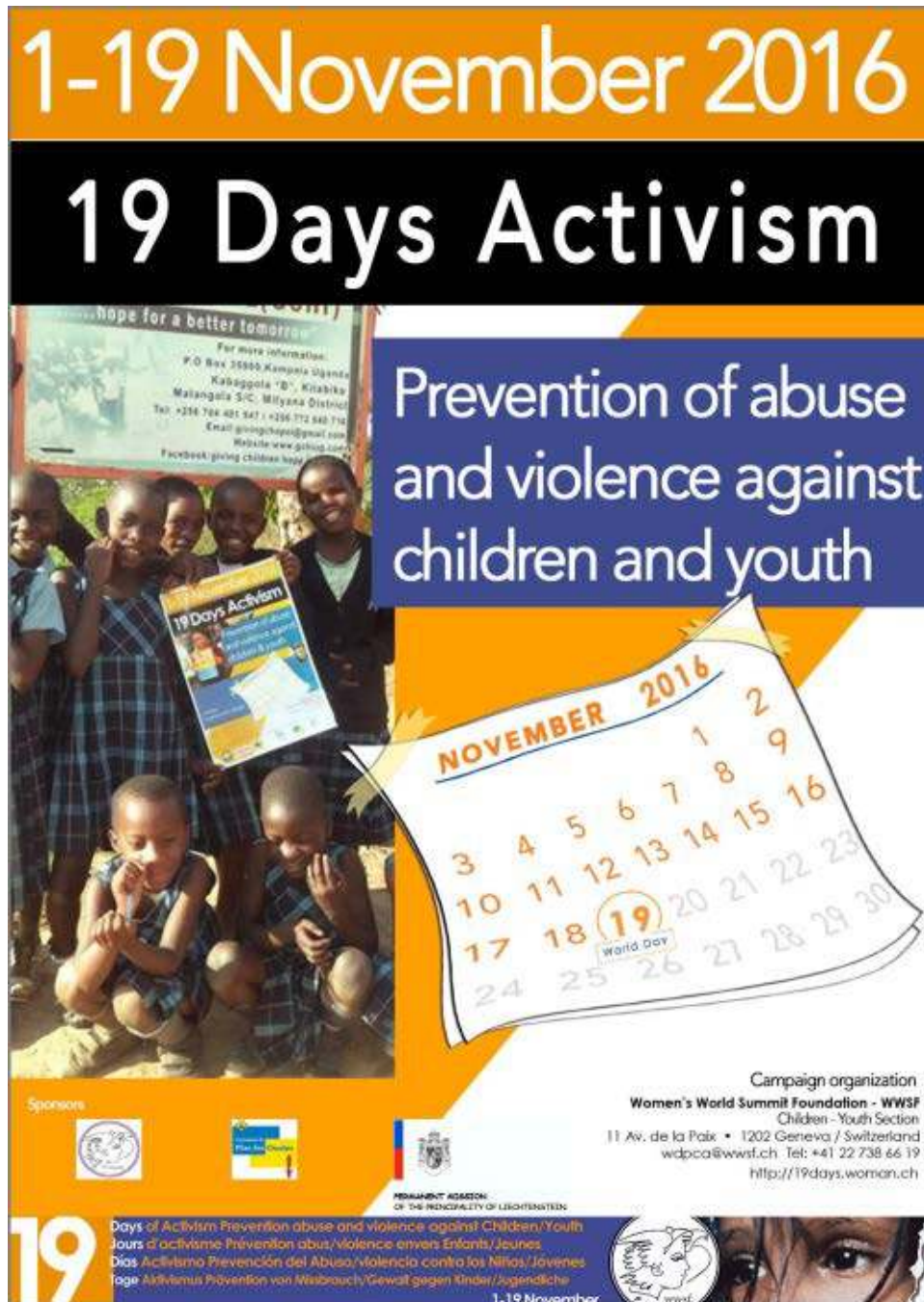
- (CRC Chair Kirsten Sandberg, OHCHR News 14 January 2014)

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

2016 Global Campaign Poster

(an A4 version can be downloaded from <http://19days.woman.ch/>)

We thank you in advance for sending us a copy of your local/national posters and related media ads.



1-19 November 2016

19 Days Activism

Prevention of abuse and violence against children and youth

For more information:
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NOVEMBER 2016

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 **19** 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

World Day

Sponsors

Campaign organization
Women's World Summit Foundation - WWSF
Children - Youth Section
11 Av. de la Paix • 1202 Geneva / Switzerland
wdpca@wwsf.ch Tel: +41 22 738 66 19
<http://19days.woman.ch>

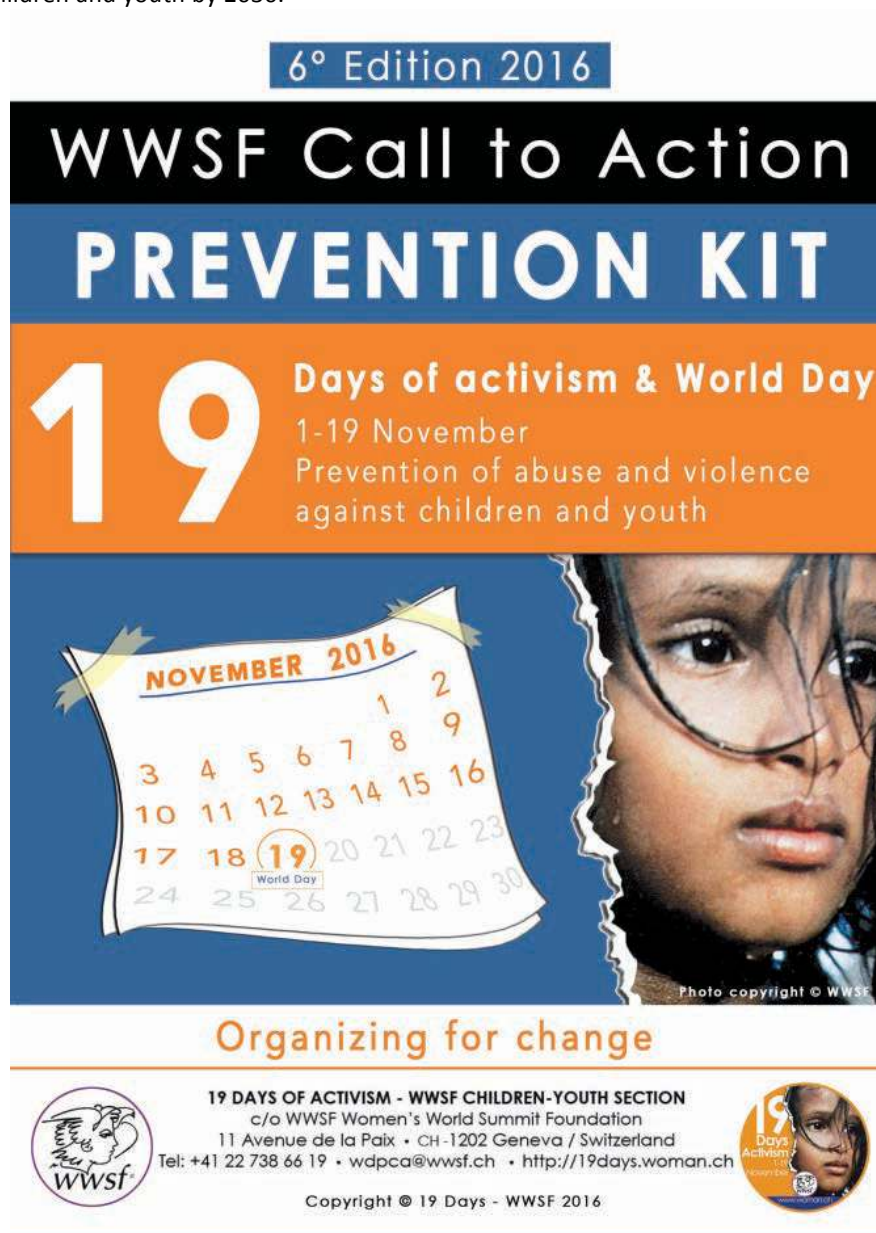
19 Days of Activism Prevention abuse and violence against Children/Youth
Jours d'activisme Prévention abus/violence envers Enfants/Jeunes
Días Activismo Prevención del Abuso/Violencia contra los Niños/Jóvenes
Tage Aktivismus Prävention von Misbrauch/Gewalt gegen Kinder/Jugendliche

1-19 November

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

Presentation of the 19 Campaign Themes and relevant Goals with Targets of the SDG Agenda 2030 Introduction, Selected Facts, Resources, and Ideas for Action

For your information, the 19 themes stay in the original order introduced on p. 11. However, you are free to choose our selected main theme for 2016 or whichever theme that is relevant to your organization's objectives in your local, national and regional context. You have our support. With each abuse theme, you will find the relevant SDG goals and targets for 2030. WWSF will continue its daily outreach during the 19 Days and share images of coalition member activities as we receive them. In this way we collectively convey the message for our resolve to help prevent and ultimately end violence and abuse against children and youth by 2030.



WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

Campaign Theme 1: Children Involved in Armed Conflict

Introduction

The issue of children involved in armed conflict was the main theme of our 2012 campaign and remains a central issue in our general efforts to help prevent violence and abuse against children and youth. Link:

<http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/2012-main-theme-latest-news-o-children-involved-in-armed-conflict>

The expression “children associated with armed groups/forces” is progressively replacing the term “child soldiers.”

Definition: “Any person below 18 years of age who is, or who has been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including, but not limited to children, boys and girls, used as fighters, cooks, porters, spies, or for sexual purposes.”¹

Children are affected by armed conflict in many ways. The United Nations Security Council has identified six grave violations in connection to children in armed conflict:²

- Killing and maiming of children
- Recruitment or use of children as soldiers
- Sexual violence against children
- Attacks against schools or hospitals
- Denial of humanitarian access for children
- Abduction of children

In 2000, the United Nations adopted an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict that prohibits the forced recruitment of children under the age of 18 or their use in hostilities (p. 18).

In 1949, The Geneva Convention IV was designed to protect civilians in times of war, and its Additional Protocols I & II provide children with special protection, including prohibition of participation in hostilities.

Link: <https://www.icrc.org/eng/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions/overview-geneva-conventions.htm>

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 8, Target 7

“Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



Selected Facts and Figures

- To date, an estimated 250,000 children are being recruited by diverse armed forces.
- There are 159 countries that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.
- Approximately 40% of children associated with armed groups are girls. Young girls are particularly susceptible to sexual violence and abuse at the hands of an armed group, given or taken as “wives” or sexual slaves.
- Children are considered an economically efficient alternative to adult combatants. They are easily indoctrinated and are efficient fighters because they have not yet developed a concept of death.³
- As part of recruitment, children are often forced to kill or maim a family member, a tactic to increase trauma and break community bonds.⁴
- Afghanistan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Yemen are currently on the list of states identified by the UN Secretary General as recruiting and using children for military purposes.⁵

¹ Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, 2007

² <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/effects-of-conflict/six-grave-violations/>

³ <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/effects-of-conflict/root-causes-of-child-soldiering/>

⁴ <http://www.warchild.org.uk/issues/child-soldiers?gclid=CMnu6b7zprQCFeLtAodrBEA8A>

⁵ Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, 2015

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

Campaign Theme 1: Children Involved in Armed Conflict (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDG <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Report of the Special Representative of the SG – Prevention of the Use of Children in Armed Conflict, 2015
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/31/19&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC)
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPACCRC.aspx>
- ICRC - Children in Armed Conflict
<https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/protected-persons/children>
- The Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols <https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions>
- Child Soldiers (formerly “Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers”)
<http://www.child-soldiers.org/home>

“The distinction between “voluntary” enlistment and forced recruitment is without meaning because even if children join on a “voluntary” basis, it is a desperate attempt to survive. Ultimately it is the decision of adult commanders to recruit children and they have to be held accountable for their acts....

- UN Special Representative of the SG for Children and Armed Conflict

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 71-72



Ideas for Action

- **Lobby** the government, if your country is involved in armed conflict, to develop or implement an Action Plan to ensure child protection
<http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/our-work/action-plans>
- **Develop** a legal framework ensuring that children formerly associated with armed groups/forces are considered not as criminals but as victims and have access to recovery and rehabilitation
- **Develop/improve** birth registration and census systems, facilitate family tracing, and help assess the number of children recruited or vulnerable to recruitment
- **Raise funds** or resources in favor of rehabilitation centers
- **Visit** rehabilitation centers for demobilized children and organize meetings/discussions with children, staff and affected persons
- **Ensure** that training is provided for all professionals working with children affected by armed conflict
- **Organize** walks, marches or any other public action showing your solidarity with these children even if your own country/region is not in conflict. Idea: Photograph yourself with the hash tag #childrennotsoldiers to show your support
<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/children-not-soldiers/>
- **Introduce** peace education programs in schools

What Youth Can Do

- **Take** all necessary measures to create a culture of non-violence where armed conflict is not a feasible solution
- **Mark the International Day of Child Soldiers** (12 February) with activities, public events, and other initiatives showing your solidarity and educating your communities on the issue
- **Understand** that the battlefield is not a place for young people and do not think of war as a game
- **Familiarize** yourself with the innovative approach of “Geneva Call” to promote compliance by armed non-State actors with international humanitarian norms during armed conflicts
<http://www.genevacall.org/who-we-are/>
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

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Campaign Theme 2: Sexual Abuse

Introduction



abuse, including, but not limited to rape, incest, indecent conduct, pedophilia, and grooming.

Child sexual abuse interlinks with other forms of sexual exploitation. *For commercial sexual exploitation of children, please consult campaign themes 8-11 (child prostitution, child pornography, child trafficking, child sex tourism).*

Context/situations where sexual abuse can occur:

Family, schools (including journey to and from school), medical sector, judicial facilities and institutions, in the context of an armed conflict, on the Internet and social media, etc.

Consequences of sexual abuse:

Psychological and physical effects such as unwanted pregnancies, gynecological complications, sexually transmitted diseases, mental health problems, suicidal behavior, social exclusion, stigma, etc.

Article 19 and 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
see pg. 15

Definition: Child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, for which the child is not developmentally prepared, or that violates the laws or social norms of society. Child sexual abuse consists of the activity between a child and an adult or between a child and another child, who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power, with the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of this other person.¹ There are a variety of forms of sexual

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 5, Target 2

"Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation"

Goal 16, Target 1

"Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere"

Target 2

"End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children"



Selected Facts and Figures

- 1 in 3 girls and 1 in 5 boys will be sexually abused before they reach the age of 18.²
- Children who experience child abuse and neglect are 59% more likely to be arrested as a juvenile and 30% more likely to commit violent crime.³
- Children often do not disclose abuse immediately following the event out of fear of the perpetrator.⁴
- According to data collected in Europe, it is estimated that in 70% to 85% of sexual abuse cases, the abuser is somebody that the child knows and trusts.⁵
- Incest/intra-familial abuse is said to account for about one third of all child sexual abuse cases.⁶
- Incest and sexual abuse crosses all socio-economic, race, class barriers. It happens in both rural and urban environments.⁷

¹ WHO, Report on the Consultation of Child Abuse Prevention, 1999

² Safe Horizon, "Child Abuse Facts", 2015 <https://www.dosomething.org/facts/11-facts-about-child-abuse>

³ Idem.

⁴ WHO Guidelines 2003, p.76

⁵ http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default_en.asp

⁶ WHO Guidelines 2003, p.75

⁷ "Prevention is Key", WWSF Guide for NGO and citizen action, p.26

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Campaign Theme 2: **Sexual Abuse** (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDG <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Annual Report: Special Representative of the Secretary General on **Violence** Against Children http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A_HRC_31_20_EN.pdf
- Annual Report: Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and **Armed Conflict** http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/31/19&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC
- Annual Report **Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography** <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/294/64/PDF/G1529464.pdf?OpenElement>
- www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/.../A_HRC_31_58_Add_1_en.doc
- The **Committee on the Rights of the Child**, General Comment No. 13, 2011 http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en
- **Lanzarote Convention** on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, Council of Europe <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/treaties/Html/201.htm>
- WHO, Guidelines for medico-legal care for victims of sexual violence, 2003 <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/924154628X.pdf?ua=1>
- “ONE in FIVE”, The **Council of Europe Campaign** to Stop Sexual Violence Against Children http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default_en.asp
- Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse Online http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index_en.htm
- Save The Children Spain, A good practice experience on child sexual abuse - Advocacy, network and training <http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/library/good-practice-experience-child-sexual-abuse-advocacy-network-and-training>
- Coalition for Children – Prevention of Sexual Abuse <http://www.safechild.org/new/categoryparents/preventing-child-sexual-abuse/>

- Stop Rape Now: U.N. Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict <http://www.stoprapenow.org/>

Ideas for Action

- **Brainstorm** with children about what they could do if they find themselves in a dangerous situation
- **Create** initiatives to foster a safe environment where children feel comfortable to speak out against sexual abuse
- **Support** the creation and maintenance of helplines and hotlines to report child sexual abuse
- **Promote** access to comprehensive sexuality education in school
- **Provide** children with age-specific, child-friendly information on child sexual abuse
- **Ask** your political and religious leaders to make a statement condemning all forms of sexual harassment, abuse and violence against children
- **Request** that Interpol set up and update files of known pedophiles
- **Establish** programs that work to break the prevailing social silence on issues of child sexual abuse
- **Lobby your government** to develop national policies that take into account rehabilitation and recovery systems and mechanisms for victims
- **Ensure** that court proceedings are child-friendly

What Youth Can Do

- **Request** that your school offers programs on prevention of child abuse
- **Join** YouthEngage.com
- **Speak up** if you see, hear, or experience something inappropriate
- **Understand that:**
 - Your body belongs to you
 - You have a right to say who touches you
 - If someone touches you in a way you do not like, it is ok to say No
 - If the person doesn't stop, say, "I'm going to tell" and then tell, no matter what
 - If you are asked to keep a secret, to say, "No, I'm going to tell"
 - If you have a problem, keep talking about it until someone helps you

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

Campaign Theme 3: **Bullying**



verbal bullying (e.g. calling names, verbal harassment, taunting, threatening).¹

A more recent form of bullying is **cyberbullying**, which constitutes of any aggressive, intentional act carried out by a group or an individual, using electronic forms of contact, against a victim who cannot easily defend him or herself. Bullying is different from teasing in that bullying involves physical or emotional abuse.

Context or situations where bullying can occur: Bullying can occur in a variety of settings, including at home, on the playground, in schools, on the journey to and from schools, and on the Internet.

Consequences of bullying: There are many negative long-term effects for children who have been bullied including psychological outcomes such as depression, anxiety, and low life satisfaction. Other consequences include a heightened risk of eating disorders and social and relationship difficulties, like loneliness and social withdrawal.

10/05/2016 - SRSG Santos Pais convened a consultation with experts from around the world on the prevention and elimination of bullying and cyberbullying in preparation of the **Report** of the Secretary-General on Protecting Children from Bullying, called for by General Assembly resolution 69/158. See more at: http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/a-res-69-158_1308

Articles 19, 28, and 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child lay out the right to education. Bullying in schools impedes on the right to education and the development of the child by violating the principle of "safe schools."
<http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>

Introduction

Definition: Bullying is when a child is exposed to negative actions from one or more people repeatedly over a period of time. Negative action is when a person intentionally inflicts injury or discomfort upon another person, through physical contact, verbal abuse, or otherwise. This includes **physical bullying** (e.g. pushing, hitting, tripping, kicking, taking or breaking someone's things, making rude gestures), **psychological bullying** (e.g. spreading false rumors, damaging reputation, excluding or embarrassing someone) and

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 4, Target 5

"By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations"

Target A

"Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all"

Goal 16, Target 1

"Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere"

Target 2

"End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against an d torture of children"



Selected Facts and Figures

- According to data from 106 countries, more than 20% of adolescents aged 13 to 15 stated they have experienced bullying at least once in the past couple of months in a majority of the countries surveyed*
- In a survey of teens in Europe and North America, 31% indicated that they had bullied others (*UNICEF)
- 79% of bullying takes place at school and is perpetrated mostly by peers (84% peers, 2% teachers, 14% others)²
- Among 130 countries, 47% reported they had implemented bullying prevention programs³
- Cyber-bullying is particularly harmful in the sense that it allows continuation of contact with the victim outside of school in the safety of their homes and at all times of the day⁴

¹ Adaptation de Dan Olweus, 1993 et www.bullying.co.uk (en anglais)

² Child Helpline Data on Abuse and Violence from 2012-2013 – *Violence Against Children – Giving a Voice to Children and Young People Worldwide*, p.7

³ WHO, *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention*, 2014

⁴ Idem

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Campaign Theme 3: **Bullying** (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDG <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Special Representative of the UN SG on Violence against Children
<http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/category/language/english>
http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/a-res-69-158_1308
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>
- Committee on the Rights of the child, General Comment No. 13 2011 - The right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence, CRC/C/GC/13,
http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en
- UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/147, 18 December 2013, Rights of the Child
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/147
- Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, *Releasing children's potential and minimizing risks - ICTs, the Internet and Violence against Children*, 2014
<http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/1149>
- Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2014 [on the report of the Third Committee (A/69/484)] 69/157. *Rights of the child*
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/157
- Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2014 [on the report of the Third Committee (A/69/484)] 69/158. *Protecting children from bullying*
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/158
- WHO, *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention*, 2014
http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/report/report/en/
- European Awareness Raising Campaign on Cyberbullying
<http://deletocyberbullying.eu/tag/kids/>
- Stand Up ND - Ways to Stop Bullying
<http://standupnd.net>
- For more information, see pgs. 73-74

Ideas for Action

- **Raise** public awareness regarding the protection of children from bullying
- **Promote** a violence-free environment at school
- **Equip** teachers with resources to train students in the awareness of human and children's rights and violence prevention, including bullying prevention, through anti-bullying workshops, the sharing of good practices, etc.
- **Ensure** that schools have mechanisms for safe and confidential student reporting, intervention, and recovery of victims, as well as rehabilitation of those who have bullied
- **Avoid** telling bullied children to fight back physically and discuss options for action
- **Involve** children and youth in advocating for prevention of bullying through interactive theater, art projects, production of guidelines or manuals, etc.
- **Set up** toll free child helplines and/or work with existing ones to ensure services are accessible
- **Identify** unsafe areas and consider how the school can be made safer outside the classroom, for example, in corridors, outlying areas, sports facilities and during break times, and develop a system for monitoring all areas of the school so no locations are unsupervised
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002164/216493e.pdf>
- **Explain** to children from an early age the difference between playfulness and bullying, and that bullying is unacceptable
http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US

What Youth Can Do

- **Engage** in debates about how to prevent bullying
- **Learn** how to identify bullying behavior of all kinds, effective ways to avoid or stop bullies, how to speak up against bullying, how to be an advocate for those who are being bullied, how to accept coaching and be a coach for others, and how to ask for help
- **Settle** arguments with words, not fists or weapons

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Campaign Theme 4: Neglect

Introduction

Definition: According to **General Comment No. 13** by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, **neglect** is “the failure to meet children’s physical and psychological needs, protect them from danger, or obtain medical birth registration or other services when those responsible for children’s care have the means, knowledge and access to services to do so.”¹



Physical neglect includes failure to protect a child from harm or to provide the child

with basic necessities, including adequate food, shelter, clothing and basic medical care.

Psychological or emotional neglect can mean lack of any emotional support and love, chronic inattention to the child, and exposure to intimate partner violence, drug or alcohol abuse.

Educational neglect is failure to comply with laws requiring caregivers to secure their children’s education through attendance at school or otherwise. Moreover, **abandonment** is another form of neglect.²

Child neglect manifests differently depending on the cultural, economic and societal context. What is considered neglect also varies with the age and development of the child, for example leaving a child unattended.

It is evident that neglect has a negative impact on children’s development. Particularly in early childhood, chronic neglect can harm cognitive development of the brain.

Article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes that neglect or negligent treatment of a child is a form of violence.

Article 39.2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child highlights States Parties’ obligation to take appropriate measures to promote the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of children who have been in a situation of neglect. <http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>

Sustainable Development Agenda for 2030

Goal 2, Target 1

“By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round”

Goal 5, Target 2

“Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



Selected Facts and Figures

- 1 in 10 calls to child helplines worldwide concern neglect (2013).
- According to data from 126 helplines in 104 countries, calls about neglect have approximately doubled in countries where the economic crisis has hit the hardest. Calls about abandonment show similar trends.³
- Data suggests that two thirds of reported neglect cases involve the mother.⁴
- Immediate family was reported as perpetrators in 71% of neglect cases.⁵
- Boys and girls contact child helplines in equal numbers to talk about neglect (49% vs. 51%).⁶
- About 30% of abused and neglected children will later abuse their own.⁷

¹ Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No.13 – the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence, 2011

² Idem.

³ Child Helpline Data on Abuse and Violence from 2012-2013 – Violence Against Children – Giving a Voice to Children and Young People Worldwide

⁴ Idem, p. 12

⁵ Idem, p. 18

⁶ Idem, p. 12

⁷ <https://www.childhelp.org>

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Campaign Theme 4: Neglect (cont'd.)

Ideas for Action

Useful Resources

- SDG <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 13, 2011 - The right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence, CRC/C/GC/13 http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en
- Child Helpline Data on Abuse and Violence from 2012-2013 – Violence Against Children – Giving a Voice to Children and Young People Worldwide <http://www.childhelplineinternational.org/resources/data/violence-against-children/vac-report-2012-2013/>
- Helpline.org – Child Abuse and Neglect: Recognizing and Preventing Child Abuse http://helpline.org/mental/child_abuse_physical_emotional_sexual_neglect.htm
- International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) <http://www.ispcan.org>
- WHO, Global Status Report on Violence Prevention, 2014 http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/report/report/en/
- UNICEF Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children, 2014 http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_74865.html
- Better Care Network - issues related to children who lack adequate family care <http://bettercarenetwork.org/bcn/>
- University of Cape Town, WHO, UNICEF: Preventing violence: evaluating outcomes of parenting programs, 2013 http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85994/1/9789241505956_eng.pdf?ua=1
- Child Welfare Information Gateway <https://www.childwelfare.gov>
- For more information, see Resources, pg. 74

- **Lobby your government** to put in place a national action plan and a survey to collect data on child neglect
- **Promote** child-friendly information services to identify children at risk
- **Increase** public awareness to educate the community about neglect
- **Support** efforts to address social problems such as poverty, substance abuse and family violence
- **Encourage** parenting education programs, aiming to improve child-rearing skills, increase knowledge of child development and encourage positive child management strategies <https://www.crin.org/en/library/publications/what-works-tackling-child-abuse-and-neglect-manual-policy-makers-managers-and>
- **Suggest** home visiting programs as part of the child protection policy. Home visiting programs involve visits by nurses to parents and infants in their homes to provide support, education, and information http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/report/report/en/
- **Organize** social support groups, such as a “circle of parents”: self-help groups to share ideas, information and resources, or “Parents Anonymous”: led by parents and professionally trained facilitators to strengthen families, build caring communities, reduce social isolation and develop coping strategies http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2009/9789241597821_eng.pdf?ua=1
- **Explore the possibility** of community-based alternatives for children to be placed in institutions
- Regularly **review** the placement of children in institutions or alternative care
- **Support** the creation and maintenance of helplines and hotlines to report neglect.

What Youth Can Do

- **Understand** your rights as a child/young adult
- **Know how to approach** counselors and child care services closest to you
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

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Campaign Theme 5: Child Labor

Introduction

Definition: The term **child labor** is often **defined** as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential, and their dignity. Not all work done by children should be classified as child labor (i.e. activities such as helping parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours).

Child labor refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children
- interferes with their education
- deprives them of the opportunity to attend school
- forces them to leave school prematurely, or
- requires them to attempt to combine school attendance with heavy work and long hours.

In its most extreme forms, child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets often at a very early age. Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called “child labor” depends on the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the laws within individual countries. The answer varies from country to country as well as among sectors within each country.¹

For sexual exploitation and trafficking as forms of forced labor, see campaign themes 7, 8 and 10.

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 4, Target B

“By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs, in developed countries and other developing countries”

Goal 8, Target 7

“Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



Selected Facts and Figures

- Agriculture remains the sector where the majority of child laborers can be found (98 million, or 59%), followed by services (54 million) and industry (12 million) – mostly in the informal economy.²
- More than half (53%) of the 215 million child laborers worldwide are estimated to work in hazardous conditions. The global number of child laborers has dropped from 246 million to 168 million over the last decade.³
- Around 120 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 are involved in child labor, with boys and girls in this age group almost equally affected.⁴
- 167 countries have ratified the ILO Minimum Age Convention, specifying the minimum age between 14 and 16 years depending on the State’s choice.⁵
- Children make up nearly 30% of the world’s estimated 50 million to 100 million domestic workers.⁶

¹ <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm>

² www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/c182.htm - article 3

³ <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/wdacl/2015/lang--en/index.htm>

⁴ WWSF Guide: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action, http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US

⁵ First five facts from <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/>

⁶ <http://www.crin.org/en/home/campaigns/hosted-campaigns/domestic-workers-convention>

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Campaign Theme 5: Child Labor (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- ILO, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/lang-en/index.htm>
- ILO, **Convention 138** concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C138>
- ILO, **Convention 189** concerning decent work for domestic workers http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::p12100_instrument_id:2551460
- ILO, Implementing the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 - A Training Guide for Policy Makers http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_211784/lang-en/index.htm
- ILO, World Report on Child Labour, 2013 <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/lang-en/index.htm>
- III Global Conference on Child Labour, 2013 <http://childlabour2013.org>
- For more information, see Resources, pgs. 74-75



Ideas for Action

- **Demand** that employers respect labor standards and that companies commit to a comprehensive code of principles, such as the Ethical Trade Initiative: <http://www.ethicaltrade.org>
- **Stop** children from working in dangerous places
- **Help** working children to leave work and go to school or be trained
- **Ensure** that children are not hurt by their employers
- **Raise awareness** about the dangers of child labor to children's development in your community
- **Implement** on the local level the ILO Child Labor Monitoring Scheme <http://ilo.org/ipec/Action/Childlabourmonitoring/lang-en/index.htm>
- **Lobby** your government to mainstream child labour concerns into child-sensitive social security policies (education, healthcare, nutrition) <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/lang-en/index.htm>
- **Lobby your government** to take targeted measures to combat poverty, create decent jobs and introduce a living wage for adults
- **Lobby your government** to ensure access to free and compulsory education

What Youth Can Do

- **Celebrate** the World Day Against Child Labor on 12 June
- **Understand** and **help** other children understand their rights (in particular their right to peace and education) and the importance of education
- **Organize** discussions at home and in school
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

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Campaign Theme 6: Corporal Punishment

Introduction

Definition: The right of children to be protected from corporal punishment is outlined in **Article 19** of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, and in the **CRC General Comment Nº 8**, which defines corporal or physical punishment as "any punishment in which physical force is used and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, however light. Most involve hitting (smacking, slapping, spanking) children with the hand or with an implement – whip, stick, belt, shoe, wooden spoon, etc. It can also involve kicking, shaking, throwing, scratching, pinching, biting, pulling hair or boxing ears, forcing children to stay in uncomfortable positions or forced ingestion." In addition to physical punishment, there are other non-physical forms of punishment that are also cruel and degrading and thus incompatible with the Convention. These include, for example, punishment, which belittles, humiliates, denigrates, scapegoats, threatens, scares or ridicules the child.¹

Sustainable Development Goals by 2030

Goal 16, Target 1

"Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere"

Target 2

"End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children"

Target 3

"Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all"

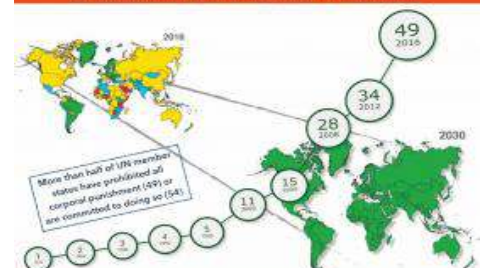


The negative effects of corporal punishment are pronounced, and include direct physical harm and long-term mental and physical health consequences, increased perpetuation and experience of violence as adults, increased antisocial and aggressive behavior, increased risk of criminal behavior, poor cognitive development and school behavioral problems, damaged family relationships and reduction in empathy.²

➔ Marking the 10th anniversary of the UN Study on Violence against Children, a **Special progress report from the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children** outlines progress to date towards universal prohibition and elimination of all violent punishment of children. We recommend that you familiarize yourselves with this publication, which gives a comprehensive overview of where the world stands today. Link: <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/resources/global-reports/special-progress-report-2016.html>

Childhoods free from corporal punishment – prohibiting and eliminating all violent punishment of children

A special progress report prepared for the high-level intergovernmental conference hosted by the Austrian Government in Vienna, June 2016, and marking the 10th anniversary of the UN Study on Violence against Children



"Eliminating violent and humiliating punishment of children, through law reform and other necessary measures, is an immediate and specific obligation of States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child."
 Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 8, 2006

Selected Facts and Figures

- Children can still be sentenced to death in 16 countries and to corporal punishment in over 40 countries.³
- Experiencing corporal punishment is closely related to intimate partner violence, increased aggression in children, increased violence in adults, and impaired cognitive development.⁴
- In 2012, almost 1 billion children between 2 and 14 were subjected to physical punishment.⁵
- A UNICEF report on 33 low and middle-income countries found that an average of 75% of children aged 2-4 experienced violent punishment in the home in the month prior to the survey.⁶

¹ <http://www.refworld.org/docid/460bc7772.html>

² <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/frame.html>

³ <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/>

⁴ <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-%2F%2FEP%2F%2FTEXT%2bMOTION%2bB8-2014-0285%2b0%2bDOC%2bXML%2bV0%2F%2FEN&language=EN>

⁵ http://www.childinfo.org/files/report_Disipl_FIN.pdf

⁶ http://www.childinfo.org/files/report_Disipl_FIN.pdf (en anglais)

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Campaign Theme 6: **Corporal Punishment** (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Transforming our world
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E
- UN Committee on the Rights of the Child
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx>
- Save the Children resource centre
<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/keyword/corporal-punishment>
- Caribbean Coalition for the Abolition of Corporal Punishment of Children (CCACPC)
<http://www.endcorporalpunishmentcaribbean.org/>
- Council of Europe's *Raise your hand against smacking* campaign
http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/corporalpunishment/default_en.asp
- African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
<http://acerwc.org/>
- South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC)
<http://www.saievac.org/>
<http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/resources/global-reports/special-progress-report-2016.html>
- http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E
- UN Committee on the Rights of the Child
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx>
- Save the Children resource centre
<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/keyword/corporal-punishment>
- Caribbean Coalition for the Abolition of Corporal General Comment N° 8 (2006) CRC
<http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx?Symbol=CRC/C/GC/8>
- Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment (GIEACPC)
<http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/frame.html>
- Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading: Ending corporal punishment in penal systems for children
<http://endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/reports/Juvenile%20Justice%20Report%202015%20ingles.pdf>
- Campaigns Manual:
<http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/CampaignsManual2010.pdf>
- Hitting People is Wrong – and Children are People too: A practical handbook
<http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/hittingwrong.pdf>

- Council of Europe
http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/corporalpunishment/default_en.asp
- Triple P: Positive Parenting Program
<http://www.triplep.net/glo-en/home/>
- 28 Ways to Teach Nonviolence, Kindness, and Peacefulness to Children, Cheryl Landy
<http://www.gundersenhealth.org/upload/docs/NCPTC/CED-28-ways.pdf>
- Fair and Effective Discipline
<http://www.nasponline.org/communications/spawareness/effdis/pdfs.pdf>

Ideas for Action (Selected Examples)

- **Identify and analyze** the factors that contribute to the use of corporal punishment and the obstacles that need to be overcome to prohibit and eliminate it
- **Distribute, teach, and create awareness** about key documents, recommendations, and human rights treaties highlighting the rights of the child to be protected from corporal punishment, and **translate** them into local languages
- **Mobilize** religious leaders
<http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/reports/FaithHandbook.pdf>
- **Lobby** your government to promote a rights-based approach to prohibition, and to ensure that legislation is in place to ban corporal punishment in the home, schools, penal institutions, and all settings. Where legislation is in place, ensure its effective implementation
- **Promote and develop** within the community courses on alternative forms of discipline and nonviolent communication
- **Include training** on positive discipline methods in teacher curricula and address the causes of violent behavior of teachers and students
- **Convene** public debates to challenge myths/norms
- **Incorporate** in the school curriculum children's rights training and conflict resolution skills
- **Remind** states of their obligation to protect children from discrimination
- **Urge** states to abolish all forms of life sentences for child offenders

What Youth Can Do

- **Learn** about your rights and how to challenge corporal punishment
- **Request** that all incidents of violence in schools are reported
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

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Campaign Theme 7: Sale of Children

Introduction

Definition: The **sale of children** refers to any transaction whereby a child is transferred from one person or group to another for remuneration or any other consideration, according to **Article 2** of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC). A child can be sold for multiple purposes: sexual exploitation, child labor, organ trafficking, illegal adoption, child marriage, and more.

Article 3.1 (a), of the OPSC requires that States criminalize the sale of children, in particular, the offering, delivering or accepting of a child for the purpose of sexual exploitation, transfer of organs or the engagement of a child in forced labor, and improperly inducing consent for the illegal adoption of a child.

As of April 2016, 169 States have ratified or acceded to the OPSC. 9 States have signed but not ratified. 19 States have neither signed nor ratified.

Tackling the demand for the sexual exploitation of children

During the 31st session of the Human Rights Council in March 2016, the Special Rapporteur of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio presented her **thematic report** on tackling the demand for the sexual exploitation of children. Her statement, a summary in two parts of her interactive dialogue with Member States, and a summary of the side event organized on this subject are available through the relevant links below. **Demand** encompasses both the individual offenders who pay, financially or in kind, for sexual services involving children, and the social, cultural, gender and institutional constructs that create an environment in which the sexual exploitation of children is either ignored, tolerated or even accepted. Those who service the demand are intrinsically linked to the sexual exploitation of children and are thus included in the definition. Link: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/TacklingTheDemand.aspx>
Annual reports: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/AnnualReports.aspx>

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 5, Target 2

“Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”

Target 3

“Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



Selected Facts and Figures

- Although many States have laws prohibiting the trafficking of children, very few have laws regarding the sale of children. The two abuses are distinct, and according to the CRC, States should implement measures to prevent both.
- Organizations estimate that about 60,000 children between the ages of 2-4 are kidnapped every year, often sold to orphanages and end up in American or European families.¹
- As demand for adoption continues to increase and supply decreases, conditions for abuse, corruption and excessive fees contribute to the sale of children and illegal adoption.²
- The Internet has led the expansion of the sale and trafficking of children for the purposes of illegal adoption, partly because it allows the creation of websites, which offer children as commodities across borders.³
- Child marriage can be regarded as a form of the sale of children. The dowry requirement can provide an incentive for parents to arrange their daughters to marry, and child marriage can be used to settle debts and provide economic security to families.
- One third of women today aged 20 to 24 years, approximately 70 million, were married before the age of 18.⁴

¹ <http://www.unric.org/en/human-trafficking/27450-illegal-adoption>

² <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G14/248/31/PDF/G1424831.pdf?OpenElement>

³ Idem.

⁴ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43259#.VRwWcTqarbK>

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Campaign Theme 7: **Sale of Children** (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDG <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2016
<http://ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/TacklingTheDemand.aspx>
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>
- Reflection on a 6-year tenure as Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Najat Maalla M'jid, 2013
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/AnnualReports.aspx>
- Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)
<http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/>
- Regional Overviews on the situation of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, ECPAT
<http://www.ecpat.net/news/ecpat-releases-new-regional-overviews-csec>
- Girls Not Brides <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org>
- Child-friendly version of the OPSC
http://srs.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/children_corner/RaisingUnderstanding_OPSC.pdf
- For more information, see Resources, pg. 76



Ideas for Action

- **Intervene** in schools to explain and circulate the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC)
- **Support** the strengthening of parenting programs and parental capacities
- **Train** disaster response personnel and aid agencies to take care of children and minimize the risk of children being separated from their families
- **Lobby** your government to:
 - **Ratify** the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography if it has not already done so. If your government is Party to the Protocol, lobby for full implementation
 - **Ratify** the Hague Adoption Convention and ensure that national adoption policies take into account the best interests of the child and protect against illegal adoption
http://www.hcch.net/upload/adoguide_e.pdf
 - **Implement** civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages of children
 - **Set up** toll free help lines providing children with information and confidential support
- **Create** a local coalition with various stakeholders to devise strategies to prevent child trafficking
Resource: *Training Manual to Fight Trafficking in Children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation*, ILO, UNICEF and UNGIFT
http://ilo.ch/ipec/areas/Traffickingofchildren/WCMS_111537/language--en/index.htm
- **Take steps** to prevent and end child early and forced marriage, which are considered forms of the sale of children
<http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/child-marriage-theory-of-change/>

What Youth Can Do

- **Start** a public debate about the **demand side** of the sale of children, and explore the way the problem manifests itself in your local context
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

Campaign Theme 8: Child Prostitution (2013 main theme)

Introduction

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 5, Target 2

“Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”

Target 3

“Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation”

Target 6

“Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



Article 2 (b) of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC) **defines child prostitution** as “the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of compensation.” Remuneration can be financial but could include other forms of payment, such as in kind-benefits, accommodation, or drugs.

Article 3. 1 (b) of the OPSC requires that States criminalize the offering, obtaining, procuring or providing a child for child prostitution, which covers most of the supply aspects of child prostitution.

It is important to be clear that children are not prostitutes, but victims of crime and victims of sexual abuse.

Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, recommends at the international level a comprehensive and global legal framework preventing, prohibiting and protecting children from sale and sexual exploitation online. She further stresses and highlights the importance of enhancing corporate social responsibility involving Internet service and content providers, telecommunications, financial companies and the media in order to strengthen child safety online. Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio aims to augment comprehensive strategies that examine the demand of sexual exploitation of children in order to eradicate child prostitution.

Child prostitution is closely linked to other types of sexual exploitation, see campaign themes 7, 9, 10, 11 and 18.

Selected Facts and Figures

Although no reliable data is available on the extent of the phenomenon globally, studies indicate that it exists in all environments, including in developed countries, and across various socioeconomic levels.

- It is estimated that up to 10 million children are victims of child sexual exploitation. 43% of victims are trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, which is an illegal activity estimated between US\$7 & US\$19 billion a year.
- Child sex tourism is a critical part of child prostitution, and the demand side must be addressed at all levels.
- It is believed that nearly 80% of all trafficking worldwide is for sexual exploitation, with over 20% of the victims being children.¹
- As many as 1.8 million children are exploited in prostitution or pornography worldwide. (ILO)
- Involvement in prostitution is also associated with running away, homelessness, and loneliness.
- Poverty is a factor of heightening the risk of children being used for sexual exploitation. (UNICEF)

¹ <http://www.ecpat.net/what-we-do>

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Campaign Theme 8: Child Prostitution (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2016
<http://ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/TacklingTheDemand.aspx>
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC)
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>
- World Congress III against commercial sexual exploitation of children www.csecworldcongress.org
- UNICEF and Innocenti Research Centre. Handbook on the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional_protocol_eng.pdf
- ECPAT International <http://www.ecpat.net>
ECPAT is a major campaigner in the effort to stop sexual exploitation of children. They hold international assemblies every three years.
- Women's Justice Center - A Guide for Mothers, Grandmothers, and Others for Helping a Girl Caught in Prostitution or Sex Trafficking
<http://www.justicewomen.com/guide/>
- Regional Overviews on the situation of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, ECPAT International <http://www.ecpat.net/news/ecpat-releases-new-regional-overviews-csec>
- <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/may/31/live-streaming-child-sex-abuse-family-business-philippines>
- For more information, see Resources, pgs. 76-77



Ideas for Action

- **Lobby** your government to ratify the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography if it has not already done so. If it has, lobby for full implementation
- **Initiate** multi-stakeholder dialogues to assess the status of child prostitution in your country and devise multi-sectorial prevention plans
- **Intervene** in schools to explain and circulate the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography - create a debate among children, parents and teachers
- **Understand** survivors as victims, not offenders
- **Partner** with public agencies to provide support and services to survivors
- **Create** a comprehensive, locally based, multidisciplinary anti-trafficking task force in your community, including schools, service providers, health care sector, juvenile justice, law enforcement etc. Good practice guidance:
<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/academics/centers-institutes/poverty-inequality/loader.cfm?csModule=security/getfile&pageid=169026>
- **Involve** children & youth in advocating for their rights and protection (theater, art, child-friendly media, production of manuals, guidelines, etc.)

What Youth Can Do

- **Start** a debate about the demand side of the child prostitution, and explore the way the problem manifests itself in your local and national context
- **Understand** your rights as a child/young adult
- **Join** YoutEngage.com

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Campaign Theme 9: **Child Pornography**

Introduction

Definition: **Article 2** of the Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and **Child Pornography** (OPSC), refers to any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for sexual

purposes. The definition may also include non-visual depictions, such as text and sound, as well as “virtual child pornography.”¹

New technologies have changed the way child pornography is created and traded. On the Internet, collections of child abuse material can contain millions of files, which are being shared increasingly on peer-to-peer networks instead of the web in order to evade filtering and detection software. Additionally, the Internet allows anonymous payment methods, which make it difficult to trace the purchaser of child pornography.

Article 3.1(c), of the OPSC requires States to criminalize producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, offering, selling or possessing child pornography.² The prevention of child pornography involves both strong legislation, full implementation by government at all levels, coordinated community action, a locally contextualized plan of action based on facts on the ground, and a concerted focus on the demand side. Civil society has a key role to play in demanding that child pornography is prosecuted.

Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, recommends at the international level a comprehensive and global legal framework preventing, prohibiting and protecting children from sale and sexual exploitation online. She further stresses and highlights the importance of enhancing corporate social responsibility involving Internet service- and content providers, telecommunications, financial companies and the media in order to strengthen child safety online.

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 5, Target 2

“Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”

Target 6

“Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



Selected Facts and Figures

- Estimates indicate that the number of child abuse images online runs into the millions and the number of individual children depicted is most likely in the tens of thousands.
- According to Internet Watch Foundation the number of domains hosting child sexual abuse content halved between 2006 + 2012 + that the 9,550 web pages reported were hosted on 1,561 domains from 38 countries
- Pornography Industry Statistics provided by Internet Filer Review has estimated the industry at \$57 billion worldwide.
- In 2011, the International Association of Internet Hotlines received 29,908 reports of child abuse material, 71% involving prepubescent children and 6% involving very young children. By 2012, that number had jumped to 37,404 reports, 76% involving prepubescent children and 9% involving very young children.³

¹ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G14/248/31/PDF/G1424831.pdf?OpenElement>

² Idem.

³ The first 4 Facts are taken from: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session25/Pages/ListReports.aspx>

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Campaign Theme 9: Child Pornography (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2016
<http://ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/TacklingTheDemand.aspx>
- ECPAT International <http://www.ecpat.net/EI/index.asp>
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>
- Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online (Youth-focused), ECPAT International, 2009
http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child%20Friendly_Child%20Pornography_FINAL_0.pdf
- Regional Overviews on the situation of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, ECPAT International <http://www.ecpat.net/news/ecpat-releases-new-regional-overviews-csec>
- Association of Sites Advocating Child Protection <http://www.asacp.org>
- Main Theme WWSF 2013 Prevention Kit
http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf
- What is Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children? Definitions for Young People, ECPAT International
http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child_Friendly_Def_EN_G.pdf
- For more information, see Resources, pgs. 77-78

Ideas for Action

- **Educate** children about the risks associated with the Internet and other technology to prevent and combat child pornography
- **Intervene** in schools to explain and circulate the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; create a debate among children, parents and teachers
- **Conduct** awareness-raising sessions with teachers, parents, NGOs, and government

representatives to discuss risks for child pornography and protective factors such as installing filtering tools, etc.

- **Encourage** Internet service providers, mobile phone companies, Internet cafes and other relevant actors to develop and implement Codes of Conduct and self-regulation measures that address prevention and protection from child pornography
- **Know where to report** child pornography if stumbled across. In the UK, the Internet Watch Foundation monitors complaints of illegal material on the Internet (<http://www.iwf.org.uk>). In the United States, report child pornography online at www.cybertipline.org, where the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children will look into it. There is a website, <http://www.inhope.org>, where an individual can report illegal Internet activity in any country or language
- **Encourage** corporate responsibility, through models such as the Financial Coalition Against Child



Pornography

- **Set up** toll free help lines providing children with information and confidential support
- **Lobby** your government to **criminalize** all aspects of child pornography and to **ratify** the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography if it has not already done so. If your government has ratified, lobby for full implementation of the plan of action

What Youth Can Do

- **Understand** your rights as a child/young adult
- **Start** a debate about the demand side of the child prostitution, and explore the way the problem manifests itself in your local and national context

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Campaign Theme 10: **Child Trafficking**

Introduction

Definition: A child has been trafficked if he or she has been moved within a country, or across borders, whether by force or not, with the purpose of exploiting the child (UNICEF).

The International Labour Organization (ILO) notes that trafficking in children is closely related to the demand for cheap labor to work in conditions and with treatment that violates human rights. The ILO reports that girls are trafficked in particular for sexual exploitation and domestic labor, while boys are often trafficked for agricultural work, mining, and armed conflict.¹ Child trafficking can occur when children are abducted from the streets, sold into sexual slavery and forced into marriage by relatives, or in any place where traffickers, pimps and recruiters prey upon a child's vulnerabilities. Children are often trafficked, employed and exploited because compared with adults they are more vulnerable, cheaper to hire and are less likely to demand higher wages or better working conditions.

Trafficking is a clear violation of human rights, prohibited under international human rights law.

In the 2010 Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, it is made clear that strategies to prevent trafficking must address underlying factors that increase vulnerability such as poverty, lack of employment opportunities, sex discrimination and inequality, restrictive immigration laws and policies, war and conflict.²

Child trafficking is closely linked to other types of exploitation, see campaign themes 5, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 18.

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 5, Target 2

"Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation"

Target 3

"Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation"

Goal 8, Target 7

"Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms"

Goal 16, Target 1

"Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere"

Target 2

"End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children"



Selected Facts and Figures - According to the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2014)³

- Globally, children comprise nearly 1/3 of detected trafficking victims, which is a 5% increase compared to the 2007-2010 period.
- While most trafficking victims are subjected to sexual exploitation, trafficking for other forms of exploitation are increasing, especially for forced labor, but also for armed combat, petty crime, and forced begging. About 40% of the victims detected between 2010 and 2012 were trafficked for forced labor.
- Thousands of ads are posted on the Internet daily to promote some form of trafficking.
- Most victims are trafficked close to home, within the region or even in their country of origin, and their exploiters are often fellow citizens.
- More than 2 billion people are not protected by the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, considering the 9 countries lacking legislation, and 18 countries with partial legislation.
- Convictions for trafficking remain very low. Only 4 in 10 countries reported having 10 or more yearly convictions, with nearly 15% having no convictions at all.
- 10,000+ minors have gone missing since crossing into the EU during the migrant crisis in the last 18 months

¹ ILO, Combatting trafficking in children for labor exploitation: A resource kit for policy makers and

² Idem

³ Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2014 http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf

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Campaign Theme 10: Child Trafficking (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDG <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC 2014 http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf
- 100 Best Practices in Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings: The Role of Civil Society, The Protection Project http://www.protectionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/100-Best-Practices-in-Combating-TIP_Final-Doc1.pdf
- Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons <http://www.un.org/press/en/2010/ga10974.doc.htm>
- A Handbook on Planning Projects to Prevent Child Trafficking, Dottridge M. for Terre des hommes Foundation, 2007 http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/prevent_child_tra_0607.pdf
- Study on the Gender Dimension of the Trafficking in Human Beings, 2016 http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/study_on_the_gender_dimension_of_trafficking_in_human_beings_final_report.pdf
- Blue Heart Campaign Against Human Trafficking <http://www.unodc.org/blueheart/>
- For more information, see Resources, pg. 78-79

What Youth Can Do

- **Engage** in a public awareness campaign to inform the community about the root causes, different methods of traffickers, and available resources, including hotlines



- **Understand** your rights as a child/young adult
- **Launch** public debates about the demand side
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

Ideas for Action

- **Learn** about the situation of child trafficking in your country in order to tailor responses to local, national and regional specifics
- **Create** a local coalition with various stakeholders to devise strategies to prevent child trafficking Training Manual to Fight Trafficking in Children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation, ILO, UNICEF and UNGIFT http://ilo.ch/ipec/areas/Traffickingofchildren/WCMS_111537/language--en/index.htm
- **Provide** training on the warning signs of child trafficking to help the community identify and support children at risk
- **Research** where the source and destination points for trafficking are in your region, and empower local communities at source and destination points to understand what creates vulnerability to trafficking and determine context specific action
- **Ensure** that adequate services are available for children that suffer abuse at home and **raise awareness** about such services. Children experiencing violence at home are more likely to run away and at a higher risk of being trafficked
- **Provide** recovery and rehabilitation programs and offer emergency and long-term support for all children who have been trafficked and/or subject to commercial sexual abuse www.savethechildren.net
- **Lobby** your government to:
 - **Ensure** access to basic social services, such as education, vocational and life-skills training, health care, and birth registration. These are all key elements to preventing trafficking
 - **Take steps** to address child trafficking both nationally and globally and penalize adults responsible for it with prison sentences.

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Campaign Theme 11: Child Sex Tourism

Introduction

Definition: Child Sex Tourism (CST) is “the sexual exploitation of children by a person or persons who travel from their home district, home geographical region, or home country in order to have sexual contact with children.” Child sex tourists can be both domestic travellers and international tourists. Child sex tourism involves the exchange of cash, clothes, food or some other form of consideration to a child or to a third party for sexual contact.¹

Victims of CST are often:

- Caught in poverty, from minority groups, dependent on seasonal economies
- Working children, children living on the street, children abused or neglected in the home, AIDS orphans²

CST is often fuelled by weak law enforcement, corruption, the Internet, ease of travel and poverty. In an effort to counteract this crime, many governments have enacted laws to allow prosecution of their citizens for child abuse that occurs outside of their home country. It is thus crucial that tourists are informed that child sex tourism is illegal and that they are aware of the reporting channels for offenses committed by other tourists.

The sexual exploitation of children has devastating consequences, which may include long-lasting physical and psychological trauma, disease, drug addiction, unwanted pregnancy, malnutrition, social ostracism, and possible death.

Child sex tourism is closely linked to other types of exploitation, see campaign themes 7, 8, 10, 18.

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 5, Target 2

“Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”

Target 3

“Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation”

Goal 8, Target 7

“Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



Selected Facts and Figures

- At any time, an estimated 1.8 million children are being sexually exploited for profit across the world.
- Child sex tourists are particularly attracted to places where their activities will go unnoticed and their motives unsuspected, such as countries or communities in crisis, and where the risk is small.
- CST destinations evolve quickly and frequently, as a result of the development of new tourism destinations and economic, social and political developments.³
- A frequent misperception is that all child sex tourists are middle-aged or older men. Young tourists have also been known to travel for the express purpose of sexually abusing children.⁴
- In 2012, hotel business professionals (from the Accor Group), the police and ECPAT signed a joint agreement to reduce the delays in reporting cases of CST. The agreement provides special training for professionals in the hotel industry working in sex tourism destination countries in order to cooperate with authorities and better prevent the exploitation of children by tourists.⁵

¹ ECPAT International, Combating Child Sex Tourism, Questions and Answers, 2008

² Idem

³ Thematic Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, A/HRC/22/54, 2012
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/AnnualReports.aspx>

⁴ ECPAT International, Combating Child Sex Tourism, Questions and Answers, 2008

⁵ Idem

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Campaign Theme 11: Child Sex Tourism (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>
- The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/ChildrenIndex.aspx>
- Thematic Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, A/HRC/22/54, 2012
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/AnnualReports.aspx>
- ECPAT International
- Combating Child Sex Tourism – Questions & Answers, 2008 <http://ecpat.net/resources#category-about-csec>
- For more information, see Resources, pg. 79

What Youth Can Do

- **Learn** about safety and protection skills via workshops, school lessons, puppet shows, role-playing, films and videos, storybooks and comics, etc.
- **Do not hesitate to report on suspicion** of sexual exploitation to local authorities
- **Start** a public debate about the demand side of child sex tourism

Ideas for Action

- **Raise** awareness about the root causes of CST and organize public education campaigns
- **Stay** informed and **support** the efforts of authorities and the tourism industry to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children
- **Support** organizations that work to protect and end commercial sex tourism and exploitation
- **Promote** awareness raising and sensitization to ensure that both travellers and tourism professionals are aware of the issue and are able to formulate a response when they encounter the problem
- **Lobby** the business community to sign the Code of conduct for the protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism
<http://www.thecode.org>
- **Lobby** your government to enforce legislation to prosecute tourists and travellers for sexual crime
- http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US
- **Encourage** travel agencies, airlines and other travel and tourism companies to hand out information on CST such as brochures, ticket folders, luggage tags, video spots, public service announcements, etc. www.ecpat.net
- **Encourage** tourists to choose and use the services of travel and tourism companies that have socially responsible tourism policies
<http://ecpat.net/resources#category-about-csec>



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Campaign Theme 12: Harmful Traditional Practices

Introduction

Definition: Harmful traditional practices stem from social convictions or deeply rooted traditions, culture, religion or superstition. These practices include: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Early, Child and Forced Marriage, a preference for sons and its implications for the girl child, acid violence, so-called “honor crimes,” initiation rites, ritual killings, witchcraft, breast flattening, binding of newborns and infants, birth superstitions, and dowry systems.¹ These practices have severe consequences for the child’s physical, emotional and psychological development.

Article 24.3, Convention on the Rights of the Child, see pg. 6

There are other forms of harmful traditional practices, and we invite you to reflect on which harmful practices exist in your community. The practices that have received the most attention to date in terms of debate, data collection and challenges through legal and other measures, have been FGM and Early, Child and Forced Marriage.²

FGM refers to all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.³ FGM is mostly carried out on young girls and has no health benefits. It is recognized as a violation of the human rights of girls and women.

Early, Child and Forced Marriage is prohibited by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, Article 16.2). Forced child marriage occurs when the consent of the child is neither sought nor considered by the families or communities that arrange such marriages.⁴

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 3, Target 7

“By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs”

Goal 5, Target 2

“Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”

Target 3

“Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



Selected Facts and Figures

- About 140 million girls and women worldwide are currently living with the consequences of FGM, and it is estimated that 3 million girls are at risk of FGM each year.⁵
- FGM has been reported to occur in all parts of the world, but it is most prevalent in the western, eastern, and north-eastern regions of Africa, some countries in Asia and the Middle East and among certain immigrant communities in North America and Europe.⁶
- 26 countries in Africa and the Middle East have prohibited FGM by law or constitutional decree.⁷
- An estimated 13.5 million children – most of them girls – will be married before they turn 18. About 4.4 million of them will be married before they turn 15.⁸
- Estimates suggest that about 18% of those married before age 18 are boys, while about 82% are girls.⁹

¹ International NGO Council on Violence Against Children, Violating Children’s Rights: Harmful Practices Based on Tradition, Culture, Religion or Superstition, 2012

² http://www.crin.org/docs/InCo_Report_15Oct.pdf

³ WHO, Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation - An interagency statement, 2008

⁴ The South Asia initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC), Workplan 2010-2015

⁵ WHO, Female Genital Mutilation, Fact Sheet n°241, February 2012; SRS, Global Survey on Violence Against Children

⁶ WHO, Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation - An interagency statement, 2008

⁷ UNICEF, Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change, 2013

⁸ <http://www.unfpa.org/news/top-10-myths-about-child-marriage#sthash.bShot02d.dpuf>

⁹ Idem.

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Campaign Theme 12: **Harmful Traditional Practices** (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- New WHO Guidelines to Improve Care for Millions Living with FGM
<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2016/female-genital-mutilation-guidelines/en/>
- Harmful Traditional Practices Based on Tradition, Culture, Religion or Superstition"
http://srs.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/InCo_Report_15Oct.pdf
- UN General Assembly Resolution on Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations, 2014, A/RES/69/150
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/150
- Joint General Recommendation/General Comment No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices
http://jurist.org/paperchase/CEDAW_General_Comment_31.pdf
- International NGO Council on Violence Against Children, Violating Children's Rights: Harmful Practices Based on Tradition, Culture, Religion or Superstition, 2012
http://www.crin.org/docs/InCo_Report_15Oct.pdf
- The UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Program on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Summary Report
<http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Joint%20Programme%20on%20FGMC%20Summary%20Report.pdf>
- WHO, Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation
<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/fgm/9789241596442/en/>



- For more information, see Resources, pgs. 79-80

Ideas for Action

- **Lobby** your government to:
 - **Implement** the CEDAW and CRC Conventions, set up the legal minimum age for marriage and require birth and marriage registrations
 - **Enact, strengthen and enforce** laws prohibiting FGM and child marriage
- **Organize** educational campaigns aimed at raising awareness of the risks and consequences of harmful traditional practices and stimulating public discussion and debate. Use of mass media (TV, radio, community theatre, newspapers), individual and group consultations, information sessions, and training sessions
- **Promote** access to primary and secondary education to help delay child marriage
- **Promote** a multi-sectorial, sustained and community-led approach for action
<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/fgm/9789241596442/en/>.
- **Involve** respected and influential personalities, including traditional and religious leaders, as agents of change, calling for the elimination of harmful traditional practices (WWSF Guide, p.50)
- **Ensure** that the medical profession supports the abandonment of FGM: provide training to health care providers
<http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Joint%20Programme%20on%20FGMC%20Summary%20Report.pdf>.
- **Promote** schemes enabling FGM performers to compensate economic loss from ending the practice
- **Call for** simplification of nullification process of Early, Child and Forced Marriages

What Youth Can Do

- **Ensure** support for girls already in marriage and access to remedies for those that leave marriage.
- **Start** a public debate about what constitutes harmful traditional practices in your community
- **Mark** the International Day for Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation, 6 February
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

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Campaign Theme 13: Street Children

Introduction

Definition: “Street children” includes children living on the street, who sleep in public places, without their families; children who work on the streets during the day and return to their family home to sleep; and street-family children, who live with their family on the street.

Street children face extreme risks and vulnerabilities, including violence, sexual exploitation, forced labor, health problems and substance abuse, to name only a few. Children living and working on the streets are among the most excluded and at-risk persons in the world “and are found in almost every major city or large town.”¹

There are many factors that contribute to children living and working on the streets. Such risk factors include poverty, urban migration, the breakdown of the family and community structure, abuse and neglect in the home, trafficking, lack of access to basic services including education, and discrimination.²

In 2011, the Human Rights Council adopted Resolution 16/12 Rights of the child: a holistic approach to the protection and promotion of the rights of children working and/or living on the street. It outlines tangible recommendations for governments for prevention that civil society can help promote. The OHCHR Brochure on Street Children makes clear: “In reality, children in street situations are deprived of many of their rights – both before and during their time on the streets – and while on the street, they are more likely to be seen as victims or delinquents than as rights holders.”³

It is essential to develop and implement multi-sectorial action to both prevent children from living and working on the street, and ensure that the human rights of children on the street are respected.

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 1, Target 1

“By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day”

Target 2

“By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions”

Target 3

“Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable”

Goal 2, Target 1

“By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



Selected Facts and Figures

- It is estimated that there are about 100 million street children in the world (UNICEF).
- Although girls living in street situations tend to make up the minority of street children (approximately 30%), they are extremely vulnerable to abuse and violence, such as propositions from police, who ask for sexual favors in exchange for their release, or hazing initiations by or servitude for older street boys, in which physical and sexual abuse have been reported.⁴
- The challenges street children face include disproportionately high rates of substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy, random violence, suicidal thoughts, exposure to pollution & traffic accidents.⁵
- In the US, 34% of the homeless population is young people under 24 and teens (age 12 to 17) are the single most likely age group to become homeless, with an estimated annual prevalence of 5%.⁶

¹ http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Ecpat-Journal_Oct2013.pdf

² <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/G11/126/92/PDF/G1112692.pdf?OpenElement>

³ <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>

⁴ <http://streetchildren.org>

⁵ <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.dosomething.org/facts/11-facts-about-homeless-teens>

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Campaign Theme 13: Street Children (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Human Rights Council Resolution 16/12 Rights of the child: a holistic approach to the protection and promotion of the rights of children working and/or living on the street
http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/RES/16/12
- Consortium for Street Children Resource Library
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/>
- OHCHR, Protection and promotion of the rights of children working/living on the street, 2012
<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>
- Runaway & Homeless Youth and Relationship Violence Toolkit, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
<http://www.nrcdv.org/rhydvtoolkit/common-ground/>
- State of the World's Street Children: Research
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/state-of-the-worlds-street-children-research/>
- For more information, see Resources, pgs. 80-81



“Being poor is in itself a health hazard; worse, however, is being urban and poor. Much worse, is being poor, urban, and a child. But worst of all is being a street child in an urban environment.”

Ideas for Action

- **Raise awareness** in your community about Human Rights Council Resolution 16/12, and **lobby** your government for the implementation of its recommendations, such as
 - **Ensuring** universal and free birth registration
 - **Strengthening** efforts to eradicate poverty
 - **Ensuring** fulfillment of the right to education
 - **Supporting** capacities of families and caregivers
 - **Adopt, strengthen and implement** cross-sectorial strategies and plans to eliminate violence against children living and/or working on the street
 - **Promote** sustainable reintegration
 - Additional recommendations: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/G11/126/92/PDF/G1112692.pdf?OpenElement>
- **Use** the WHO Training Package to inform efforts working directly with street children and make sure social workers are trained in child-centered approaches
http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/activities/street_children/en/
- **Raise awareness** about the of the Child and work with local partners to ensure that street children have their rights respected
- **Integrate** the voices of street-connected children into NGO planning, monitoring and evaluation
http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/A_Passport_to_Participatory_Planning_ZoPqqvO.pdf
- **Ensure** that appropriate, child-sensitive counseling, complaint and reporting mechanisms are in place so that street-connected children can report incidents of violence
<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>
- **Train** law-enforcement officers on child rights and child protection
<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>

What Youth Can Do

- **Mark** the International Day for Street Children on 12 April with community awareness-raising events
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

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Campaign Theme 14: Discrimination Based on Health Conditions

Definition: Health-based discrimination affects children with mental and/or physical disabilities, health conditions, mental illness, malnutrition, as well as children infected with sexually transmitted diseases (HIV/AIDS especially), to name only a few examples. This theme addresses many different situations in which children may be discriminated against based on health conditions.

Discrimination on the basis of disability means “any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation.”¹

In addition to discrimination, children with disabilities are at a high risk of experiencing violence. According to the 2013 UNICEF *State of the World’s Children* report, factors contributing to this increased risk can include the extra strain put on caregivers caring for a child with a disability, and the fact that children with disabilities are often placed in residential care, which is a major risk factor for sexual and physical abuse. In addition, some disabilities make it more difficult or impossible for children to disclose experiences of abuse.

Girls with disabilities are at increased risk of gender-based violence in their homes, schools, institutions, and community. Further, they are often excluded from prevention programs, support services, and access to legal redress.² Children with disabilities have low level of enrollment in school, and even if they do attend, they are more likely to drop out early. Even in school, the quality and form of education received, often through separate schools, can increase exclusion and reinforce discriminatory social norms. This deprives children of their right to education, and often limits their employment opportunities, participation in society, and chance to escape poverty throughout the lifecycle.³

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 4, Target 5

“By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations”

Target A

“Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



Selected Facts and Figures

- The estimated 1 billion living with disability face a multitude of barriers to participating equally in society.⁴
- Globally an estimated 93 million children—or 1 in 20 of those aged up to 14 years of age—live with a moderate or severe disability.⁵
- Children with disabilities are 3-4 times more likely to be victims of violence.⁶
- In some countries, a child’s disability results in infanticide due to the social/financial pressures families may face.⁷
- 34% of children between 0-14 received antiretroviral treatment for HIV needed to save their life, versus 64% of adults.⁸
- Without adequate HIV testing and antiretroviral therapies, one third of infants with HIV die before their 1st birthday, and one half before their second birthday.⁹

¹ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Art. 2

² <http://www.hrw.org/news/2015/03/05/include-women-girls-disabilities-anti-violence-efforts-0>

³ http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/Equal%20Right,%20Equal%20Opportunity_WEB.pdf,

⁴ Idem., ⁵ Idem.

⁶ State of the World’s Children 2013: Children with Disabilities, UNICEF

⁷ <http://www.humanium.org/en/disabled-children>

⁸ http://www.childrenandaids.org/files/str6_full_report_interactive_29-11-2013.pdf, p. 15

⁹ Idem p. 11

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Campaign Theme 14: Discrimination based on health conditions (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx>
- World Report on Disability, World Health Organization, WHO, 2011 http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/06/23/000356161_20110623012348/Rendered/PDF/627830WPOWorld00PUBLIC00BOX361491B0.pdf
- Equal Right, Equal Opportunity: Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities, Global Campaign for Education and Handicap International http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/Equal%20Right,%20Equal%20Opportunity_WEB.pdf
- Handbook for Parliamentarians on the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=212>
- Key Programmes to Reduce Stigma and Discrimination and Increase Access to Justice in National HIV Responses, UNAIDS, 2011 http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/Key_Human_Rights_Programmes_en_May2012_0.pdf
- Global HIV/AIDS Response, Epidemic Update and Health Sector Progress Towards Universal Access, Progress Report, WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF, 2011 http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241502986_eng.pdf
- For more information, see Resources, pgs. 81-82

Ideas for Action

- **Create awareness about:**
 - Disability and the rights of all children as highlighted in the CRC
 - Human rights and laws relating to anti-discrimination via media outlets (TV, radio, print, Internet), community mobilization and education, peer outreach, etc. (UNAIDS)



- **Educate** students on the problem of media messages that portray discriminatory representations, and stigmatize disability, health conditions, and mental illness
- **Use media**, including advertising campaigns, as entertainment designed to educate as well as to amuse (“edutainment”), and integrate non-stigmatizing messages into TV and radio shows (UNAIDS)
- **Lobby** your government to take the costs associated with children with disability into account in the creation of social policies through social grants, transportation subsidies, etc. (UNICEF)
- **Take action** to help end overreliance on institutionalization for children with disabilities, and support the development of family-based and community-based rehabilitation (Idem.)
- **Dismantle barriers** to exclusion, and promote the need to ensure that schools, health facilities, and public spaces are built to facilitate access and the participation of all children (Idem.)
- **Be sure** that children with disabilities are at the center of efforts to build inclusive societies, and consulted to hear their needs and whether or not they are being met, both through NGO work and creation of government policies (Idem.)

What Youth Can Do

- **Mark** the World AIDS Day, 1 December, and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, 3 December
- **Always include** others in sports and games regardless of their gender, size, handicap, etc.
- **Connect** with care centers for children with disabilities and gather information about their needs and opportunities for collaboration

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Campaign Theme 15: Addiction and Substance Abuse

Introduction

Addiction and Substance Abuse is a global problem that causes a disproportionate amount of harm to children and young people. The problem spans all regions of the world, manifests in different forms, and relates to both illicit and licit drugs and substances. There is a strong correlation between children and youth exposed to drugs on one hand, and an increased risk of physical and sexual abuse, neglect, anxiety, depression, delinquency, and educational problems, on the other.¹

Addiction is the repeated use of a psychoactive substance or substances, to the extent that the user (referred to as “an addict”) is periodically or chronically intoxicated, shows a compulsion to take the preferred substance/s, has great difficulty in voluntarily ceasing or modifying substance abuse, and exhibits determination to obtain substances by almost any means. Frequently, withdrawal syndrome occurs when substance use is interrupted.

Substance abuse refers to the use of substances, including alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs, pharmaceutical drugs, and other harmful substances used for non-medical purposes in a way that is harmful or hazardous.² Substance abuse often leads to addiction, but can also pose a problem without the physical dependence of addiction.

The term “**drug**” includes any natural or synthetic substance listed in the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. **Psychoactive substances** are substances that affect mental processes when ingested and include both illicit and licit substances.

In conflict regions, drugs are often used to retain children and youth as child soldiers, and children are also abducted to become traffickers in the drug trade. Children/youth who have been convicted of a drug or substance-related crime may face detention and imprisonment with inadequate protection mechanisms, as well as poor reintegration services, potentially leading to a cycle or lifetime of incarceration.³ There is a strong link between substance abuse and youth engagement in criminal activities.⁴ An emerging challenge is “new psychoactive substances” (NPS), which mimic the effects of controlled substances, but are not currently regulated by international drug treaties.⁵

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 3, Target 5

“Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol”

Target A

“Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”



Selected Facts and Figures

- In 2011, the number of drug-related deaths was estimated at 211,000. Most of those deaths were among the younger population of users and were, to a large extent, preventable.⁶
- 320,000 young people (15-29) die from alcohol-related causes, resulting in 9% of all deaths in that age group.⁷
- Involvement in drug use can increase the risks of being both a victim and/or perpetrator of violence, while experiencing violence can increase the risks of initiating illicit drug use.
- In a European survey on violence victimization among dependent drug users in Austria, England, Germany and Switzerland, 42% reported a history of being attacked, assaulted or molested in the last six months.¹⁰
- The illicit global drug trade is valued at over US\$300 billion a year. If it were a country, its gross national product would be listed as 21st in the world.¹¹
- Street children are 60% more likely to use drugs than non-street children.¹²

¹ International Narcotics Control Board, 2013 Report, http://www.incb.org/documents/Publications/AnnualReports/AR2013/English/AR_2013_E.pdf

² WHO Lexicon, http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/terminology/who_lexicon/en/&MentorFoundation,http://www.mentorfoundation.org/uploads/Lessons_Learned_in_Drug_Prevention.pdf

³ Child Rights Information Network, Children's Rights and Drug Use: http://www.crin.org/docs/Childrens_rights_and_drug_use.pdf

⁴ National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc., Alcohol, Drugs and Crime, <http://www.ncadd.org/index.php/for-youth/drugs-and-crime/230-alcohol-drugs-and-crime>

(Additional references overleaf)

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Campaign Theme 15: **Addiction and Substance Abuse** (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- UNODC Report of the Secretary General – The Alarming Upward Trend of Child Addiction and the Necessity of Taking Serious Actions on this Regard by the Governments of the World
<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/030/35/PDF/G1603035.pdf?OpenElement>
- The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs
http://www.incb.org/documents/NarcoticDrugs/Yellow_List/52ndEdition/Yellow_List_52nd_edition_EN.pdf
- UNODC: International Standards on Drug Use Prevention
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/prevention/prevention-standards.html>
- Mentor International Prevention Hub for Prevention of Substance Abuse
<http://preventionhub.org/en>
- Child Rights Information Network, Children's Rights and Drug Use
http://www.crin.org/docs/Childrens_rights_and_drug_use.pdf
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA): Prevention Principles
<http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/preventing-drug-abuse-among-children-adolescents/prevention-principles>
- EMCDDA: European Drug Prevention Quality Standards
<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals/prevention-standards>



What Youth Can Do

- **Visit** and **organize** the Mentor programs for classmates suffering from addiction and substance abuse <http://preventionhub.org/en>
- **Set** a good example for younger children
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

Ideas for Action

- **Join** Mentor International's Prevention Hub to access the latest research and tools for substance abuse prevention amongst children and youth
- **Create** a platform to publicly highlight innovative and effective drug and substance abuse prevention programs for children and youth
- **Involve** children and youth in advocating for their own needs with regard to substance abuse prevention (interactive theater, art projects, child-friendly media, opportunities to address needs to government representatives, etc.)
- **Learn and integrate** parenting techniques to help prevent substance abuse of your children
- **Engage** with local schools, youth groups and community-development organizations
- **Integrate** substance abuse prevention and treatment into a national strategy for the healthy development of children and youth
- **Develop** national standards for schools, employers and healthcare professionals to implement substance abuse prevention and education policies into their programming
- **Lobby** local authorities to ensure the youth voice is heard, and use social media, TV, and press to inform adults about how drugs and substance abuse affect children and youth
- **Ensure** that juvenile justice for substance abuse upholds the rights of the child

Additional references (cont'd. from pg. 48)

- ⁵ EURAD, Psychoactive Substances: A Guide for Policy Makers
<http://www.eurad.net/filestore/PDF/FinalDocument.pdf>
- ⁶ UNODC, World Drug Report,
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/secured/wdr/wdr2013/World_Drug_Report_2013.pdf
- ⁷ WHO, Substance Abuse Facts & Figures
http://www.who.int/entity/substance_abuse/facts/en/
- ⁸ WHO Atlas on Substance Abuse,
http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/activities/msba
- ⁹ WHO, Interpersonal Violence and Illicit Drugs,
http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/interpersonal_violence_and_illicit_drug_use.pdf
- ¹⁰ UNODC, Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,
<http://www.unodc.org/documents/hlr/V0984963-English.pdf>
- ¹¹ UNODC, Youth Initiative Discussion Guide,
http://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/youth_initiative_discussion_guide_E.pdf
- ¹² Medical Daily "Drug Use Among Homeless Children Up To 92% In Some Countries, Most Using Inhalants", <http://www.medicaldaily.com/drug-use-among-homeless-children-92-some-countries-most-using-inhalants-247612>

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Campaign Theme 16: Malnutrition, 2016 Main Theme (7 pages)

Introduction

This year, the WWSF 19 Days Campaign is focusing on the theme of malnutrition, a fundamental human right, which remains a serious concern in many countries worldwide. The underlying cause of child malnutrition is poverty, as well as inadequate access to food and water, damaging economic systems, conflict, political instability, and inadequate healthcare.¹ Natural disasters and extreme weather conditions such as flooding, droughts, storms, and earthquakes create obstacles to good nutritional access.² A more recent known cause of malnutrition is climate change, which is detrimental to crops.

Included below are the Sustainable Development Goals that are related to the 2016 main theme of malnutrition.

Sustainable Development Agenda for 2030

Goal 1, Target 1

“By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day”

Target 2

“By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions”

Goal 2, Target 1

“By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round”

Target 2

“By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons”

Goal 3, Target 2

“By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births”

Goal 6, Target 1

“By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all”

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”



¹ <http://www.worldhunger.org/articles/Learn/world%20hunger%20facts%202002.htm>

² <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/109/78/PDF/G1310978.pdf?OpenElement>

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Campaign Theme 16: Malnutrition, Main Theme 2016 (cont'd.)

Introduction cont'd.

The right to food is protected under international humanitarian law. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Art. 25) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Art. 11) ensure that the right to food is a human right. However, in much of the world, hunger and malnutrition are not being treated as a human rights issue. Data shows that there is enough food produced annually to feed the entire global population, yet millions of people still go to bed hungry each night. In fact, the UN Right to Food published a report that indicated that global levels of hunger continue to rise, as there is almost no progress being made in reducing hunger.¹



Malnutrition is not just defined as a lack of food, but also a deficiency of key vitamins and minerals that help develop physical and mental capabilities. The most common micronutrient deficiency is iron, which is critical for cognitive, motor, and socio-emotional growth. Iron deficiencies can lead to learning disabilities and an increased risk of infection. The absence of iodine in one's diet, another important nutrient, is believed to be the largest cause of preventable mental retardation. Zinc is also significant in that it affects brain development and one's metabolism. A lack of these key vitamins and minerals can be detrimental to a child's health and future.²

Studies show that decreased malnutrition leads to higher school completion rates, which in turn leads to better learning outcomes and ultimately, higher wages. Providing nutritious food at school is an effective way to improve literacy rates and help children break out of this cycle of poverty.³ In addition, a child whose mother can read is 50% more likely to survive past the age of 5 years. Furthermore, 171 million people could be lifted out of poverty if all students in low-income countries acquired basic reading skills.⁴

For the 19 Days Campaign 2016, we invite you to examine the ways that child malnutrition manifests itself in the community and to design prevention measures to address this challenge in collaboration with your network and partners. Recognizing that malnutrition is a multi-faceted and complex issue, we would like to stress that the facts listed below are intended to provide you with accessible and condensed information to empower you to take action.



Please note that although malnutrition is the 2016 Main Theme, you are of course free to focus on the topic(s) of your choice during the 19 Days Campaign 1-19 November.



¹ <http://www.righttofood.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/ECN.4200644.pdf>

² http://www.secondharvest.org/learn_about_hunger/fact_sheet/child_hunger_facts.html

³ Levinson, James; Basset, Lucy. Malnutrition is Still a Major Contributor to Child Deaths, 2007, p. 3-4

⁴ <http://beijing20.unwomen.org/en/infographic/girl-child>

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Campaign Theme 16: Malnutrition, Main Theme 2016 (cont'd.)

Definitions

- **Hunger**

World hunger is classified as the want or scarcity of food in a country.¹ Hunger is also referred to as malnutrition, including **under-nutrition** and **over-nutrition**.

- **Malnutrition**

Malnutrition not only refers to an inadequate amount of food, but also of iron, vitamin A, iodine, and zinc deficiencies, which are key nutrients for physical and mental growth and development.²

- **Under-nutrition**

There are three forms of under-nutrition: **underweight**, **stunting**, and **wasting**. Being underweight, or having a low weight for a child's age, can imply both stunting and wasting. Stunting refers to having a low height for a given age, and it indicates long-term malnutrition. Wasting implies a low weight for a given height, and it suggests a significant recent or current weight loss, often from severe disease or emergency conditions.³



- **Over-nutrition**

Over-nutrition is the opposite phenomenon that denotes **overweight** and **obesity**, both of which refer to excess weight relative to a given height. There has been a recent worldwide increase of over-nutrition due to an augmented intake of fats and processed carbs and reduced physical activity.⁴

Selected Facts and Figures

- It is estimated that around 3 million children die each year due to undernutrition.⁵
- Under-nutrition, mostly mild or moderate, is a contributing factor for 56% of all child deaths.⁶
- In low or moderate income countries, 30% (182 million) children are stunted or underweight.⁷
- Worldwide, 1 out of 4 children under 5 years old, or 165 million children, are stunted.⁸
- 41 million children worldwide are overweight, which is 10 million more than 20 years ago.⁹
- By 2050 hunger and child malnutrition could increase by up to 20 percent as a result of climate-related disasters.¹⁰
- 80% of the world's under-nourished children live in only 20 countries, primarily in Asia and Africa.¹¹
- The World Health Organization estimates that at least 1.5 million infant deaths could be avoided each year if all babies are breastfed.¹²
- Malnourished children are 19% less likely to be able to read by age 8 compared to their nourished peers.¹³

¹ <http://www.worldhunger.org/articles/Learn/world%20hunger%20facts%202002.htm>

² World Food Programme

³ Levinson, James; Basset, Lucy. Malnutrition is Still a Major Contributor to Child Deaths, 2007, p. 1-2

⁴ Idem.

⁵ <http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/>

⁶ Levinson, James; Basset, Lucy. Malnutrition is Still a Major Contributor to Child Deaths, 2007, p. 3

⁷ Idem.

⁸ <https://www.wfp.org/hunger/stats>

⁹ http://data.unicef.org/corecode/uploads/document6/uploaded_pdfs/corecode/JME-2015-edition-Sept-2015_203.pdf

¹⁰ <http://www.wfp.org/stories/8-facts-disasters-hunger-and-nutrition>

¹¹ Kahn, Michael. Under-Nutrition Behind Third of Child Deaths: Studies, 2008, p. 3

¹² Breastfeeding is Environmentally Friendly, p. 1

¹³ http://www.secondharvest.org/learn_about_hunger/fact_sheet/child_hunger_facts.html

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Campaign Theme 16: Malnutrition, Main Theme 2016 (cont'd.)

Legislation

Zero Hunger Challenge – Global call to action by the UN Secretary General – 25 September 2012 is a challenge that calls on all stakeholders to work together to achieve zero stunting, good nutrition, access for all to adequate food at all times, and sustainable and resilient food systems. The challenge, supported by Sustainable Development Goal 2, is to alleviate hunger by 2030 by tackling food insecurity and malnutrition while simultaneously promoting sustainable agriculture and food systems.¹



The UN General Assembly Resolution 50/109 on the World Food Summit – 20 December 1995 reaffirms the inalienable human right to be free from hunger and malnutrition and “invites the international community to make contributions on a voluntary basis to the special trust fund established by the Food and Agriculture Organization.”²

International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights – 3 January 1976 calls on states to recognize the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger by taking the following measures:

- (a) “Improving methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources
- (b) Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.”³

Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition – 16 November 1974 declares that “every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop fully and maintain their physical and mental faculties.”⁴

Laws, resolutions, protocols, and policies on children’s rights for protection against malnutrition exist, and we outline below selected human rights instruments linked to malnutrition and hunger. For additional resources, see Resources, pgs. 85-86.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights – 10 December 1948 is the origin of the human right to food. The document claims that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”⁵

Risk Factors

It is important to take action in the first 1,000 days of a child’s life, from pregnancy until the age of 2. After the first two years of a child’s life, under-nutrition will cause irreversible damage for future development.⁶ One example that data suggests is that stunting is associated with impaired brain development. There is also a correlation between stunting and reduced school attendance and performance.⁷

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger/challenge.shtml>

² <http://www.fao.org/wfs/resource/english/ungarese.htm>

³ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>

⁴ Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I

⁵ http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf

⁶ Kahn, Michael. Under-Nutrition Behind Third of Child Deaths: Studies, 2008. p. 2

⁷ Key Facts and Figures on Nutrition, 2013, p. 1

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Campaign Theme 16: Malnutrition, Main Theme 2016 (cont'd.)

Consequences

There are multiple long-term effects that exist for children suffering from malnutrition. For one, malnourished children are more likely to have low self-esteem, low self-confidence, and lowered career aspirations. Scientific evidence also suggests that children who grow up hungry are less likely to be well educated and therefore are less likely to become productive citizens and more likely to be poor as adults.¹ Additional research has shown that malnutrition affects children's chances of being in the correct grade for their age, because their brains lacked vital nutrients when developing.² Since the children fall behind in school and are unable to learn, their potential lifetime earnings decrease by an estimated 20%.

An additional consequence is that obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and heart disease, are becoming more widespread, which leads to reduced productivity and increased health care costs.³ Malnutrition also increases one's susceptibility to disease. Malnutrition does not just affect individuals—research proves that people who were malnourished as children are at a higher risk to falling ill to diseases which can affect national economies through an increase of healthcare costs.⁴ Another effect of malnutrition is malnourished mothers are more likely to experience low birth rates, birth defects, and other poor pregnancy outcomes, which influence a child's survival and development.⁵

In addition to physical effects, malnutrition also encourages many children to become involved with forced labor to feed themselves and their families. One example of this is the 250,000 children who are enlisted in armed groups as a result of hunger, malnutrition, and food insecurity. Hunger also forces tens of thousands of people to flee from their own countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, but those who survive the journey are often deported back because there is no legal protection for "refugees from hunger."⁶



¹ http://www.secondharvest.org/learn_about_hunger/fact_sheet/child_hunger_facts.html

² http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Food_for_Thought_UK.pdf

³ Levinson, James; Basset, Lucy. Malnutrition is Still a Major Contributor to Child Deaths, 2007, p. 3

⁴ http://www.secondharvest.org/learn_about_hunger/fact_sheet/child_hunger_facts.html

⁵ Idem.

⁶ UN Right to Food, 2006.

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Ideas to Organize for Action

The following information is intended to provide some examples of ideas for action to eradicate malnutrition. Anti-hunger initiatives, campaigns, and programs exist in many countries and we invite you to familiarize yourself with local and national initiatives for additional ideas and support. For more information, see Resources, pgs. 83-84.

What NGOs and Individuals Can Do (Selected Examples)

- **Promote** the use of breastfeeding (unless a mother is HIV infected), especially since breast milk protects babies from illness and ensures healthy physical and psychological development
- **Monitor** children's growth by regularly weighing a child to identify growth faltering before it becomes a serious issue
- **Encourage** pregnant mothers to increase their food and nutrient intake
- **Uphold** the importance of maternal nutrition before and during pregnancy to prevent low birth weight
- **Build** partnerships to join the existing global community Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and lobby your country to commit to the initiative
- Promote sustainable food production and consumption, as well as good hygiene practices and access to drinking water

What Youth Can Do (Selected Examples)

- **Organize** awareness raising and/or fundraising activities on eliminating malnutrition
- **Exercise** through games and sports
- **Eat** foods that are lower in fat, sugar, and salt
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

What Schools Can Do (Selected Examples)

- **Promote** physical activity
- **Expand** education, particularly to women
- **Offer** a nutritious meal at school to improve attendance and literacy rates and help poor children break out of poverty
- **Introduce** diet and exercise-related programs in schools to discourage over-nutrition
- **Encourage** healthier food choices, such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean meats

Lobby Your Government to

- **Use** the SDGs as a guideline to **make the elimination of hunger a top political priority** and install hunger eradication policies that involve public and private investments
- **Increase** food labeling
- **Recognize** the right to food as a human right
- **Promote** rural development, including social protection for the most vulnerable
- **Expand** universal salt iodization
- **Improve** meal programs at schools and monitor food purchase options
- **Devote** funding to nutrition programs
- **Provide** food supplements in schools and nutrients in the form of sprinkles
- **Create** positive incentives such as intercity cholesterol-cutting competitions or subsidized physical activities
- **Address** micronutrient deficiencies in mothers and children under five
- **Offer** nutrition counseling, especially in areas with high rates of HIV or malaria
- **Promote** the application of technology to enhance the micronutrient content of food crops and raise agricultural productivity
- **Develop** food stamp programs to encourage better nutrition

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Campaign Theme 16: **Malnutrition**, Main Theme 2016 (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014 <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2014/en/>
- FAO – Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, 2004 <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/y7937e/y7937e00.pdf>
- World Food Programme – Hunger <http://www.wfp.org/hunger>
- Action Against Hunger <http://www.actionagainsthunger.org>
- UNICEF, Improving Child Nutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress, 2013 http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_68661.html
- Free e-learning course on infant and young child feeding, Cornell University & UNICEF <http://nutritionworks.cornell.edu/UNICEF/about/>
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>
- The Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 12 –The right to adequate food, 1999 http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2fC.12%2f1999%2f5&Lang=en
- Zero Hunger Challenge – global call to action by the UN Secretary General <http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger/aboutus.shtml#&panel1-3&panel2-3>
- A Life Free From Hunger: Tackling Child Malnutrition, Save the Children http://thousanddays.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/A_Life_Free_From_Hunger_EOlowres-Africa-b1.pdf
- UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Food/Pages/FoodIndex.aspx>



Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

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Campaign Theme 17: Dangers of ICTs

Introduction

Definition: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) refers to the use and transmission of information. ICT encompasses computers, the Internet, mobile phones, television, radio, satellite systems, etc. ICTs are also tools for children's empowerment and participation but at the same time they may present a risk to children's safety and well-being. In many corners of the world, children and youth today grow up with ICTs as an integral part of their life, accentuating the need to teach children how to use ICTs and to protect them from the risks they are exposed to.

The Internet and ICTs heighten the potential impact of existing forms of violence, abuse and exploitation in, among others, the following ways:

- Children's exposure to disturbing or potentially **harmful content** on websites, online forums and blogs
- **Sale and sexual exploitation of children**, which is committed or facilitated through new technologies
- Proliferation of **child sexual abuse images** and materials and with this, increased levels of harm for the victims and increased levels of profits for criminal enterprises
- Development of virtual networks of individuals whose principal interest lies in child sexual abuse or **child trafficking** and other forms of exploitation
- Inappropriate contact with children and **'grooming'** by unknown adult(s)
- **Cyberbullying**, by means of email, online chat services, personal web pages, text messages and other forms of electronic content
- Exposure to **violent video games** is linked to delinquency, fighting at school and during their free time as well as violent criminal behavior
- Online pressure to make purchases or pay for services
- **Overuse** of ICTs and Internet 'addiction'
- **Generating** and **broadcasting** of sexual content involving children
- Children's own **involvement in cybercrime** and online scams¹

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 16, Target 2

"End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children"

Target 10

"Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements"



Selected Facts and Figures

- By 2013, the number of Internet users worldwide was estimated to 2.8 billion, which equals 40% of the world's population. On a regional level, data shows the following percentage of the population having access to Internet: Europe 70%, North America 85%, Africa 21%, Asia 32%.
- It is estimated that only 10% of children's viewing is spent watching children's television, the other 90% is spent watching programs designed for adults.²
- In 2013, a 14% increase was observed in the number of complaints concerning illegal online content handled globally, with a 47% increase in the number of confirmed reports of child sexual abuse material.³
- ICTs are increasingly the means children choose to seek advice from child helplines, approach a children's ombuds, report incidents of violence, ask for help and assistance, or promote child rights advocacy through websites, blogs and social networks.⁴
- Violent video games can cause some children to have more aggressive thoughts, feelings and behaviors and decrease empathetic positive behavior with peers.

¹ Office of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children: Releasing children's potential and minimizing risks - ICTs, the Internet and Violence against Children, 2014

² WWSF, Prevention is Key! Guide for NGO and citizen action

³ Annual Report to the Human Rights Council of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, 2014, A/HRC/28/55 http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/a-hrc-28-55_1216

⁴ Idem.

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Campaign Theme 17: Dangers of ICTs (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- **SDGs**
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Office of the UN SRSG on VAC, Releasing children's potential and minimizing risks - ICTs, the Internet and Violence against Children, 2014
http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/_1149
- Annual Report to the Human Rights Council of the SRSG VAC 2014, A/HRC/28/55
http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/a-hrc-28-55_1216
- Report to the Human Rights Council of the SR on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2014, A/HRC/28/56
http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/A.HRC.28.56_en.pdf
- Global Alliance against child sexual abuse online
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index_en.htm
- Virtual Global Taskforce – reporting online sexual abuse
<http://www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com/what-we-do/>
- ITU & UNICEF, Guidelines for Industry on Child Online Protection
http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Documents/bD_Broch_INDUSTRY_0909.pdf
- ITU Guidelines for Parents, Guardians and Educators on Child Online Protection, 2011
http://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-s/opb/gen/S-GEN-COP.EDUC-2012-PDF-E.pdf
- ECPAT International – Resources on preventing exploitation of children through the Internet and ICTs
http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/EI_publications.asp
- INHOPE – International Association of Internet Hotlines
<http://www.inhope.org/gns/home.aspx>
- For more information, see Resources, pgs. 84-85



Ideas for Action

- **Lobby** your government to evaluate and control media content for age appropriate use
- **Promote** filtering technologies to prevent child abuse content online from being accessed
- **Teach your children** about basic internet safety, including never sharing your password or address, never arranging to meet someone without telling a parent, how to report hateful content, etc.
- **Raise awareness** of the risks associated with ICTs among children, their parents and caregivers
- **Encourage** the development of effective policy responses, appropriate monitoring tools, counseling and complaint mechanisms
- **Promote** training of law enforcement officials, teachers, child protection officers and other professionals working with children
- **Involve and empower** children and youth through the use of new technologies and social media, encouraging them to share ideas and knowledge of exploitative behaviors and ways to stop them, and to report suspicious behavior
http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/A.HRC.28.56_en.pdf
- **Support** recovery for children who have been exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation
http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/_1149
- **Highlight** the role of the corporate sector to introduce measures to enhance online safety
http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Documents/bD_Broch_INDUSTRY_0909.pdf & <http://www.unicef.org/csr/215.htm>
- **Ensure** helplines exist in your country
<http://www.childhelplineinternational.org>
- **Establish** hotlines to allow the reporting of exploitative practices, such as the INHOPE network.
<http://www.inhope.org/gns/home.aspx>

What Youth Can Do

- **Celebrate** Safer Internet Day, 10 February, with awareness raising activities; [Join YouthEngage.com](http://JoinYouthEngage.com)
- **Ask** your parents about how to use the internet safely

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Campaign Theme 18: Abduction

Introduction

Definition: Abduction (or kidnapping) is the taking away or transportation of a person against that person's will, generally by force, and usually to hold the person in false imprisonment.

Child abduction can take various forms:

- abduction by strangers or people outside the family, for criminal purposes (ransom, rape, torture, murder, etc.)
- abduction by strangers wishing to rear the child as their own (mostly the case of persons with psychological problems)
- abduction by a family member or relative, usually parents (assisted or not by accomplices)

Article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) calls on State Parties to "ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will." In many countries, child abduction rings are in operation, and children are abducted to be sold into forced labor or forced begging, to be recruited into armed forces or drug smuggling gangs, to be sold into illegal adoption, to be trafficked for sexual exploitation, or to be forced into marriage.

Non-parental abduction can occur when children are abandoned because their families cannot care for them, when children run away from home from an unstable environment or child abuse, or when lost from their parents such as during travel, natural disasters, or displacement from conflict.

Yet, in most cases children are abducted by close relatives. International parental child abduction occurs when a parent (or legal guardian) takes his/her child(ren) to a country other than their country of residence, without prior permission from the other parent. This definition also applies to international cases in which pre-arranged child custody visits are not respected.¹ In order to assist in the resolution of abduction cases in a swift and consistent manner, legal and social systems must be improved.

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 5, Target 2

"Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation"

Goal 16, Target 2

"End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children"



Selected Facts and Figures

- It is estimated that at least 8 million children worldwide go missing each year.²
- In the US during 2012 alone, law enforcement entered 797,400 children as missing into the FBI's National Crime Information Center database, some of which were temporarily missing and some of which were abducted.³
- In India, a child goes missing every 8 minutes, according to data from the National Crime Records Bureau. In 2011, almost 60,000 children were reported missing from a total of 28 states.⁴
- 250,000 children are reported missing every year in the European Union, 1 child every 2 minutes.⁵
- In Europe, only 2-5% of missing children cases reported involve third party criminal abductions.⁶
- Boko Haram (Nigeria) has used 105+ abducted women and girls in suicide attacks since June 2014.⁷

¹ <http://www.childfocus.be/fr/parents/disparition/enlevements-parentaux-internationaux>

² http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=4050

³ http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/vc_majorthefts/cac/non-family-abductions

⁴ <http://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2012/10/16/indias-missing-children-by-the-numbers/>

⁵ <http://missingchildreneurope.eu/figures>

⁶ Idem.

⁷ <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/08/world/africa/boko-haram-suicide-bombers.html>

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Campaign Theme 18: **Abduction** (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- SDGs
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 9
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>
- Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction
<http://www.hcch.net/upload/conventions/txt28en.pdf>
- Hague Convention Guide to Good Practice
http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=publications.listing&sub=4
- Child Abduction Section of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction
http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=text.display&tid=21
- Child Focus (Foundation for Missing and Sexually Exploited Children) <http://www.childfocus.be/fr>
- Missing Children Europe
<http://www.missingchildreneurope.eu/>
- Missing Children in the European Union: Mapping, data collection and statistics, European Commission http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/missing_children_study_2013_en.pdf
- International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC) – reports on good practices
http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PagelId=4348#Abduction
- ICMEC YouTube Channel for finding missing children
<https://www.youtube.com/user/DontYouForgetAboutMe>
- Global Missing Children's Network
http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PagelId=3065
- ICARE Foundation <http://www.stopchildabduction.org>
- For more information, see Resources, pgs. 85-86

What Youth Can Do

- **Mark** the International Missing Children Day, 25 May, with public events, activities and projects aiming at raising awareness among your communities and authorities
- **Never go** anywhere with someone you and your parents do not know and trust
- **Join** YouthEngage.com

Ideas for Action

- **Set up and/or support** family mediation systems helping adults to peacefully resolve conflicts related to divorce, child custody. For example, create spaces allowing people to share their concerns in the presence of a third party
- **Share** the Hague Convention *Guide to Good Practice* with local and national policy makers
http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=publications.listing&sub=4
- **Use** the Hague Convention *Guide to Good Practice Part III: Prevention Measures* to inform the basis for the creation of a child abduction prevention plan and strategy
http://www.hcch.net/upload/abdguideliii_e.pdf
- **Create** school programs to sensitize children, youth, parents and teachers on issues related to the prevention of abduction. Such issues may include the risks of the Internet, sexual abuse, and the protection of vulnerable groups
- **Organize** communication campaigns (TV, radio, websites, and social media) on the importance of reporting missing children in a timely manner, and where to do so. Also include care institutions, social workers and other professionals
http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/missing_children_study_2013_en.pdf
- **Circulate** the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the other international or regional treaties protecting the right of children to live with their families
- **Contribute** to the diffusion of emergency helplines among children as well as adults
- **Join** the global child abduction prevention leaders in support of implementing the "International Travel Child Consent Form".
http://www.stopchildabduction.org/Child_Travel_Consent_Form.html

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Campaign Theme 19: Juvenile Justice & Juvenile Death Penalty

Introduction

Today is the last day of the Campaign. We also commemorate the **World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse**, which WWSF launched in 2000.

More can be done to promote the prevention of violence against children in the juvenile justice system, such as strategies that provide an alternative to detention and custodial sentences for children.¹

Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

Goal 16, Target 1

“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

Target 2

“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”

Target 3

“Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all”



Article 37 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) explicitly binds State Parties to “ensure that no child should be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offenses committed by persons below 18 years of age.”

Article 40, see pg. 9. **Article 40 (3)** encourages States to establish laws, procedures, authorities and institutions to be applied specifically to **children in conflict with the law**.

A separate justice system for juveniles is motivated by children’s vulnerability and specific needs that cannot be compared to adults needs, such as their physical and psychological development, and their emotional and educational needs. This entails having additional procedural safeguards, using deprivation of liberty as a measure of last resort, diversion and alternative measures.²

The concept of restorative justice is a central theme of juvenile justice, which aims to restore the harm caused by an offense rather than punishing the crime. Some of the benefits for children include taking responsibility and changing behavior; feeling respected and being heard during the restorative justice process; avoiding the harmful effects of deprivation of liberty; and

freedom from stigma.³

The use of the death penalty for crimes committed by juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years is prohibited under international human rights law, as outlined in multiple international and regional instruments.

Selected Facts and Figures

- It is estimated that at least 1 million children are deprived of their liberty worldwide.⁴
- The majority of detained children are awaiting trial, and a large proportion of these children are held for minor offences and are first-time offenders.⁵
- Children can be sentenced to life imprisonment in 73 countries around the world.⁶
- Unqualified and poorly trained and remunerated staff are recognized as a key factor linked to violence within institutions.⁷
- In the last five years, only Iran, Yemen, Saudi-Arabia and Sudan, as well as Hamas authorities in Gaza have been known to execute juvenile offenders.⁸

¹ Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children, Promoting Restorative Justice, 2013, pp. 42-43.

² Idem.

³ Idem.

⁴ Prevention of and Responses to violence against children within the Juvenile Justice System, 2012

⁵ Idem.

⁶ https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/life_imprisonment_children_global.pdf

⁷ Prevention of and Responses to violence against children within the Juvenile Justice System, 2012

⁸ <http://www.hrw.org/news/2015/02/10/iran-halt-execution-child-offender>

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Campaign Theme 19: **Juvenile Justice & Juvenile Death Penalty** (cont'd.)

Useful Resources

- **SDGs**
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- **Report of the Secretary General – Enforcing the Rights of Children in the Juvenile Justice System**
<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/029/20/PDF/G1602920.pdf?OpenElement>
- **The Convention of the Rights of the Child**
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>
- **The Committee of the Rights of the Child, General Comment no. 10 (2007) – Children's Rights in Juvenile Justice**
http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f10&Lang=en
- **SRSg on Violence Against Children, Promoting Restorative Justice, 2013**
http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/srsgvac_restorative_justice_for_children_report.pdf
- **UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/194 - United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 2014**
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/54cf56124.html>
- **2014 World Congress on Juvenile Justice**
<http://jj2015.ch/en>
- **ECOSOC Resolution 2004/27, Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime**
<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2004/resolution%202004-27.pdf>

*"Guided by the child's dignity and best interests, based on dialogue, negotiation and problem solving, restorative justice moves away from retributive and punitive approaches and focuses on reparation and children's reintegration."
- SRSg on violence against children*



Ideas for Action

- **Support** the Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty <http://www.childrendeprivedofliberty.info>
- **Promote** legislation that includes legal safeguards to protect the child's best interests; the child's right to freedom from violence and discrimination; to free and safe participation in proceedings, and to legal and other relevant assistance
- **Emphasize** the necessity to improve prevention of offenses and contribute to the creation of structures, tools and projects helping children to discover and use their potential in areas other than criminal activity
- **Lobby** your government to install alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, in legislation and in practice
- **Promote** training of actors in the juvenile justice system on legislation and guidelines, children's rights, and child development. The actors concerned include the police, prosecutors, the judiciary, probation officers, lawyers, social workers, facilitators and mediators
- **Promote** efficient coordination between all justice actors (the police, social welfare, schools, NGOs, local mediators and community volunteers)
- **Encourage** informal justice systems, mechanisms such as religious authorities, traditional leaders, customary courts, tribal/clan social structures and community forums to align traditional conflict resolution practices with child-sensitive justice
http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/story/2015-01-28_1219
- **Join** the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty and participate in their activities at local, national and international levels
<http://www.worldcoalition.org/>

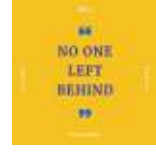
What Youth Can Do

- **Mark** the World Day Against the Death Penalty, 10 October with activities, events, projects, etc.
- **Organize** awareness raising activities to enhance understanding of restorative justice and promote child-friendly attitudes among justice professionals and service providers
- **Join** YouthEngage.com. **Celebrate** the World Day for prevention of Child Abuse – 19 November!



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Additional Ideas for Action—What Young People Can Do



We appeal to all Coalition Member Organizations registering their activities this year, to consider involving young people in your events and empower them to become champions for change in your communities by helping to create a world free of violence against children and youth.

Please mention youth participation in your online registrations of activities and also in your annual activity reports. Below find selected ideas for young people to get involved and become leaders in transforming our world and reaching the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Peace.

- **Organize** and **participate** in activities such as discussion forums, demonstrations, signing petitions, workshops and volunteer at local youth organizations
- **Request** that your school offers prevention of child/youth abuse programs
- **Engage** in debates about how to prevent bullying and other forms of child violence
- **Learn** how to identify bullying and how to effectively stop it
- **Get** involved to make school safer and create initiatives such as poster contests against violence
- **Always include** others in sports and games regardless of their gender, size, handicap, etc.
- **Speak** up if you see, hear, or experience something that makes you uncomfortable
- **Set** a good example for younger children and assist them if they are in danger
- **Never go** anywhere with someone you and your parents do not know and trust
- **Learn** safe routes for walking in your neighborhood and know where to seek help
- **Know** where to report an incident
- **Understand** your rights as a child/young adult
- **Settle** arguments with words, not fists or weapons
- **Write** down and share your feelings with friends or adults
- **Understand** that the battlefield is not a place for young people and do not think of war as a game
- **Learn** basic internet safety



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Ideas to plan your activities / events

Choosing an Issue

Once you have **chosen the issue(s)** that interest you, do further research. Consult our list of resources and the WWSF Guide "Prevention is Key" online. Most importantly, before campaigning **ask yourself questions** such as:

- What sparked your interest in the 19 Days Campaign?
- What type of abuse(s) or violence do children in your community usually face?
- What are the laws in your country protecting children against any type of abuse or violence presented in the 19 Days Prevention Kit?
- Is there any other organization in your country or community involved in the 19 Days Campaign? Use this as an opportunity to collaborate in creating action.

There are a number of organizational networks - local, national and international - that are directly or indirectly concerned with each of the 19 abuse issues. It is in collaboration with these networks that you can increase your awareness-raising, mobilization efforts and catalyze social change.

Planning

Once you have made your choices, you can start **planning an activity or an event** on a particular day (or on several days in November). We encourage you to **be creative** and bold in your approach. Your activities can take various forms. You should take this opportunity to build links and reach a maximum number of people. Remember that the object is for you to convey your message within your community. We provide you below with a list of ideas, some of which are from activities organized by WWSF coalition partners over the past 10 years.

1. Raise awareness

- Increase public consciousness and education about the why, what and how about prevention and protection measures concerning abuse and violence
- Download the 19 Days Campaign logo, banner and poster (see below) from the website
- Build links through outreach programs, presentations, conferences, seminars, articles, books, media presentations, plays, marches, social networks, etc.
- Create banners, art, sketches, songs, talks; bring them to be displayed in schools and youth centers
- Prepare TV and radio spots or use the **WWSF TV spot** available online
- Implement safety rules in schools
- Organize information caravans in rural areas
- Translate the **Prevention Kit** into your national language and distribute it (contact WWSF for guidelines)
- Recreate/distribute the **"WWSF Yellow Ribbon Campaign"** to promote prevention



WWSF grants permission to registered coalition members to use the campaign materials, provided you do not modify or remove the name WWSF as the global campaign organizer. Link for downloading: <http://19days.woman.ch>.



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2. E-activism

- Introduce young people from your community/country to the website **www.YouthEngage.com**
- Encourage them to participate in the campaign
- Empower young people to become prevention actors and write a blog

3. Build skills

- Train parents to respect the opinions of their children
- Train children in good prevention measures, make sure they know who to turn to or call in case of problems
- Set up telephone help lines or promote existing ones
- Introduce a 'Code of Ethics' with guidelines for prevention of abuse and violence against children and young people

4. Honor and involve new partners

- Become a candidate for the annual WWSF Prize for Prevention of Child Abuse by submitting your activity report at the end of the 19 Days Campaign from which the laureate organizations will be selected
- Involve the police and local authorities in your activity
- Build a coalition to address a particular type of abuse



5. Fundraise

- Organize a lottery, a show or a gala dinner and transfer the benefits to a local NGO or charity working for prevention, or to help end a particular type of abuse

6. Organize concerts

- Involve famous local singers and artists and encourage them to support your cause
- Invite other groups to join you in publicizing your initiative and make it effective

7. Political activities

- **Lobby your government** to ratify the Optional Protocols, if they have not yet done so and to take all necessary measures for full implementation
- **Hold your Leaders accountable**
 - Encourage young people to hold governments accountable by launching a **"Walk the Talk campaign"** and regularly remind leaders to implement their promises made at numerous UN international conferences and national sessions
 - Organize youth meetings with government members
 - Lobby your government for policy changes
 - Implement new laws and prevention programs at the grass-roots level
 - Learn lobby techniques and distribute information to state- and non-state actors
 - Raise public and media awareness so that others join your initiative or launch a government lobby campaign of their own.





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WWSF Proposal for a '19 Days—Youth Prize'

Reminder: Call for Young Leaders to Stand up and become Champions for Change

In 2016 the WWSF Children-Youth section proposes to registered active coalition members to launch, with its 2016 local/national Call to Action, a nomination process for the 19 Days—Youth Prize, honoring young actors (boys and girls, aged 18-25) for their prevention and protection services of violence against children and young people during the 19 Days of activism campaign 1-19 November.

Notice to active WWSF coalition members: WWSF is pleased to present this idea to increase the number of young change makers who impact their community with their service. We propose that you launch in 2016 a national nomination process to identify youth prevention actors for the establishment of your national 19 Days—Youth Prize to be awarded. To start, we suggest you put in place a national Prize committee to help prepare a program for such awards and select young actors (aged 15 to 24) who organize and lead concrete action in the field of violence prevention and protection of children's rights during the 19 Days of activism campaign 1-19 November, in your country.

We propose the following steps

- a) Register online for the 19 Days of activism campaign and send WWSF a written confirmation of your interest in creating a national 19 Days—Youth Prize. We also propose that you get in touch with other organizations in your country that share your values and interest (min. 3) and create a National Prize committee for the development of the nomination and selection criteria of candidates for the Prize.
- b) Inform your members and partners of your plan and begin to look for committed candidates, eligible for selection as an award winner of your national 19 Days—Youth Prize.
- c) Evaluate the candidates and select one, two or more winners for the first 19 Days—Youth Prize in your country after evaluating their concrete participation in the 19 Days of activism. National awards may be monetary or honorary, according to the decision of your national committee and your own financial means. The desired impact of youth action must demonstrate behavior change, prevention of violence and reduction of abuse in your community and/or country, which should be described in the presentation of your prizewinners.

On 19 November 2016 WWSF is exploring the possibility of honoring one or several of the most exceptional national Youth Prize winners with an international award, which will include a monetary prize (*amount to be determined*) and be presented at a possible award ceremony held at the United Nations in Geneva on 19 November - *World Day for Prevention of violence against children and youth*.

As organizer of the 19 Days of Activism campaign and partner of the 19 Day prize initiative WWSF proposes to include in the description of your national prize program the text "*in partnership with the WWSF- International 19 Days of activism campaign*" to give your national Prize an international dimension and for WWSF to register you as its partner when announcing your national winners to the international press and publicize them on our websites, Facebook and Twitter. The logo of the 19 Days—Youth Prize will be made available to interested and registered partners of the Youth Prize proposal to ensure cohesion and originality of the project, both nationally and internationally.

International convener: WWSF - Women's World Summit Foundation – Children/Youth section, 11 Av. de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland, an international solidarity empowerment network with a mission to help advance women's and children's rights via its annual programs, campaigns, world days and prize awards.

<http://19days.woman.ch> WWSF has consultative status to the United Nations (ECOSOC, UNFPA, DPI).

If you are interested, send us a message to wdpca@wwsf.ch (ref. 19 Days—Youth Prize) together with a brief summary of your interest to participate in this project. WWSF will then remain in contact with you throughout the process. Together we can empower and support young change makers and important actors for the creation of a future without violence in your country and around the world.



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World Days to use for your advocacy work

Mark the WWSF World Day for Prevention of Abuse and Violence Against Children - 19 November on the last day of the campaign with a special event. Download the World Day logo from the 19 Days website (available in English, French, Spanish and German)

Observe and take action on:

- 06 February – International Day of Zero Tolerance of FGM
- 10 February – Safer Internet Day
- 12 February – International Day against the use of Child Soldiers
- 12 April - World Day for Street Children
- 21 May – World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development
- 12 June – World Day to End Child Labor
- 16 June – International Day of the African Child
- 20 June – World Day for Refugees
- 26 June – International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking
- 30 July – World Day against trafficking in Persons
- 12 August – International Youth Day
- 8 September – International Literacy Day
- 21 September – International Day of Peace
- 2 October – International Day of Non-Violence
- 11 October – International Day of the Girl Child
- 18 October – EU-Anti-Trafficking-Day
- 24 October – UN Day
- 1-19 November – 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children and Youth**
- 19 November – World Day for Prevention of Violence Against Children and Youth**
- 20 November – Universal Child Rights Day
- 25 November – International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women
- 1 December – World AIDS Day
- 3 December – International Day of Persons with Disabilities
- 10 December – Human Rights Day
- 12 December – Universal Health Coverage Day
- 20 December – International Human Solidarity Day



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Advertising your event(s)

Once you have planned your activity, you need to advertise it in order to reach a maximum number of people and to run a successful campaign.

How to advertise

Here are some ideas:

- Email your network and ask your contacts to forward your email within their own networks
- Use religious channels or faith-based groups to increase awareness; ask them to pass the message on to their congregations
- Use social networks; remember Facebook or Twitter can enable you to mobilize a large number of people in a short amount of time
- Hand out leaflets, flyers, stickers, etc.
- Hang posters across your neighborhood/city
- Create a You Tube video and broadcast it
- Broadcast your event on the radio or television
- Send out press releases, articles, newsletters

Most importantly, remember to keep your message clear and simple to ensure a greater impact.

Relations with the Media

Learning how to mobilize the media can be a difficult task. Here are some suggestions:

When to contact the Media

Designate one or two people from your organization or group to talk to the media on your behalf. They must express themselves clearly and understand the objectives of your event/activity.

Your spokespersons are only authorized to speak on behalf of your organization/group, not on behalf of WWSF. When they are speaking to the media in their position as spokespersons, they must only express the views and aims of your own "19 Days of Activism Campaign."

From time-to-time, contact journalists to let them know what is happening. Tell them you have heard that in other cities, local papers or radio/TV stations are putting out special reports at the beginning of the 19 Days of Activism.

Organize a press conference

In larger cities, you might set up a press conference for the local media a day or two before your event/activity. Try to involve one or two well-known local representatives in order to give the press conference additional credibility and a higher profile. Make sure that they are familiar with the "19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Abuse and Violence Against Children and Youth."

Contact the local media two or three days beforehand with a press release announcing the press conference or event. Send them a reminder the day before or on the morning of the conference. The best times for press conferences are between 10:00 AM and midday – so that they have time to prepare an item for that evening's news or write-ups for the following day.

Have a moderator to introduce the people on the press panel. Start with brief statements by each person. Then open up the floor for questions for a half-hour or so. Pass around a sign-up sheet so that you can contact the people again.

If possible, please send us copies of press articles related to your activities so that we better understand the local/national impact of your campaign.

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How to answer media questions

Where possible, give very short and concise answers, especially for radio and TV. Talk slowly, especially if someone is taking notes. Sharing how the issue resonates with you on a personal level can have a strong impact on your message. Remember that personal examples are appreciated.

Make sure that if you are talking about someone else, you have his/her permission. When you speak on behalf of the 19 Days of Activism Campaign, avoid giving your personal opinion in order not to modify the essence of the international campaign.

If a journalist asks you about your personal opinion, you can present your ideas by nuancing them. If he/she insists and you are not sure about the answer to a question, be firm and do not answer it. Don't get drawn into arguments. A reporter might use an argument to get you to say things you wouldn't particularly want to say.

There's no harm pausing to compose your thoughts. You do not have to answer a question if you do not want to. Make sure you get in the points you want to make. Avoid sarcasm, irony, or jokes that could be misconstrued if taken out of context.

As your initiatives move forward, a growing grass-roots interest can be expected to attract the attention of media people. Journalists, editors, T.V. and radio commentators will begin to include you in their coverage of various issues. The involvement of the media will provide important, complementary input into raising public awareness and encouraging mobilization.

Fundraising

We also encourage you to raise funds for your local project(s). To do so you can, for example, ask for non-monetary donations, e.g. persuade local newspapers to print free ads and radio and TV stations to run free public-service announcements. You can also organize events such as concerts, gala dinners, art auctions, etc. to raise funds.

Try to keep your own expenses as low as possible. If you need an office or workspace, find a local group to donate space and find businesses or groups to donate furniture and basic office supplies.

Keep track of funds

You must be transparent and vigilant. If you are a sub-committee of an existing organization (school board, a business, etc.), then ensure that it verifies the money you receive and spend, and keeps records of all transactions.

Tips and resources on how to fundraise

- Funds for NGOs, Grants and Resources for Sustainability: <http://www.fundsforngos.org>
- The Foundation Center: <http://fdncenter.org/>
- eHow – How to Fund Raise Effectively for a Nonprofit Organization
http://www.ehow.com/how_15341_fund-raise-effectively.html
- Better-fundraising.ideas.com
<http://www.better-fundraising-ideas.com/>
- About.com – Nonprofit Charitable Organizations
<http://nonprofit.about.com/od/fundraising/u/happydonors.htm>

For your information!

WWSF is also fundraising for the coordination, research, and publishing of the annual Prevention Kits and follow-up to the Call to Action with coalition members. Every donation, no matter the size, will help advance the building of a culture for prevention of violence and to achieve the SDGs by 2030. We thank you in advance for investing in the creation of a world fit for children and youth. We all have a role to play. Account No.: IBAN CH92 0027 9279 C811 2823 0

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Additional Resources (General and Theme-specific)

I) General Resources

UN Sustainable Development Goals

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

Convention on the Rights of the Child

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>

What is the Human Rights Council?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k2YJgfJ1rC4&feature=youtu.be>

What is a Human Rights Treaty Body?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vE0T45t040k&feature=related>

The Global Status Report on Violence Prevention 2014

http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/en/

UN Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender Equality

<http://www.globalgoals.org/global-goals/gender-equality/>

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPACRC.aspx>

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCRC.aspx>

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (OPCP)

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A/RES/66/138&Lang=en

Rules of procedure under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure:

http://ratifyop3crc.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/OPIC_Rules_of_Procedure.pdf

Towards a World Free of Violence: Global Survey on Violence Against Children (2013)

http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/toward_a_world_free_from_violence.pdf

United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence Against Children (2006)

<http://www.unicef.org/violencestudy/reports.html>

United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence Against Children adapted for Children and Young People

<http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/sgsvac-cyp.pdf>

Committee on the Rights of the Child

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx>

Working methods for the participation of children in the reporting process of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/66/2&Lang=en

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children

www.Srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

<http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/index.html>

Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/children/rapporteur/index.htm>

Consultation on Effective Child Sensitive Counseling, Complaint and Reporting Mechanisms

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/ViolenceAgainstChildren/Pages/ConceptNote.aspx>

The Beijing Declaration on South-South Cooperation for Child Rights in the Asia Pacific Region

http://www.unicef.org/media/files/Beijing_Declaration.pdf

The Marrakech Declaration

http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/marrakech_declaration_english.pdf

CRIN – Child Rights Information Network

<http://www.crin.org/>

Report on Political Commitments by Regional Organizations and Institutions

to Prevent and Address Violence Against Children, by SRSG on Violence Against Children, 2012

http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/Political_Commitments_by_Regional_Organizations.pdf

Ratify OP3CRC – International Coalition for the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure <http://www.ratifyop3csrc.org>
Child-friendly section: <http://ratifyop3csrc.org/material/speak-up-for-your-rights/>

South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children
<http://www.saievac.info/>

Statement on Commitment to Eliminate Violence Against Children
<http://www.religionsforpeace.org/node/56>

Global Movement for Children
<http://www.gmfc.org>

The ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights – AICHR
<http://www.aseansec.org/22769.htm>

Child Helpline International (CHI)
<http://www.childhelplineinternational.org/>

West African Youth Forum “Say No to Violence Against Children”
<http://www.plan-childrenmedia.org/spip.php?article1125&vac=1&lang=eng>

United Network of Young Peacebuilders
<http://www.unoy.org/>

Report on the Decade for a Culture of Peace: Final Civil Society Report on the UN International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence for the Children of the World (2001-2010)
http://www.decade-culture-of-peace.org/2010_civil_society_report.pdf

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre
<http://business-humanrights.org/en/business-children>

WWSF - International Clearinghouse Prevention of Child Abuse and Violence Against Children
<http://www.woman.ch/june09/children/3-introduction.php>

WWSF - Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action
http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US

African Charter on Human and People’s Rights
http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/banjul_charter.pdf

African Youth Charter
http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/AFRICAN_YOUTH_CHARTER.pdf

The Addis Abeba Declaration on Ending Discrimination and Violence Against Girls in Africa
<http://au.int/ar/sites/default/files/ACERWC%20-%20Addis%20Ababa%20Declaration%20Discrimination%20and%20Violence%20Girls-%20Eng.pdf>

African Child Policy Forum, The African Report on Violence Against Children, 2014
<http://www.africanchildforum.org/rc1/index.php/component/sobipro/?pid=2&sid=115:the-african-report-on-violence-against-children&Itemid=0>

Organization of American States, The Office of the Rapporteur on the Rights of the Child of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
<http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/children/>

The Inter-American Children’s Institute, specialized organization of American States (OAS) in childhood and adolescence topics
<http://www.iin.oea.org/IIN2011/english/index.shtml>

Child Rights Coalition Asia
<http://childrightscoalitionasia.org/asean-and-child-rights/>

Hanoi Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children (2010),
<http://www.asean.org/news/item/ha-noi-declaration-on-the-enhancement-of-welfare-and-development-of-asean-women-and-children>

Forum Asia - Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development
<http://www.forum-asia.org>

What is the Human Rights Council? (video)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k2YJgfJ1rC4>

II) Specific resources for each of the 19 Days of Activism themes

1) Children Involved in Armed Conflict

Report of the Secretary General – Children and Armed Conflict, 2016
<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/027/72/PDF/G1602772.pdf?OpenElement>

Report of the Secretary General – Prevention of the Use of Children in Armed Conflict

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/036/05/PDF/G1603605.pdf?OpenElement>

Report of the Secretary General – Human Rights of Children in Armed Conflict and Sustainable Development

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/031/61/PDF/G1603161.pdf?OpenElement>

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPACRC.aspx>

The Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols

<https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions>

ICRC - Children in Armed Conflict

<https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/protected-persons/children>

Impact of Armed Conflict on Children, Report by Graça Machel, 1996

http://unicef.org/graca/a51-306_en.pdf

Cape Town Principles and Best Practices, UNICEF and UN NGO Working Group, 1997

[http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/Cape_Town_Principles\(1\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/Cape_Town_Principles(1).pdf)

Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, 2007

<http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/ParisPrinciples310107English.pdf>

Child Soldiers, formerly “Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers”

<http://www.child-soldiers.org/home>

Children & Armed Conflict Mobile Phone Application

<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/children-and-armed-conflict/id561453751?mt=8>

Geneva Call

<http://www.genevacall.org>

Watchlist on children in armed conflict

<http://watchlist.org>

Report of the Secretary General - Children and Armed Conflict, 2014

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/878&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC

International Bureau for Children’s Rights – Children Exposed to Armed Conflict

http://www.ibcr.org/images/contenu/infotheque/fiches_thematiques/enfants_et_conflits_armes.pdf

UNICEF: Children and Armed Conflict

<http://www.unicef.org/search/search.php?q=Child%20combatants&type=Main>

Save the Children, Child friendly version of the UN Security Council Resolution 1612

<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/215739.pdf>

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2016 Call to Action & Prevention Kit **“19 Days of Activism for prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 Nov.”**

Convener: Women's World Summit Foundation / Children-Youth Section

wdpca@wwsf.ch - www.woman.ch - <http://19days.woman.ch>

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11) Child Sex Tourism

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<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/5209.pdf>

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<http://ethics.unwto.org/content/protection-children-tourism>

World Tourism Network on Child Protection

<http://ethics.unwto.org/content/world-tourism-network-child-protection>

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<http://www.wvi.org/asiapacific/childsafetourism>

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<http://www.ibcr.org/fr/publications/exploitation-sexuelle-des-enfants>

WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action

http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US

Child Sex Tourism In Flight Video (video)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xo8qbxUhGfl>

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New WHO Guidelines to Improve Care for Millions Living with FMG

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2016/female-genital-mutilation-guidelines/en/>



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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cpl8pcNbBDC>

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2016 Call to Action & Prevention Kit **"19 Days of Activism for prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 Nov."**

Convener: Women's World Summit Foundation / Children-Youth Section

wdpca@wwsf.ch - www.woman.ch - <http://19days.woman.ch>

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<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/>

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State of the World's Street Children: Research
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/state-of-the-worlds-street-children-research/>

Street Children – UNICEF's Toolkit on Diversion and Alternatives to Detention http://www.unicef.org/tdad/index_56502.html

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<http://www.streetchildafrica.org.uk/prevention.html>

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<http://www.streetinvest.org/>

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- **Francophone Africa:** <http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/a-civil-society-forum-for-francophone-africa-on-promoting-and-protecting-the-rights-of-street-children/>
- **North Africa & Middle East:** <http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/a-civil-society-forum-for-north-africa-and-the-middle-east-on-promoting-and-protecting-the-rights-of-street-children/>
- **East & Southeast Asia:** <http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/a-civil-society-forum-for-east-and-south-east-asia-on-promoting-and-protecting-the-rights-of-street-children-2001/>
- **West Africa:** <http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/a-civil-society-forum-for-anglophone-west-africa-on-promoting-and-protecting-the-rights-of-street-children/>

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<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/crosscutting-priorities/hiv-and-aids/fast-car-travelling-safely-around-the-world/>

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<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/prevention/prevention-standards.html>

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<http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/preventing-drug-abuse-among-children-adolescents/prevention-principles>

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<http://www.fao.org/wfs/resource/english/ungarese.htm>

“Rethink Zero” – The Zero Hunger Challenge (Video)
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Ecpat International – Resources on preventing exploitation of children through the Internet and ICTs
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INHOPE – International Association of Internet Hotlines
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<http://www.enough.org/>

International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children
http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=4347

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Child Online Protection
<http://www.itu.int/osg/csd/cybersecurity/gca/cop/index.html>

Make-IT-Safe
<http://www.make-it-safe.net/>

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http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/EI_publications.asp

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http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/Publications/ICT/ICT%20Research%20in%20LatinAmerica_ENG.pdf

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<http://www.psychology.iastate.edu/faculty/caa/abstracts/2000-2004/04PsyMatters.pdf>

Everyone Knows Your Name - Online Safety Commercial (video)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dT1GvPQG904>

18) Abduction

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/08/world/africa/boko-haram-suicide-bombers.html>

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http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=text.display&tid=21

Hague Convention Guide to Good Practice
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<http://www.missingchildreneurope.eu/>

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http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=4348#Abduction

Global Missing Children's Network
http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=3065

ICMEC YouTube Channel for finding missing children

<https://www.youtube.com/user/DontYouForgetAboutMe>

Missing Children in the European Union: Mapping, data collection and statistics, European Commission
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WWSF 19 Days Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov. 2016

19 Days Activity Report - Guidelines for 2016

In order to learn more about the activities of coalition members, and to share the impact of your prevention work, WWSF kindly asks that each registered, active member organization submit an Activity Report via email to wdpca@wwsf.ch (deadline: 15.01.2017).

WWSF will include a summary of your activities in the 19 Days Global Impact Report 2016 and publish it online together with selected photos, videos, and press releases. These materials may also be shared via other outlets to increase awareness of your innovations.

Reminder: The 19 Days Campaign Activity Report will be the basis for WWSF to select the 2016 Laureate organizations for the Annual Prize for Innovative Prevention measures. To date, 50 coalition organizations have been awarded and honored with the WWSF prize. All Laureate organizations are published on the Internet and receive a certificate and monetary award. Link: <http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/prize-for-prevention>

Please be sure to address the following points in your report

- Name of organization (and acronym), city and country, telephone number, email address, website (if applicable)
- What theme/s you selected (amongst the 19 campaign themes), and the relevance of the chosen theme/s in your community
- What type of activities you organized (i.e. social media campaigns, press conferences, trainings and seminars, awareness-raising sessions, public events, film screenings, etc.)
- Description of activities (max. 1 page)
- What campaign materials were used and disseminated, and how you advertised your events
- The estimated number of people reached by your activities
- Collaboration/participation with other civil society organizations/NGOs, youth clubs, schools, UN agencies, business partners, government officials, media, etc.)
- The impact of your activities in your community and towards preventing violence against children and youth in your target area

Additional information you may wish to send

We thank you in advance for sending to wdpca@wwsf.ch selected event photos, links to and copies of media coverage, event websites and declarations, videos and TV spots produced, and campaign/promotional materials you created for your campaign, which we will share via our network, including Facebook and Twitter depending on our selection criteria.





2015 Coalition Member organization: NIPABA-BREW, School, Ghana

WWSF Children – Youth Section thanks you for your participation in 2016!

19 Days Activism for prevention of child abuse 1-19 November

c/o WWSF-Women's World Summit Foundation - Children-Youth Section
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