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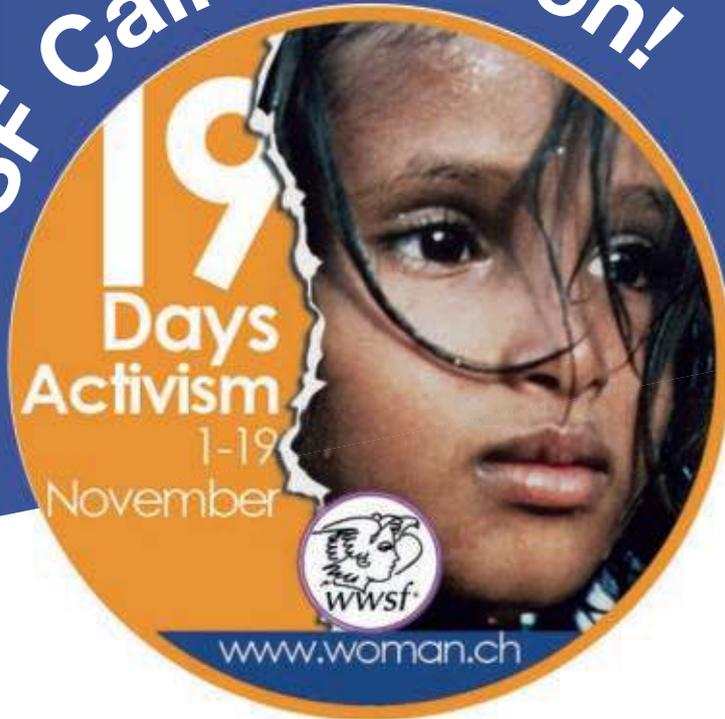
Days of activism for prevention of abuse and violence against children/youth
Jours d'activisme pour la prévention des abus/violence envers enfants/jeunes
Días de activismo para la prevención del abuso/violencia contra los niños/jóvenes
Tage Aktivismus Prävention von Missbrauch/Gewalt gegen Kinder/Jugendliche

1-19 November



Edition 2017

WWSF Call to Action!



Prevention Kit

to end violence against Children/Youth - Agenda 2030

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WWSF, a Swiss Foundation and an International empowerment network for women, children and youth, serves with its annual initiatives, campaigns, world days and prize awards the implementation of women and children's rights and the United Nations Development Agenda.

WWSF has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of The United Nations
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*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 and the UN Development Agenda 2030 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 Nov.
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 SDGs
2017 launch Seventh edition Call to Action-Prevention Kit & main theme "Traditional Practices" + Link to SDGs





Introduction

Message from the WWSF President, 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 and in particular SDG Target 16.2



Dear Partners and Friends

We wish to inform you of the launch of the 7th edition of the WWSF campaign "19 Days of Activism for the prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November", one of our three annual initiatives.

As you can see, we have upgraded the presentation of the Campaign Kit by using an InDesign format to make it more user-friendly and easier to edit statistics, update information, and add new ideas for action...

Before introducing you to our 2017 Campaign Kit and this year's main theme "Harmful traditional practices", we wish to acknowledge the close to 200 organizations that registered their programs and events online in 2016. We are happy about these developments. A Highlight came from the Foundation "Po Drogie", a Polish NGO, which alone mobilized 107 active partners in their country on the World Day for prevention of Child abuse – 19 November and received our Innovation Prize for 2016. Two additional coalition member organizations, the Giving Children Hope Initiative from Uganda and the Navjyoti India Foundation, also received the WWSF innovation award for their programs. The three laureate organizations' work is published in our Global Impact Report (online) and a brief description can be found in the Prevention Kit on Page 70.

As you know we select from your activity reports information and publish it on our website and we thank all those of you who participated and sent a brief report. We are honored to be your advocate for your work and serve you with our annual Call to Action in the form of our Prevention Kits and messages of empowerment before and during the campaign. It will take all our compassion and commitment to turn this world around and make its leaders and citizens responsible for all children to live without abuse and violence. It's High Time to achieve this goal, in the words of Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Violence Against Children.

The post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets challenge us to prepare our advocacy around this Agenda for 2030 and especially hold our leaders to account for robust implementation to realize this Agenda.

On Page 71, you will find an invitation to join the 2 November – World Day for Circles of Compassion, which we wish to renew with you in support of the UN SDG Target 16.2, which states « End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children ». This Day challenges us to double our compassion for the many neglected and abused children around the world that need our continued action to prevent abuse and protect their rights. We therefore invite you, your family and network to consider marking 2 November - World Day for Circles of Compassion, and create a community circle with your family, friends, colleagues and partners to discuss and implement strong prevention of violence measures against children and youth and respect their right to dignity and safety. We all have a role to play and Circles of compassionate members can help speed up the creation of a violence free world. Join the conversation!

With your regular and annual programs and by including young people in your events, we will scale up civil society participation in transforming communities and ultimately the world.

Our motto: Regularly reminding ourselves that our campaigns, prize awards, world days and empowerment programs only make sense if local community partners make use of them and create change in the lives of the abused, realizing that they are the real actors of transformation in their community and nation. Together we shall achieve what no one can do alone!

We thank you in advance for registering your activities this year again on our website and we wish you great success with all your plans for transformative events and activities.

We are grateful for the financial support we received this year to continue our outreach. Last but not least, we thank all our faithful volunteers, university interns and in particular Hayley Arlin, who helped with research and revamping of the Campaign Kit.

We look forward to hearing from you and remain in a spirit of serving humanity.



Elly Pradervand, WWSF Founder / President
United Nations Representative

To register in the campaign: <http://19days.woman.ch> - download the Prevention Kit with 19 themes and ideas for action.



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



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.

Details of all 17 SDGs and targets can be found at <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>.

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



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-equality/>

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

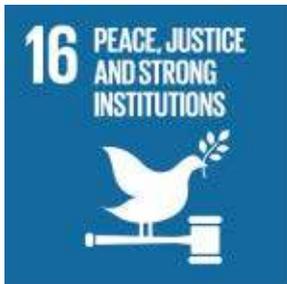
<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/>

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/>



Goal 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children and other relevant Goals and Targets



Our Call to Action focuses primarily on Goal 16, target 2, which aims to address violence against children with impact 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 year.¹



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



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



List of registered active coalition member organizations participating in the 2016 Campaign

AFRICA

- **Angola** – Associação OMUNGA
- **Burundi** – Association pour l'Encadrement des Orphelins et l'Education à la Paix (AEOEP)
- **Cameroon** – Collectif des femmes pour la protection de l'Environnement et de l'Enfant / Community Synergy for Sustainable Development (COSDEV) / Centre d'Accueil et de Volontariat pour Orphelins, Abandonnés et Handicapés du Cameroun (CAVOAH-CAM) / Chantier d'Appui, de Loisirs, de Bricolage des Lapinos (CALBRIL) / Courage2D
- **Congo** – Association Aide aux Femmes et Enfants / Genre et Protection des Victimes des Conflits Armés (GPVCA ASBL) / Coordination pour le Développement de la Femme Rurale (CODEFER)*
- **Ghana** – Youthlife Africa / Light for Children *
- **Kenya** – Village of Hope community based organization / Indigenous resource management organization
- **Malawi** – Youth Net and Conselling (YONECO)
- **Mauritius** – Womens Achievers Association
- **Nigeria** – Prototype Pictures / TCCS INTL / Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF) / Women Action Committee (WAC), Gloriamary Ogomaka
- **Sierra Leone** - Taia Development Program (TDP) / Girls Child Network Sierra Leone / Network Movement for Youth and Children's Welfare
- **Uganda** – Scope Foundation / Candle of Hope Child Foundation / Giving Children Hope /Initiative (DCHI) / Regional Centre of International Development Cooperation (RCIDC)

AMERICAS and CARRIBEAN

- **Argentina** – Salud Activa
- **Canada** – Best Start Resource Centre / EDUPAX
- **Bolivia** – Fundacion Phuskana - Centro Mosoj Runitas
- **Brazil** – Integrated center of Family Support (ICFS)
- **Dominican Republic** – Centro para el Desarrollo y la Interacción Constructiva (CEDIC)
- **Haiti** – Initiative Citoyenne pour les Droits de l'Homme / Centre Nutritif pour les Enfants Démunis de l'Ouest / Eseechildren
- **Mexico** – Fundación Para La Niñez (FUPAN)
- **Puerto Rico** – Nuestra Escuela, Inc.
- **United States** – Child Advocacy Center / Global Partners for Development / the Child Advocacy Center of Rutherford Country, Inc.



ASIA

- **Afghanistan** – Cooperation for Peace and Development (CPD)
- **Bahrain** – Be-Free Program of Bahrain Women Association for Human Development /
- **Bangladesh** – Aid Organization / Social Economic Development Society (SEDS)
- **India** – Peoples Action for People in Need / People's cultural centre (PECUC) / UDISHA, Society for Education, Employment & Sustainable Development / Navjyoti India Foundation / Redemption Research for Health and Educational Development Society (RRHEDS) / Sradhanjali Charitable Trust / PraveenLata Sansthan NGO
- **Nepal** – Rural Women's Network Nepal (RUWON Nepal)
- **Pakistan** – Fundamental Human Rights & rural Development Association (FHRRDA) / Protection And Help of Children Against Abuse and Neglect (PAHCHAAN) / Peaceful & Active Center for Humanity (PEACH) / Strengthening Rights & Equality by Empowering Team (STREET) / Women Social Organization (WSO)
- **Palestine** – Gaza Community Mental Health Program
- **Saudi Arabia** – national Family Safety Program

EUROPE

- **Azerbaijan** – Daycare Center " Ishiqli Ev" for Street Children
- **Belarus** – Ponimanie International NGO



Cont'd. List of registered active coalition member organizations participating in the 2016 Campaign

- **Croatia** – Brave Phone Helpline for Abused and Neglected Child / Ombudsman for children / Center “Tic” Rijeka
- **Cyprus** – Hope for Children, UNCRC Policy Center
- **Germany** – AMYNA e.V.
- **Greece** – The Smile of the Child
- **Lithuania** – Children Support Centre
- **Macedonia** – Centre for Human Rights “AMOS”
- **Poland** – Fundacja Szczęśliwe Jutro
- **Poland** – Fundacja po DRUGIE and its 107 national campaign partners, which include the following partner organisations and groups:

Psychological and Pedagogical Counselling Centre / Youth Educational Centre / Curatorial Center no.3 / “Don’t Exclude me” Foundation / Social Welfare Centre / Youth Educational Centre / Youth Custody Center / EDUSA Foundation / District Family Support Centre of Pope John Paul II / Educational Group / Group of High School of Stanislaw Statszic / Youth Sociotherapy Centre / Administration of the City of Tychy / Nursery, Primary and Middle Schools Complex no. 2 In Tychy / Middle School no. 8 in Tychy / Primary and Middle Schools Complex no. 7 in Tychy / Primary and Middle Schools Complex no. 5 in Tychy / Primary School no. 11 of Maria Curie-Skłodowska / Primary School no. 22 in Tychy / Middle School no. 7 with inclusive classes of Agata Mróz-Olszewska in Tychy / Middle School no. 11 in Tychy / Middle School no. 3 of Pope John Paul II in Tychy /C. K. Norwid High School with inclusive classes in Tychy / „Open Window” Private Primary School with inclusive classes / „Open Window” Private Nursery School with inclusive classes / TITO Foundation / Centre of Saint John XXIII / Sobriety Association / Crisis Intervention Center / Probation Officers „Auxilium” / BuggyGym Group / Psychological and Pedagogical Counselling Centre / Rehabilitation Institutions in Brzeg Dolny / Youth Educational Centre in Czaplonek / Youth Educational Centre II in Jastrów / Youth Custody Center In Grodzisk Wielkopolski / Primary and Middle Schools Complex in Węglińiec / Youth Educational Centre in Bielice / Youth Educational Centre in Antoniewo / Middle School in Złotów / Primary and Middle Schools Complex in Siemiatycze / Mayor of the city Siemiatycze / District Police Headquarters in Siemiatycze / Nursery School no. 1 in Siemiatycze / Nursery School no. 3 in Siemiatycze / Nursery School no. 5 in Siemiatycze / Middle School in Siemiatycze / KEN High School in Siemiatycze / Social Welfare Centre in in Siemiatycze / Youth City Council in Siemiatycze / Middle School no. 1 in Siemiatycze / Group of High School No. 5 of Leszek Kołakowski in Koźuchów / Youth Educational Centre in Czuchów Pieńki / Curatorial Center 1 in Biskupiec / Youth Educational Centre in Kolonia Szczerbacka / Children’s Homes and Youth Centres no. 1,2,3, 4 in Łoniowo / District Family Support Centre in Piotrków Trybunalski / Uniwersity Kochanowski in Piotrków Trybunalski / Social Welfare Centre in Sławoborze / District Family Support Centre in Nowa Sól / Environmental Day – Care Centre and Social Welfare Centre in Polkowice / District Family Support Centre in Kościerzyna / Youth Sociotherapy Centre II in Wrocław / Juvenile Detention Center in Szczecin / Primary and Middle Schools Complex of Stefan Wyszyński in Kadzidło / Youth Educational Centre II in Warszawa / Youth Sociotherapy Centre In Oława / Curatorial Center in Przeworsk / Youth Educational Centre no. 3 in Wrocław / Middle School no.14 in Warszawa / Interdisciplinary Team against domestic Violence In Szczecinek / Youth Educational Centre in Jaworek / Psychological and Pedagogical Counselling Centre in Ostrołęka / Primary School no. 1 in Szczecinek / Youth Custody Center In Poznań / eduKABE Foundation / Youth Custody Center and Juvenile Detention Center In Laskowiec / Primary and Middle Schools Complex of Stefan Wyszyński in Lelis / Primary and Middle Schools Complex Jan III Sobieski In Szczecinek / Social Welfare Centre in Smółdzin / Social Welfare Centre in Wilczyce / Youth Custody Center in Kcynia / Primary School no. 1 of Jan Wyżykowski in Polkowice / Youth Custody Center and Juvenile Detention Center in Falenica / Youth Educational Centre III in Warszawa / Primary School of Mikołaj Kopernik in Łękińsko / Juvenile Detention Center in Chojnice / Probare Foundation / Youth Custody Center In Tarnów / District Police Headquarters In Przeworsk / Youth Custody Center In Nowe / Uniwersity Łódź / Social Welfare Centre in Śrem / Youth Custody Center In Studzieniec / Youth Sociotherapy Centre in Biała / „Happy tomorrow” Foundation / Social Welfare Centre in Platerów / Caritas in Siedlce / District Police Headquarters In in Łosice / Healthcare center in Łosice / Juvenile Detention Center In Dominowo / Youth Custody Center In Jerzmanice Zdrój / Primary and Middle Schools Complex of Jan III Sobieski in Szczecinek / Primary School no. 30 in Częstochowa / Primary School no. 109 in Warszawa / Social Welfare Centre in Polkowice

- **Romania** – Federation Educational Communities / FICE Foundation *
- * Informed participation via email and sent an activity report. Not registered online.
- **Slovakia** – The Sun Centre
- **Spain** – Asociacion Espanola de Medicina Escolar y Universitaria / UNAF
- **Switzerland** – Women’s World Summit Foundation (WWSF), Children and Youth Section / Dis No
- **United Kingdom** – Eighteen and Under / 28 Too Many



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 from the UN and its Special Agencies

- 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.
- 168 million children around the world are engaged in child Labour. Of these, 85 million children are exposed to hazardous work that poses a danger to their health and safety.
- 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, femicide, malnutrition and neglect.



What is the Campaign 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth 1-19 Nov.

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 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 2017 on Harmful Traditional Practices (pgs. 41-44)

- 1 Children involved in armed conflict (2012 main theme)
- 2 Sexual abuse (+ World Day for Circles of Compassion)
- 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 (2017 main theme)
- 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 Children deprived of liberty

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.



Disclaimer

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What is Prevention of Violence Against Children and Youth

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).



Marking the 10th anniversary of the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children

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



Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, Independent Expert who led the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children; Chair, UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic

« **Ten years ago**, the first World Report on Violence against children was presented to the UN General Assembly, identifying violent punishment as the most common form of violence experienced by children in all regions. In leading the study, children told me of the pain - internal and external - they suffer when they are assaulted by those closest to them. The study set a deadline of 2009 for an end to the barbarous treatment of children, which would «mark a turning point - an end to adult justification of violence against children, whether accepted as «tradition» or disguised as 'discipline'».

Ten years on from the study, there has been progress - monitoring by the Global Initiative to end all corporal punishment of children shows the number of states prohibiting all corporal punishment has more than tripled from 16 to 51 - and progress has accelerated at an unprecedented rate in recent years. But still, children are lawfully assaulted by parents, carers and teachers, and still, parents, professionals and Governments try to find ways to justify the unjustifiable. Despite prohibition in over a quarter of all UN member states, only 10% of the world's children live in countries where they have full legal protection from all forms of corporal punishment. We know that prohibition of corporal punishment in law provides the essential foundation for eliminating it in practice. We must reform the law if we are to have any hope of ending corporal punishment - and we must do it now.

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....».**

Reminder - UN Study of 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



Reminder of the relevant articles in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Relevant Articles



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.



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



Updates on Universal Ratifications and various Optional Protocols (as of 2017)

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

- 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 Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC)

- 166 States have ratified or acceded and 13 States have signed but not ratified, 18 States have neither signed nor ratified

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

- Handbook on the Optional Protocol <http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/547>
- 173 States have ratified or acceded, 9 States have signed but not ratified, 23 States have neither signed nor ratified
- Child-Friendly Version of OPSC http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/children_corner/opsc/opsc_eng.pdf

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

- 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
- 32 States have ratified or acceded, 12 States have signed but not ratified

« 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



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

- 34th session



6 March 2017
Summary of the Annual Report by Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Violence Against Children, Marta Santos Pais

The Annual Report highlights key developments and initiatives in

2016 in protecting children from violence at the regional, national, and global levels. There has been a steady increase in the number of ratifications of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, suggesting that new international standards are being universalized more and more each day. Peer reviewed studies have helped to increase awareness of existing violence against children as well as monitoring prevention successes.

Ms. Marta Santos Pais argues that it is the monitoring of progress at the national level and the national promotion of violence against children that is most essential in achieving the 2030 Agenda Goals. Children often lack access to protection services that can relieve them of the vicious cycles of violence they experience, and so regional and national organizations and institutions must be strengthened to accelerate the progress in the protection of children from violence.

Individual regions have achieved concrete results in their prevention efforts in 2016. In Africa, a number of countries are strengthening their national child protection systems and have implemented surveys to document the scope and nature of childhood violence. A coalition of Latin American countries has taken up a campaign in collaboration with young people to combat bullying. In East Asia, the Special Representative has worked alongside ASEAN member countries that have tackled issues of child labor and child trafficking. The Special Representative continues to work in collaboration with the Council of Europe in strengthening children's freedom from violence across Europe.

"In the countdown to 2030, everybody counts. Every world citizen can be an agent of change."

http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/34/45

Recommendations by the expert

- Enhancing accountability for children's rights by adopting and implementing legal and policy measures to ensure children's freedom from armed violence
- Legal prohibition of all forms of violence against children
- Reform and implementation of policies and laws addressing factors contributing to violence
- Incorporation of restorative justice approaches at all levels of the criminal justice system
- Safe and well-supervised recreational facilities for children and young people
- Supporting child-centred secondary prevention programs for those voluntarily trying to leave gangs and organized armed groups
- Development of a community child protection strategy, coordinated by local authorities and involving multi-sector groups
- Support families' capacity to provide children with care and love in safe environments
- Improving a national system of data and research
- Support for public awareness and social mobilization campaigns

The Human Rights Council (HRC) 34th session 24 March

The HRC adopted a resolution calling on States to promote, protect, respect and fulfill the rights of the child and to mainstream them into all legislation, policies, programs and budgets aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also encourages States to promote a child rights-based approach in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including through funding the meaningful participation and active consultation of children.

Brief Report of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict



6 March 2017
Summary of the
Annual Report
by Special
Representative of the
Secretary General for
Children and Armed
Conflict,
Leila Zerrougui

In her report, Leila Zerrougui highlights the activities undertaken and progress achieved throughout 2016 in addressing violence against children. In the past year throughout the world, children have been killed, maimed, abducted, sexually abused, and recruited by national armies and non-state armed groups. Access to schools, hospitals and humanitarian assistance has been out of reach for countless children. Ms. Zerrougui asserts that the reintegration of children involved in armed conflict and the treatment of them as victims is the prevailing approach that states must take in the overarching campaign. The deprivation of liberty has a long-term impact on a child's development. When their rights are denied, their reintegration into society once released from recruitment or detention can be difficult to achieve, therefore endangering the safety of the child and the rest of civil society. Finally, the report 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. All states under the campaign's radar (Afghanistan, Chad, DRC, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen) have now concluded a formal written commitment with the UN to end child soldier recruitment. Regrettably, the high levels of conflict intensity in some of the states have had a detrimental impact on children and continue to hamper progress on existing action plans. Ms. Zerrougui remains deeply concerned by the scale and severity of the grave violations that are still committed against children.

http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/34/44

Recommendations by the expert

- Criminalize the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and issue a military order to stop and prevent child recruitment
- Investigate and prosecute those who recruit and use children
- Appoint child protection specialists in security forces
- Release all children identified in the ranks of security forces
- Provide regular, unimpeded access to military camps and bases so child protection actors can verify that no children are in the ranks
- Provide release and reintegration programs for children
- Strengthen birth registration systems and integrate age-verification mechanisms in recruitment procedures
- Implement national campaigns to raise awareness and to prevent the recruitment of children.

WWSF wishes to express gratitude for the privilege of having worked with Ms Leila Zerrougui over the past years and sends best wishes to her for the new mandate she is taking up in her country, Algeria.

Ms. Zerrougui's successor is Ms Virginia Gamba of Argentina who is presented on the next page.





Meet the new Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict



**Virginia Gamba,
UN Under-Secretary-General
Special Representative
Of the Secretary-General
for Children and Armed Conflict
(SRSG/CAAC)**

On 12 April 2017, the United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has appointed Virginia Gamba of Argentina as his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict at the level of Under-Secretary-General. She will replace Leila Zerrougui of Algeria, to whom the Secretary-General is grateful for her dedicated service and commitment to the United Nations.

Currently Assistant Secretary-General and Head of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism established by Security Council resolution 2235 (2015) on the use of chemicals as weapons in Syria, Ms. Gamba brings more than 30 years of experience and professional leadership on issues relative to disarmament, peace and human security.

She previously served as Director and Deputy to the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs in the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (2012-2015); Deputy Director, Safety and Security, Institute for Public Safety, Ministry of Justice, Government of City, Buenos Aires (2009-2012); Expert Consultant for the European Union to assist the African Union with the Development of the Implementation Strategy for the African Common Approach to Combat Illicit Small Arms Trafficking (2007-2009); Director for South-South Interactions, SaferAfrica, South Africa (2001-2007); Deputy Director, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa (1996-2001) and Director of the Disarmament and Conflict Resolution Programme, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Geneva (1992-1996).

Born in 1954, she holds a MSc. (Eco) in Strategic Studies, University College of Wales and a B.A. (Hons) Spanish and American Studies, University of Newcastle Upon Tyne. Served as Senior Lecturer, Latin American Security Studies, Department of War Studies, King's College, London.

<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/personnel-appointments/2017-04-12/ms-virginia-gamba-argentina-special-representative>

During a first meeting with the Geneva NGO Working Group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (WG/CAAC), Ms Virginia Gamba presented her vision and her concern to not see a huge impact in the field with respect to abuse and use of children. The mandate should more directly impact the lives of children. She shared that the original mandate of the SRSG includes 3 things to do not just one :

- 1) Global Public Awareness about the problem of CAAC
- 2) Study and analysis of the dynamics of the problem
- 3) Reporting attribution and accountability

Currently only No. 3 is implemented. Politics and context got in the way. The intention is to wake up the first 2 dormant sections. Without the three legs you do not stop the problem. The UN is under huge pressure to reduce what they have in place, which will not allow the mandate to be expanded to the original intent. Launching a campaign to activate the dormant components of the mandate will require new partnerships, stopping duplication and improving efficiency.

WWSF takes this opportunity to wish Ms Virginia Gamba all the best in her challenging mandate. The 19 Day of Activism Campaign for prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November, is our humble contribution to alert our coalition partners of the problem of children involved in armed conflict.[^], which is presented on 1 November, the first day of the annual campaign.

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sga1718.doc.htm>



Brief Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography



**6 March 2017:
Summary
of the Annual Report:
Special Rapporteur of the
Human Rights Council on
the sale of children, child
prostitution and child
pornography,
Maud de Boer-Buqicchio**

The Special Rapporteur's report addresses both the sale and exploitation of children. Included in the report is a study on illegal adoptions. The study highlights the variety of illegal practices that are committed in the context of domestic and intercountry adoption processes. The stages leading to determining the adoptability of a child are the most vulnerable to illegal acts and illicit practices. The designation of children as having been abandoned can be irregularly or illegally obtained. Illegal domestic adoptions can be found in all regions of the world and entail the responsibility of the State due to the direct involvement of State officials and/or the permissiveness of State policies. A combination of weak child protection systems, the involvement of criminal networks, the participation of State officials, and the targeting of vulnerable populations have resulted in illegal adoptions around the world. The commodification of orphans through "orphan rescue" discourse has created an enabling environment for illegal adoptions—an orphan industrial complex. Situations of poverty and economic hardship, the lack of birth registration and discrimination, including gender-based discrimination and violence, are prominent root causes of and risk factors for illegal adoption. An overarching enabling factor is weak or inexistent child protection systems at the national and local levels. Demand pressures in the form of a larger number of prospective parents lead to the commission of illegal acts to obtain the much lower number of adoptable children. The lack of transparency regarding the costs of an adoption and other related payments are at the root of these illegal acts. The abduction and sale of and the trafficking of children through the commission of other illegal acts or illicit practices violates multiple child rights. The study concludes with a list of strategies to prevent and combat illegal adoptions.

http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/34/55

Recommendations by the expert

At the national level:

- Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its three Optional Protocols, as well as the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption
- Adopt clear and comprehensive legislation that prohibits and criminalizes illegal adoption as a separate offence, as well as the sale of and trafficking in children that result in illegal adoptions, with sanctions that reflect the gravity of the crimes
- Review national laws and regulations to ensure that they do not contribute to the creation or maintenance of an enabling environment for illegal adoptions
- Strengthen and invest more in effective national child protection systems
- Establish and implement a single, well-recognized process for adoption that includes a holistic assessment of the child's full range of rights, and prohibit private and independent adoptions
- Adopt adequate regulation on procedures and safeguards in relation to domestic and intercountry adoptions
- Establish and implement standardized information systems to obtain and share accurate and reliable data on domestic and intercountry adoptions, on children subject to adoption and on their family and background

At the international level:

- Increase technical cooperation to establish and strengthen effective child protection systems in countries of origin
- Support the establishment of an international body of experts on transitional justice and illegal adoptions to advise on and promote measures to provide redress to victims of large-scale illegal adoptions and prevent further abuses through adequate legal, policy and institutional reform.

Extension of mandate and change of title:

- The Human Rights Council (HRC) at its 34th session on 24 March decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography for a period of three years, renaming the mandate to «Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material».

1 Children Involved in Armed Conflict



This is the first day of the 19 Days campaign 2017

The issue of children involved in armed conflict remains a central issue in our general efforts to draw continued attention to violence and abuse against children and youth.

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.
[LINK HERE](#)

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.

« The impact of armed conflict on children is everyone's responsibility. And it must be everyone's concern ».

Graça Machel-Mandela

250,000

children are being recruited by diverse armed forces



countries that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

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

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



Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



Target 7

“Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohi-

bition 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”



Target 1

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

Target 2

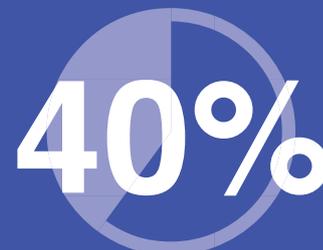
“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”

1 - 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 - <https://www.warchild.org.uk/what-we-do/protection/child-soldiers>. 5 - Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, 2015



Afghanistan
Chad
The DRC
Myanmar
Somalia
South Sudan
The Sudan
Yemen

List of states identified by the UN SG as recruiting and using children for military purposes.⁵



of children associated with armed groups are girls

1 Children Involved in Armed Conflict



Ideas for Action!

1 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>

2 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

3 Develop/improve

birth registration and census systems, facilitate family tracing, and help assess the number of children recruited or vulnerable to recruitment

4 Raise

funds or resources in favor of rehabilitation centers

5 Visit

rehabilitation centers for demobilized children and organize meetings/discussions with children, staff and affected persons

6 Ensure

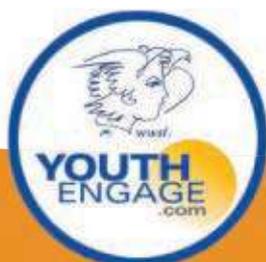
that training is provided for all professionals working with children affected by armed conflict

7 Organize

walks, marches or any other public action showing your solidarity with these children even if your own country/region is not in self with the hash tag #childrennotsoldiers to show your support <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/children-not-soldiers/>

8 Introduce

peace education programs in schools



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

1 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

2 Understand

that the battlefield is not a place for young people and do not think of war as a game

3 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/>

4 Join

YouthEngage.com



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

2017 Call to Action 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@wsf.ch --www.woman.ch

2 Sexual Abuse



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

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 via social media, etc.

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 - WHO Guidelines 2003, p.76 4 - Safe Horizon, "Child Abuse Facts", 2015 <https://www.dosomething.org/facts/11-facts-about-child-abuse>. 5 - http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default_en.asp. 6 - WHO Guidelines 2003, p.75. 7 - "Prevention is Key", WWVF Guide for NGO and citizen action, p.26

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.

Sexual violence against children is also «mostly invisible» and goes largely undocumented stating that fear of «getting into trouble» as well as shame and stigma all contribute to children not reporting. (Unicef).

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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"

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



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"

1/3



1/5



will be sexually abused before they reach the age of 18.²

Children often do not disclose abuse immediately following the event out of fear of the perpetrator.³

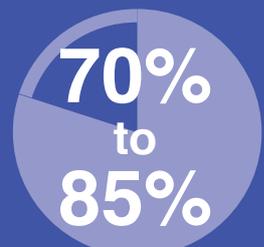
Children who experience child abuse and neglect are

59%

more likely to be arrested as a juvenile and

30%

more likely to commit violent crime.⁴



of sexual abuse cases, the abuser is somebody that the child knows and trusts (estimate).⁵

Incest and sexual abuse crosses all socio-economic, race, class barriers. It happens in both rural and urban environments.⁷

Incest/intra-familial abuse is said to account for about one third of all child sexual abuse cases.⁶



Since 2016, the 19 Days campaign is a member of the Global Partnership - End Violence Against Children, which was created to put children first, and will hold itself to high standards in the delivery of its strategy.

"Every year, at least a billion children are exposed to violence. Every five minutes, a child dies a violent death somewhere in the world. This epidemic of violence can no longer be tolerated or ignored."

Strategy: it offers an opportunity for governments, United Nations agencies, international organizations, civil society, including faith groups, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, researchers and academics, and children themselves, to work together – with a greater sense of urgency, passion and commitment – to prevent and respond to violence against children".

How it works

"The Partnership's three goals will help accelerate action and implement work at scale, sharing and implementing evidence-based strategies by building political will, working with countries to accelerate action to tackle the violence faced by children, and strengthening collaboration between countries."

- Goal 1 – Build political will
- Goal 2 – Accelerate action
- Goal 3 – Strengthen collaboration

For more information, visit www.end-violence.org

The annual 19 Days of activism and the World Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Children and Youth – 19 November, promote and advocate for the Global Partnership; contribute directly and indirectly to one or more goals of its Strategic Plan; participate in communication networks and relationships with constituencies, and contributes partners. Within the Global Partnership, Pathfinding countries are those that are committed to accelerating the achievement of the end violence goals.

2 Sexual Abuse



Ideas for Action!

1 Brainstorm

with children about what they could do if they find themselves in a dangerous situation

2 Create

initiatives to foster a safe environment where children feel comfortable to speak out against sexual abuse

3 Support

the creation and maintenance of helplines and hot-lines to report child sexual abuse

4 Promote

access to comprehensive sexuality education in school

5 Provide

children with age-specific, child-friendly information on child sexual abuse

6 Ask

your political and religious leaders to make a statement condemning all forms of sexual harassment, abuse and violence against children

7 Request

that Interpol set up and update files of known pedophiles

8 Establish

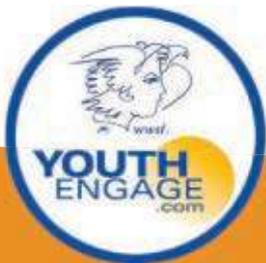
programs that work to break the prevailing social silence on issues of child sexual abuse

9 Lobby your government

to develop national policies that take into account rehabilitation and recovery systems and mechanisms for victims

10 Ensure

that court proceedings are child-friendly



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

1 Request

that your school offers programs on prevention of child abuse

2 Join

YouthEngage.com

3 Speak

up if you see, hear, or experience something inappropriate

4 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



Photo credit © CWISH & Youth in Black Cap, 19 Days Coalition Member, 2014.

Reminder: 2 November is World Day for Circles of Compassion. More on page 71 to create your circle.

Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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3 Bullying



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 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.

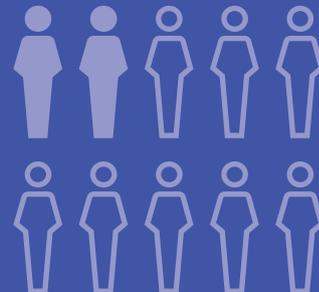
Consequences of bullying: There are many negative long-term effects for children who have been bullied including psychological outcomes such as depression, anxiety, and low life satisfaction. Other consequences include a heightened risk of eating disorders and social and relationship difficulties, like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

On 10 May 2016, the 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.

See more: 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>



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



Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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 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"



1 - Adaptation de Dan Olweus, 1993 et www.bullying.co.uk 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

47%

Among 130 countries, 47% reported they had implemented bullying prevention programs³



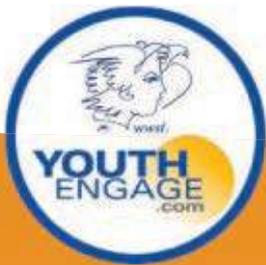
Cyber-bullying is particularly harmful in the sense that it allows continuation of contact with the victim outside of school in the safety of their homes and at all times of the day⁴

3 Bullying



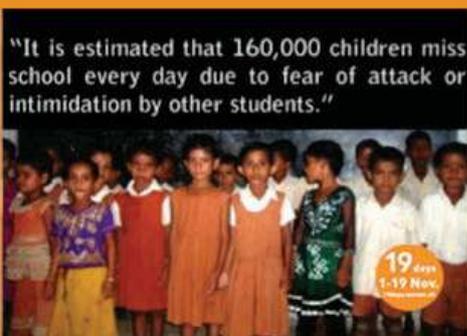
Ideas for Action!

- 1 Raise**
public awareness regarding the protection of children from bullying
- 2 Promote**
a violence-free environment at school
- 3 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.
- 4 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
- 5 Avoid**
telling bullied children to fight back physically and discuss options for action
- 6 Involve**
children and youth in advocating for prevention of bullying through interactive theater, art projects, production of guidelines or manuals, etc.
- 7 Set up**
toll free child helplines and/or work with existing ones to ensure services are accessible
- 8 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>
- 9 Explain**
to children from an early age the difference between playfulness and bullying, and that bullying is unacceptable



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

- 1 Engage**
in debates about how to prevent bullying
- 2 Settle**
arguments with words, not fists or weapons
- 3 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



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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Convener: Women's World Summit Foundation / Children-Youth Section - wdpca@wwsf.ch --www.woman.ch

4 Neglect



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.

Art. 19 - CRC

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

Art. 19 - CRC

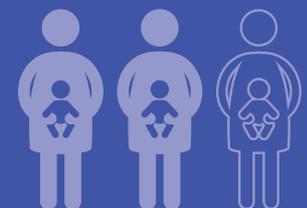
of the Convention on the Rights of the Child highlights States Parties’ obligation to take appropriate measures to promote the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of children who have been in a situation of neglect.
<http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>



1 in 10 calls to child helplines worldwide concern neglect (2013)

x2

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

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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”



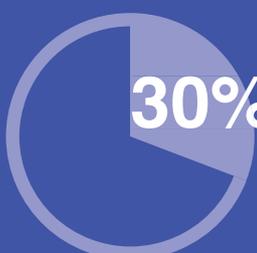
Target 2
“Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”



Target 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 - 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>.



30% of abused and neglected children will later abuse their own.⁷



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

4 Neglect



Ideas for Action!

1 Lobby

your government to put in place a national action plan and a survey to collect data on child neglect

2 Promote

child-friendly information services to identify children at risk

3 Increase

public awareness to educate the community about neglect

4 Support

efforts to address social problems such as poverty, substance abuse and family violence

5 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>

6 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/

7 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

8 Explore the possibility

of community-based alternatives for children to be placed in institutions

9 Regularly review

the placement of children in institutions or alternative care

10 Support

the creation and maintenance of helplines and hotlines to report neglect



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

1 Understand

your rights as a child/young adult

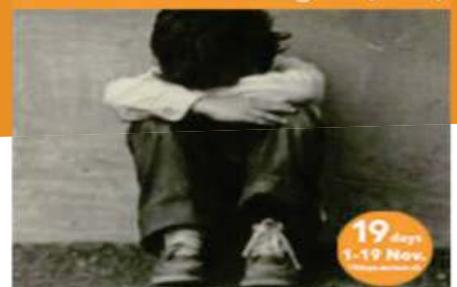
2 Know

how to approach counselors and child care services closest to you

3 Join

YouthEngage.com

1 in 10 calls to child helplines worldwide concern neglect (2013)



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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5 Child Labor



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

«Urgent action is needed to tackle child labour in areas affected by conflict and disaster. Child labour should be treated as a priority within humanitarian responses, and during reconstruction and recovery. Governments, workers’ and employers’ organisations and humanitarian actors have, and should play, a critical role in tackling child labour during conflicts and disasters. **If the world is to achieve SDG target 8.7, we need to intensify and accelerate action to end child labour, including in areas affected by conflict and disasters.**» (ILO)

- 1 Agriculture
- 2 Services
- 3 Industry

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

1/2

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

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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”



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”



Target 1

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

Target 2

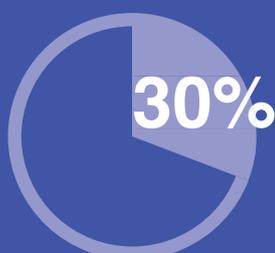
“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”

1 - <http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/facts/lang--en/index.htm>. 2 - www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/c182.htm - article 3. 3 - <http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/Campaignandadvocacy/wdacl/2015/lang--en/index.htm>. 4 - WWVF 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/ipecc/>. 6 - <http://www.crin.org/en/home/campaigns/hosted-campaigns/domestic-workers-convention>

120'000'000 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



30% Children make up nearly 30% of the world’s estimated 50 million to 100 million domestic workers.⁶

5 Child Labor



Ideas for Action!

1 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>

2 Stop

children from working in dangerous places

3 Help

working children to leave work and go to school or be trained

4 Ensure

that children are not hurt by their employers

5 Raise

awareness about the dangers of child labor to children's development in your community

6 Implement

on the local level the ILO Child Labor Monitoring Scheme <http://ilo.org/ipec/Action/Childlabourmonitoring/lang--en/index.htm>

7 Lobby your government

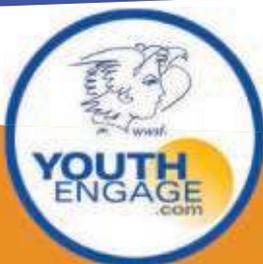
to mainstream child labour concerns into child-sensitive social security policies (education, healthcare, nutrition) <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/lang--en/index.htm>

8 Lobby your government

to take targeted measures to combat poverty, create decent jobs and introduce a living wage for adults

9 Lobby your government

to ensure access to free and compulsory education



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

1 Celebrate

the World Day Against Child Labor on 12 June

3 Organize

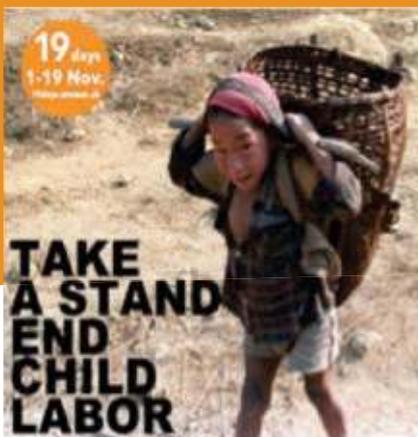
discussions at home and in school

2 Understand and help

other children understand their rights (in particular their right to peace and education) and the importance of education

4 Join

YouthEngage.com



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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6 Corporal Punishment



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 N° 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

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 (December 2016) celebrates the achievement of the now 51 states which have prohibited all corporal punishment of children, and the 55 which have committed to do so.

Link: <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/resources/global-reports/special-progress-report-2016.html>

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



Target 1
“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

all forms of violence against and torture of children”

Target 2
“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and

Target 3
“Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all”

Ending violent punishment is critical in achieving the SDG target 16.2. UN Member States have committed to this target by adopting the 2030 Agenda and to work to achieve the end of abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.



Children can still be sentenced to death in 16 countries and to corporal punishment in over 40 countries.³

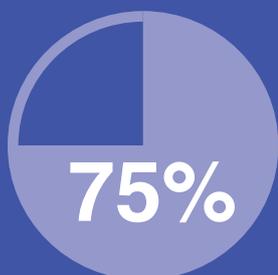


Experiencing corporal punishment is closely related to intimate partner violence, increased aggression in children, increased violence in adults, and impaired cognitive development.⁴

1'000'000

In 2012, almost 1 billion children between 2 and 14 were subjected to physical punishment.⁵

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)



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

6 Corporal Punishment



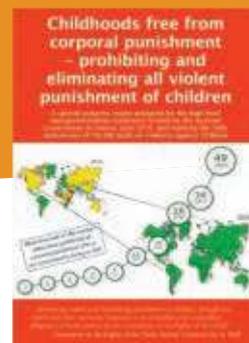
Ideas for Action!

- 1 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
- 2 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
- 3 Mobilize**
religious leaders <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/reports/FaithHandbook.pdf>
- 4 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
- 5 Promote and develop**
within the community courses on alternative forms of discipline and nonviolent communication
- 6 Include training**
on positive discipline methods in teacher curricula and address the causes of violent behavior of teachers and students
- 7 Convene**
public debates to challenge myths/norms
- 8 Incorporate**
in the school curriculum children's rights training and conflict resolution skills
- 9 Remind**
states of their obligation to protect children from discrimination
- 10 Urge**
states to abolish all forms of life sentences for child offenders



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

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



Link
www.endcorporalpunishment.org

Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

7 Sale of Children



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.

Excerpts of the Annual Report by Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

The Special Rapporteur's report addresses both the sale and exploitation of children. Included in the report is a study on illegal adoptions. The study highlights the variety of illegal practices that are committed in the context of domestic and intercountry adoption processes. The stages leading to determining the adoptability of a child are the most vulnerable to illegal acts and illicit practices. The designation of children as having been abandoned can be irregularly or illegally obtained. Illegal domestic adoptions can be found in all regions of the world and entail the responsibility of the State due to the direct involvement of State officials and/or the permissiveness of State policies. A combination of weak child protection systems, the involvement of criminal networks, the participation of State officials, and the targeting of vulnerable populations have resulted in illegal adoptions around the world. The commodification of orphans through "orphan rescue" discourse has created an enabling environment for illegal adoptions—an orphan industrial complex. The study concludes with a list of strategies to prevent and combat illegal adoptions. (More on Page 18)

Link: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/TacklingTheDemand.aspx>
Annual reports: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/AnnualReports.aspx>

60'000

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

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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 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.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>

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.

1/3

One third of women today aged 20 to 24 years, approximately 70 million, were married before the age of 18.⁴



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.

7 Sale of Children



Ideas for Action!

1 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)

2 Support

the strengthening of parenting programs and parental capacities

3 Train

disaster response personnel and aid agencies to take care of children and minimize the risk of children being separated from their families

4 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

5 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/ipecc/areas/Traffickingofchildren/WCMS_111537/lang--en/index.htm

6 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/>



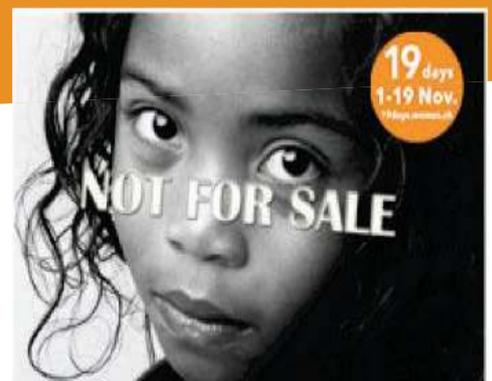
WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

1 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

2 Join

YouthEngage.com



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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8 Child Prostitution



Definition

The United Nations defines it as «the act of engaging or offering the services of a child to perform sexual acts for money or other consideration with that person or any other person».

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 services 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.

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.

10,000,000

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.

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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”



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”

It is believed that nearly 80% of all trafficking worldwide is for sexual exploitation, with over 20% of the victims being children.¹

80%

¹ - <http://www.ecpat.net/what-we-do>

1,800,000

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)



8 Child Prostitution



Ideas for Action!

1 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

2 Initiate

multi-stakeholder dialogues to assess the status of child prostitution in your country and devise multi-sectorial prevention plans

3 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

4 Understand

survivors as victims, not offenders

5 Partner

with public agencies to provide support and services to survivors

6 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>

7 Involve

children & youth in advocating for their rights and protection (theater, art, child-friendly media, production of manuals, guidelines, etc.)



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

1 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

2 Understand

your rights as a child/young



Photo credit © Village of Hope, Kenya

Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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9 Child Pornography



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.

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.

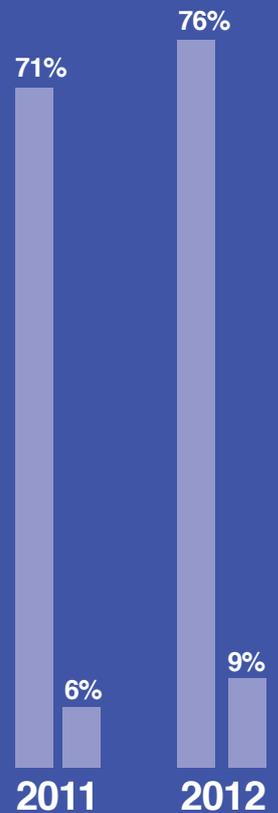
According to Internet Watch Foundation the number of domains hosting child sexual abuse content halved between 2006 + 2012 + that the

9,550

web pages reported were hosted on

1,561

domains from 38 countries



Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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”



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://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>

57 billion

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

9 Child Pornography



Ideas for Action!

1 Educate

children about the risks associated with the Internet and other technology to prevent and combat child pornography

2 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

3 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.

4 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

5 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.cyberline.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

6 Encourage

corporate responsibility, through models such as the Financial Coalition Against Child Pornography

7 Set up

toll free help lines providing children with information and confidential support

8 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



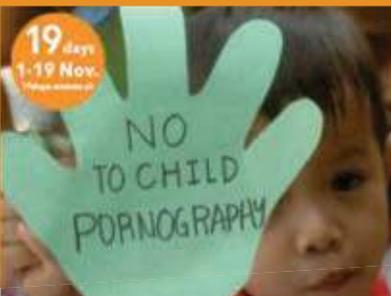
WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

1 Understand

your rights as a child/young adult

2 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



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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10 Child Trafficking



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 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, or kidnapped, 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

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.

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.

+10'000

10,000+ minors have gone missing since crossing into the EU during the migrant crisis in the last 18 months

40%

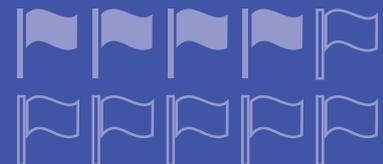
While most trafficking victims are subjected to sexual exploitation, trafficking for other forms of exploitation are increasing, especially for forced labor, but also for armed combat, petty crime, and forced begging. About 40% of the victims detected between 2010 and 2012 were trafficked for forced labor.

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030

 <p>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"</p>	<p>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"</p>
 <p>Target 1 "Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere"</p>	<p>and related death rates everywhere"</p>
 <p>Target 7 "Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end mo-</p>	<p>Target 2 "End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children"</p>



Most victims are trafficked close to home, within the region or even in their country of origin, and their exploiters are often fellow citizens.



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.

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

Thousands of ads are posted on the Internet daily to promote some form of trafficking.

1/3 Globally, children comprise nearly 1/3 of detected trafficking victims, which is a 5% increase compared to the 2007-2010 period.

2 billion 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.

10 Child Trafficking

Ideas for Action!



1 Learn

about the situation of child trafficking in your country in order to tailor responses to local, national and regional specifics

2 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/lang--en/index.htm

3 Provide

training on the warning signs of child trafficking to help the community identify and support children at risk

4 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

5 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

6 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

7 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.



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!



1 Engage

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

2 Understand

your rights as a child/young adult

3 Mark

the International Missing Children Day, 25 May, with public events, activities and projects aiming at raising awareness among your communities and authorities

4 Join

YouthEngage.com

Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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11

Child Sex Tourism



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.



CST destinations evolve quickly and frequently, as a result of the development of new tourism destinations and economic, social and political developments.³

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.

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

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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 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”



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 - 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

1,800,000

At any time, an estimated 1.8 million children are being sexually exploited for profit across the world.

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.



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

11 Child Sex Tourism



Ideas for Action!

- 1 Raise**
awareness about the root causes of CST and organize public education campaigns
- 2 Stay**
informed and support the efforts of authorities and the tourism industry to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children
- 3 Support**
organizations that work to protect and end commercial sex tourism and exploitation
- 4 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
- 5 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>
- 6 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
- 7 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
- 8 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>



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

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



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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12 Harmful Traditional Practices

(Main Theme - 4 pages)



The 2017 main theme is Harmful Traditional Practices.

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 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child* (https://www.unicef.org/crc/files/Rights_overview.pdf)

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 is Female Genital Mutilation, sometimes referred to as female circumcision, incorporates a number of procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs without medical necessity.

Early, Child and Forced Marriages are 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

26 countries in Africa and the Middle East have prohibited FGM by law or constitutional decree.⁷

An estimated **13,500,000** children – most of them girls – will be married before they turn 18.

About **4,400,000** of them will be married before they turn 15.⁸

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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”



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



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.

140,000,000

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

12 Harmful Traditional Practices

(main theme 2017)



WWVF presents on the following the selected harmful traditional practices

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Definition

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.¹ The procedure has no health benefits for girls and women, and instead causes severe bleeding, problems urinating, later cysts, infections, and complications in childbirth.² The practice is often carried out by traditional circumcisers, who often play other central roles in communities, such as attending childbirths.³ FGM is nearly always carried out on minors and is a violation of the rights of the child. The practice also violates a person's right to health, security, and physical integrity, the right to be free from torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment, and the right to life when the procedure results in death.

Where FGM is a social norm, the social pressure to conform to what others do and have been doing, as well as the need to be accepted socially and the fear of being rejected by the community, are strong motivations to perpetuate the practice. In some communities, FGM is still almost universally performed and unquestioned.

Early, Child, and Forced Marriage

Definition

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 Emotional pressure from a victim's family includes repeatedly telling the victim that the family's social standing and reputation are at stake, as well as isolating the victim or refusing to speak to her. In more severe cases, the victim can be subject to physical or sexual abuse, including rape.

Forced and child marriages have severe psychological, emotional, medical, financial, and legal consequences. Victims tend to be isolated from their peers and friends. They rarely have access to social services that could assist them. Early marriages often interrupt a victim's education. This deprives them of their right to education, as well as limits any possibility of economic independence from their spouse, making it more difficult to escape from an unwanted marriage. The unofficial nature of many of these marriages means that they often go unregistered, leaving a woman with no legal protection in case of separation. Forced and child marriages are also more likely to become violent because the relationship is based on the power of one spouse over the other. (<https://www.causes.com/campaigns/90104-make-people-prioritise-and-stop-child-marriage>).

In West Africa, the number of child brides in the region is set to soar to 12 million in 2030, from around eight million today, amid booming population growth across the continent. Child marriage cuts short a girl's education and increases the possibility of death in childbirth or injuries, according to Unicef.

700 million
Over 700 million women alive today were married as children.⁵

FGM is seen as a protection of virginity, a beautification process, and in a number of cultures is regarded as an essential precondition of marriage.⁶

Sex within the marriage union in cultures that permit early childhood marriage often begins at the age of 10 or 11, before the girl has menstruated.⁷

Each year, 15 million girls are married before the age of 18. That is 28 girls every minute. 1 every 2 seconds.⁸

200 million

More than 200 million girls and women alive today have been cut in 30 countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia where FGM is concentrated.⁹

12 Harmful Traditional Practices

(Main Theme - 4 pages)



Son Preference and Female Infanticide

Definition

Son preference refers to a whole range of values and attitudes which are manifested in many different practices, the common feature of which is a preference for the male child, often with concomitant daughter neglect.¹⁰ It may mean that a female child is disadvantaged from birth; it may determine the quality and quantity of parental care and the extent of investment in her development; and it may lead to acute discrimination, particularly in settings where resources are scarce.¹¹ Although neglect is the rule, in extreme cases son preference may lead to selective abortion or female infanticide.¹²

The psychological effect of son preference on women and the girl child is the internalization of the low value accorded them by society. Geographically, there is a close correspondence between the areas of strong son preference and of health disadvantage for females. Discrimination in the feeding and care of female infants and/or higher rates of morbidity and malnutrition have been reported in countries with son preferences.

Honor Killings

Definition

In many societies, rape victims, women suspected of engaging in premarital sex, and women accused of adultery have been murdered by their male relatives because the violation of a woman's chastity is viewed as an affront to the family's honour.¹³ It's difficult to get precise numbers on the phenomenon of honor killing; the murders frequently go unreported, the perpetrators unpunished, and the concept of family honor justifies the act in the eyes of some societies. Most honor killings occur in countries where the concept of women as a vessel of the family reputation predominates.

1- WHO, Female Genital Mutilation Fact Sheet, February 2017 2 - Idem. 3 - Idem. 4 - The South Asia initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC), Workplan 2010-2015 5 - Girls Not Brides, <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/where-does-it-happen/> 6 - World Report on Violence Against Children, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, 2006 7 - Idem 8 - Girls Not Brides, <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/about-child-marriage/> 9 - WHO, Female Genital Mutilation Fact Sheet, February 2017. 10 - OHCHR, <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet23en.pdf> 11 - Idem. 12 - Idem. 13 - UNiTE to End Violence Against Women, <http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/situation.shtml> 14 - Unite To End Violence Against Women, <http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/pdf/VAW.pdf> 15 - 10-YEAR OLD RAPE SURVIVOR FACES 'HONOUR' KILLING, Amnesty International, October 2014 16 - Honor Violence Fact Sheet, <https://www.honordiaries.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/HD-FactSheet-HonorViolenceEast.pdf> 17 - Honor Violence Fact Sheet, <https://www.honordiaries.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/HD-FactSheet-HonorViolenceEast.pdf>

Female infanticide, prenatal sex selection and systematic neglect of girls are widespread in South and East Asia, North Africa, and the Middle East.¹⁴

Young girls who are raped often face honor killings as they are deemed to have brought shame on their family by an act of which they are the victims.¹⁵

Honor violence is often premeditated and planned by several family members.¹⁷

5,000
There are 5,000 honor killings reported every year around the world. Experts estimate that the actual number of honor killings is much higher.¹⁶

12

Harmful Traditional Practices (main theme 2017)



Ideas for Action!

1 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

2 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

3 Promote

access to primary and secondary education to help delay child marriage

4 Promote

a multi-sectorial, sustained and community-led approach for action <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/fgm/9789241596442/en/>.

5 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)

6 Ensure

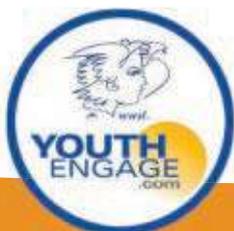
that the medical profession supports the abandonment of FGM: provide training to health care providers <http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Joint%20Programme%20on%20FGMC%20Summary%20Report.pdf>

7 Develop

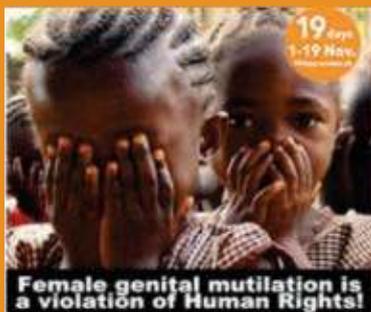
alternative coming-of-age rituals to celebrate a young girl's entry into womanhood that do not involve physically harming them

8 Call for

simplification of nullification process of Early, Child and Forced Marriages



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!



1 Ensure

support for girls already in marriage and access to remedies for those that leave marriage.

2 Start

a public debate about what constitutes harmful traditional practices in your community

3 Mark

the International Day for Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation, 6 February

4 Join

YouthEngage.com

Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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13 Street Children



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.



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

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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”



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 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.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>



34%
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

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

100,000,000
It is estimated that there are about 100 million street children in the world (UNICEF).

13 Street Children

Ideas for Action!



1 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>

2 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/

3 Raise

awareness about the of the Child and work with local partners to ensure that street children have their rights respected

4 Integrate

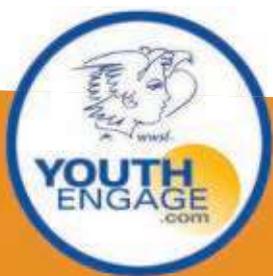
the voices of street-connected children into NGO planning, monitoring and evaluation http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/A_Passport_to_Participatory_Planning_ZoPqqvO.pdf

5 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>

6 Train

law-enforcement officers on child rights and child protection <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

1 Mark

the International Day for Street Children on 12 April with community awareness-raising events

2 Join

YouthEngage.com



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64



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

Relevant Sustainable Development Goal by 2030



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”



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”

1/20

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

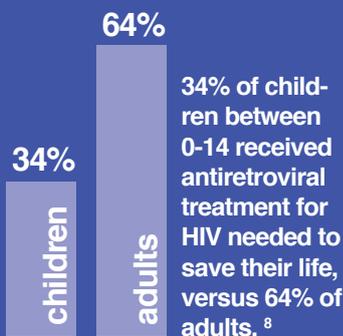
Children with disabilities are 3-4 times more likely to be victims of violence.⁶



In some countries, a child’s disability results in infanticide due to the social/financial pressures families may face.⁷

1,000,000,000

The estimated 1 billion living with disability face a multitude of barriers to participating equally in society.⁴



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

14 Discrimination based on health conditions



Ideas for Action!

1 Educate

students on the problem of media messages that portray discriminatory representations, and stigmatize disability, health conditions, and mental illness

2 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)

3 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)

4 Take action

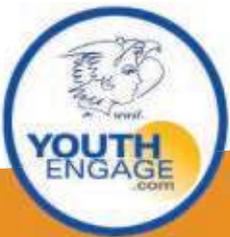
to help end overreliance on institutionalization for children with disabilities, and support the development of family-based and community-based rehabilitation (idem).

5 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.)

6 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!

1 Mark

the World AIDS Day, 1 December, and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, 3 December

2 Always include

others in sports and games regardless of their gender, size, handicap, etc.

3 Connect

with care centers for children with disabilities and gather information about their needs and opportunities for collaboration



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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Convener: Women's World Summit Foundation / Children-Youth Section - wdpca@wwsf.ch --www.woman.ch

15 Addiction and Substance Abuse



Introduction

For this important subject, we wish to suggest that you look up the MENTOR Foundation, the leading international NGO working globally to prevent drug abuse.

Mission: To empower young people and prevent drug abuse.

Commitment: to providing and encouraging the development of best practices and evidence-based programs aimed at the promotion of health and well-being for all young people. Mentor's work has been recognized by the United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime, the World Health Organization, the Organization of American States, and the Council of Europe. *Link: <http://mentorinternational.org/about-mentor/about-us/>*

Addiction and Substance Abuse

is a global problem that causes a disproportionate amount of harm to children/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/youth exposed to drugs on one hand, and an increased risk of physical-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.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 effects of controlled substances, but are not currently regulated by International drug treaties.⁵

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals



Target 5
"Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol"

treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol"

Target A

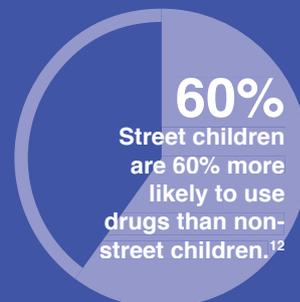
"Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate"



Target 1
"Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere"

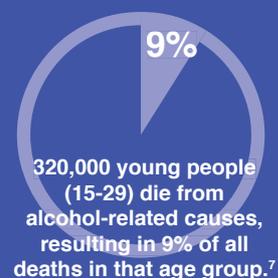
ence and related death rates everywhere"

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/ & Mentor Foundation, 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 (Additional references overleaf). 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>



211,000

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



300,000,000,000

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



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.

15 Addiction and Substance Abuse

Ideas for Action!



1 Join

Mentor International's Prevention Hub to access the latest research and tools for substance abuse prevention amongst children and youth

2 Create

a platform to publicly highlight innovative and effective drug and substance abuse prevention programs for children and youth

3 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.)

4 Learn and integrate

parenting techniques to help prevent substance abuse of your children

5 Engage

with local schools, youth groups and community-development organizations

6 Integrate

substance abuse prevention and treatment into a national strategy for the healthy development of children and youth

7 Develop

national standards for schools, employers and healthcare professionals to implement substance abuse prevention and education policies into their programming

8 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

9 Ensure

that juvenile justice for substance abuse upholds the rights of the child



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

1 Visit and organize

the Mentor programs for classmates suffering from addiction and substance abuse <http://preventionhub.org/en>

2 Set

a good example for younger children

3 Join

YouthEngage.com



<http://mentorinternational.org/about-mentor/about-us/>

Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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16 Malnutrition



Definition

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.

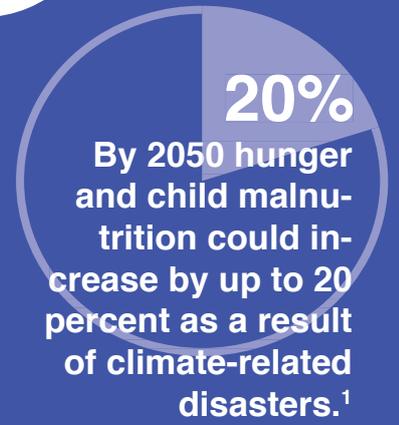
World hunger is classified as the want or scarcity of food in a country. Hunger is also referred to as malnutrition, including under-nutrition and over-nutrition. There are three forms of under-nutrition: underweight, stunting, and wasting. Being underweight, or having a low weight for a child's age, 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. 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.

Studies show that decreased malnutrition leads to higher school completion rates. Providing nutritious food at school is an effective way to improve literacy rates and help children break out of this cycle of poverty. One hundred and seventy one million people could be lifted out of poverty if all students in low-income countries acquired basic reading skills.

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.

For an in-depth introduction to malnutrition, consult the 2016 Prevention Kit online.



Relevant Sustainable Development Goals



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"



Target 1

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



Target 1

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

1 - UN World Food Programme, <https://www.wfp.org/stories/8-facts-disasters-hunger-and-nutrition> 2 - NCBI, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4232245/> 3 - NCBI, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3345626/> 4 - WHO, <http://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/childhood/en/> 5 - UNICEF, <https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition/#>

3,000,000
It is estimated that around 3 million children die each year due to undernutrition.⁵

42,000,000+
children worldwide are overweight.⁴

16 Malnutrition

Ideas for Action!

- 1 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
- 2 Monitor**
children's growth by regularly weighing a child to identify growth faltering before it becomes a serious issue
- 3 Encourage**
pregnant mothers to increase their food and nutrient intake
- 4 Promote**
physical activity
- 5 Offer**
a nutritious meal at school to improve attendance and literacy rates and help poor children break out of poverty
- 6 Devote**
funding to nutrition programs
- 7 Introduce**
diet and exercise-related programs in schools to discourage over-nutrition
- 8 Uphold**
the importance of maternal nutrition before and during pregnancy to prevent low birth weight
- 9 Promote**
sustainable food production and consumption, as well as good hygiene practices and access to drinking water
- 10 Encourage**
healthier food choices, such as fruits, vegetables, wholegrains, and lean meats



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

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



"Malnutrition is an underlying cause of the death of 2.6 million children each year."

Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

17 Dangers of ICTs



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)

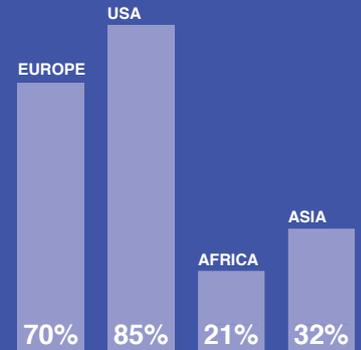
- Cyberbullying, by means of email, online chat services, personal web pages, text messages and other forms of electronic content
- Exposure to violent video games is linked to delinquency, fighting at school and during their free time as well as violent criminal behavior
- Online pressure to make purchases or pay for services
- Overuse of ICTs and Internet 'addiction'
- Generating and broadcasting of sexual content involving children
- Children's own involvement in cyber-crime and online scams¹

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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"



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.

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 - WWVF, 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.

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.

17 Dangers of ICTs



Ideas for Action!

1 Lobby

your government to evaluate and control media content for age appropriate use

2 Promote

filtering technologies to prevent child abuse content online from being accessed

3 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.

4 Raise awareness

of the risks associated with ICTs among children, their parents and caregivers

5 Encourage

the development of effective policy responses, appropriate monitoring tools, counseling and complaint mechanisms

6 Promote

training of law enforcement officials, teachers, child protection officers and other professionals working with children

7 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

8 Support

recovery for children who have been exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation - http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/_1149

9 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>

10 Ensure

helplines exist in your country <http://www.childhelplineinternational.org>

11 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!

1 Celebrate

Safer Internet Day, 10 February, with awareness raising activities; Join YouthEngage.com

2 Ask

your parents about how to use the internet safely



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

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18 Abduction



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.

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



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 2
"End abuse, exploitation, trafficking

and all forms of violence against and torture of children"

797,400

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

1 - <http://www.childfocus.be/fr/parents/disparition/enlevements-parentaux-internationaux>. 2 - http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PagelD=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>

8,000,000

It is estimated that at least 8 million children worldwide go missing each year.²

2-5%

In Europe, only 2-5% of missing children cases reported involve third party criminal abductions.⁶

+105

Boko Haram (Nigeria) has used 105+ abducted women and girls in suicide attacks since June 2014.⁷

18 Abduction

Ideas for Action!



1 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

2 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

3 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/abdguideiii_e.pdf

4 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

5 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

6 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

7 Contribute

to the diffusion of emergency helplines among children as well as adults

8 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.htmlIDs



WHAT YOUTH CAN DO!

1 Mark

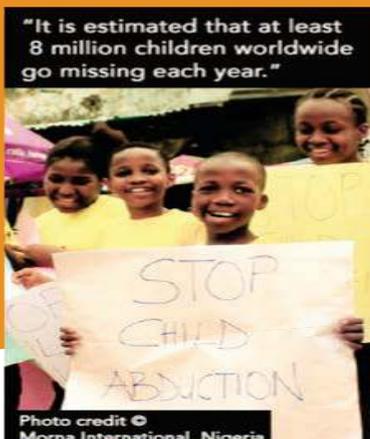
the International Missing Children Day, 25 May, with public events, activities and projects aiming at raising awareness among your communities and authorities

2 Never go

anywhere with someone you and your parents do not know and trust

3 Join

YouthEngage.com



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

19

Juvenile Justice and Children deprived of liberty

Commemoration of the World Day for
prevention of child abuse - 19 November



Introduction

With two important topics on the Agenda and the World Day for Prevention of child abuse and violence against children, we wish to thank you for your participation of the campaign in 2017.

Children around the world who are arrested and detained for alleged wrongdoing are often not given the protection they are entitled under international law. In many countries, children are charged and sentenced for acts that should not be crimes such as skipping school, running away from home, having consensual sex, and seeking or having an abortion.¹ Some states also treat certain children as if they were adults during their trial and sentencing. Sentences of death, life without parole, and corporal punishment are still handed down in some countries, in violation of international law.

Article 37 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child 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.”

A separate justice system for juveniles must be 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, alternative measures, and promoting long-lasting reintegration strategies.²

Restorative justice 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 process; avoiding the harmful effects of deprivation of liberty; and freedom from stigma.³

«**A Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty** is all set to forward the recognition of the global scandal that more than a million children are locked up, most in penal systems, but many others in «administrative detention» in various settings and systems including health, mental health, welfare, education and immigration control. It is clear that the Convention on the Rights of the Child, read holistically, requires that the only justification for locking up a child is that they have been assessed as posing a serious risk to others or their own safety and that risk cannot be reduced to an acceptable level without their detention. Link: <https://childrendeprivedofliberty.info/>»

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



Target 1
“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

all forms of violence against and torture of children”

Target 2
“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and

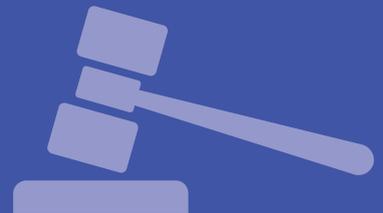
Target 3
“Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all”



73

Children can be sentenced to life imprisonment in 73 countries around the world.⁶

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



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.⁹

Unqualified and poorly trained and remunerated staff are recognized as a key factor linked to violence within institutions.⁷

1 - <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2016/children-behind-bars> 2 - Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children, Promoting Restorative Justice, 2013, pp. 42-43. 3 - Idem. 4 - The Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty 5 - Prevention of and Responses to violence against children within the Juvenile Justice System, 2012. 6 - Idem. 7 - https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/life_imprisonment_children_global.pdf. 8 - Prevention of and Responses to violence against children within the Juvenile Justice System, 2012. 9 - <http://www.hrw.org/news/2015/02/10/iran-halt-execution-child-offender>

Definition: Deprivation of liberty means any form of detention or imprisonment or the placement of a person under the age of 18 in a public or private custodial setting, from which this person is not permitted to leave at will, by order of any judicial, administrative or other public authority
UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty 1990 (Havana Rules)

1,000,000

It is estimated that at least 1 million children are deprived of their liberty worldwide.⁵

19

Juvenile Justice & Children deprived of liberty



Ideas for Action!

- 1 Support and promote**
the Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty
<http://www.childrendeprivedofliberty.info>
- 2 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
- 3 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
- 4 Lobby**
your government to install alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, in legislation and in practice
- 5 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
- 6 Promote**
efficient coordination between all justice actors (the police, social welfare, schools, NGOs, local mediators and community volunteers)
- 7 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
- 8 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!

- 1 Mark**
the World Day Against the Death Penalty, 10 October with activities, events, projects, etc.
- 2 Organize**
awareness raising activities to enhance understanding of restorative justice and promote child-friendly attitudes among justice professionals and service providers



Useful Resources

For more information, see Resources, pgs. 61-64

19
NOVEMBER
WORLD DAY
PREVENTION
CHILD ABUSE
SDG 16.2 END VIOLENCE
AGAINST CHILDREN/YOUTH



Additional Ideas for Youth: Transforming our World



Dear Coalition Member,

We appeal to you to consider as of this year to involve young people in all your events and empower them to become champions for change in your communities to help create a world free of violence against children and youth and realize the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Target 16.2.

We have the pleasure of introducing you to Mr Dario Piselli, project leader of the «Youth Solutions Report». <http://www.youthsolutions.report/the-report/>

«...By launching the Youth Solutions Report, we aim to give further voice to young leaders and innovators, by allowing them to communicate their undertakings, forge new partnerships and ultimately be the driving force behind the 2030 Agenda. As such, I strongly encourage you to be part of this exciting initiative, by submitting your own Solution or partnering with us in the launch and dissemination of the Report. Let's make sure that the untapped potential of youth is finally mobilized to meet the challenge of sustainable development...» - Dario Piselli

«Getting children and youth involved in local community work can increase their self-esteem and help them acquire new skills. Community work is part of civic responsibility. It's about doing things because we want to or feel we should, rather than because we have to by law.»

«Young people today comprise one fourth of the global population. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasized the need to address the daunting challenges facing this growing demographics, including unemployment, access to education and health care, and general lack of opportunities. Yet one aspect continues to be largely overlooked in the highest spheres of politics: the incredible potential of mobilizing and supporting young people's active contribution, rather than just discussing their needs and problems.»

«Young people are more likely than older adults to become entrepreneurs, have higher literacy rates, and are uniquely positioned to deliver transformative change across multiple sectors of society. **Crucially, young people's well-being will depend on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.**»

What young people can do:

- 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
- 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





Ideas to plan your activities and 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?
- Are there organizations in your country or community involved in the 19 Days Campaign? Use this as an opportunity to collaborate in creating action. It is in collaboration with these networks that you can increase your 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. Below is 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

2. E-activism

- Introduce young people from your community/country to the website www.YouthEngage.com
- 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, and make sure they know who to turn to or call in case of problems
- 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

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
- Involve famous local singers and artists and encourage them to support your cause

7. Organize a Circle of Compassion

- It takes compassion to end violence against children and youth. For more information, see Page 71

8. Political activities

- Hold your leaders accountable and lobby your government to ratify the Optional Protocols if they have not yet done so and to take all necessary measures for full implementation
- Launch 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
- 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 campaign of their own.



Useful Resources related to each of the 19 campaign themes

These resources will help further our proposals to create local and/or national activities to better prevent and eliminate violence against children and youth.

1 Nov : Children in Armed Conflict

Report of the Special Representative of the SG – Prevention of the Use of Children in Armed Conflict, 2016 - http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/34/44

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>

Child Soldiers (formerly “Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers”) - <http://www.child-soldiers.org/home>

2 Nov : Sexual Abuse

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>

Lanzarote Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, Council of Europe - <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/treaties/Html/2011.htm>

WHO, Guidelines for medico-legal care for victims of sexual violence - <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

3 Nov : Bullying

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%2fG-C%2f13&Lang=en

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>

4 Nov : Neglect

- 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/Helpguide.org>

– Child Abuse and Neglect: Recognizing and Preventing Child Abuse - http://helpguide.org/mental/child_abuse_physical_emotional_sexual_neglect.htm

International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) - <http://www.ispcan.org>

UNICEF Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children, 2014 - http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_74865.html

5 Nov : Child Labor

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, 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>

6 Nov : Corporal Punishment

End Corporal Punishment – <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/>

Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children - <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/publishers/global-initiative-end-all-corporal-punishment-children>

Council of Europe’s Raise your hand against smacking campaign - http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/corporalpunishment/default_en.asp

South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) - <http://www.saievac.org/>



Cont'd. Resources for the 19 Days Campaign themes

7 Nov : Sale of Children

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography - http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/71/261

25 Years of Fighting the Sale and Sexual Exploitation of Children : Addressing New Challenges - <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/25YearsMandate.pdf> Global Initiative to Fight Against Human Trafficking - <http://www.ungift.org/>

Regional Overviews on the situation of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children - <http://www.ecpat.org/news/ecpat-releases-new-regional-overviews-csec/>

Girls Not Brides - <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/>

8 Nov : Child Prostitution

World Congress III against commercial sexual exploitation of children - https://www.unicef.org/brazil/pt/br_IIIWC_En.pdf

UNICEF and Innocenti Research Centre Handbook on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography - https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional_protocol_eng.pdf

ECPAT International - <http://www.ecpat.org/>

Women's Justice Center – A Guide for Mothers, Grandmothers, and Others for Helping a Girl Caught in Prostitution or Sex Trafficking - <http://justicewomen.org/guide/part7.html>

9 Nov : Child Pornography

World Congress III against commercial sexual exploitation of children - https://www.unicef.org/brazil/pt/br_IIIWC_En.pdf

UNICEF and Innocenti Research Centre Handbook on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography - https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional_protocol_eng.pdf

ECPAT International - <http://www.ecpat.org/>

Regional Overviews on the situation of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children - <http://www.ecpat.org/news/ecpat-releases-new-regional-overviews-csec/>

10 Nov : Child Trafficking

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC - https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016_Global_Report_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf

100 Best Practices in Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings : The Role of Civil Society, The Protection Project - <http://www.ungift.org/doc/knowledgehub/resource-centre/CSOs/100-Best-Practices-in-Combating-TIP.pdf>

Global Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons - https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/United_Nations_Global_Plan_of_Action_to_Combat_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf

A Handbook on Planning Projects to Prevent Child Trafficking - <https://www.tdh.ch/en/handbook-prevent-child-trafficking>

Study on the Gender Dimension of the Trafficking of Human Beings - https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/eu-policy/study-gender-dimension-trafficking-human-beings_en

Blue Heart Campaign Against Trafficking - <https://www.unodc.org/blueheart/>

11 Nov : Child Sex Tourism

ECPAT International - <http://www.ecpat.org/>

OHCHR Combatting Child Sex Tourism - <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/ChildSexTourism.aspx>

The Code - <http://www.thecode.org/csec/background/>

Stairway Foundation Inc. - <http://www.stairwayfoundation.org/>

12 Nov : Harmful Traditional Practices

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/document/_844

UNGAR on Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilation - http://unipd-centrodirittiumani.it/public/docs/Risoluzione_67_146.pdf

WHO Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation - <http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/fgm/9789241596442/en/>

UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Program on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting - <http://www.unfpa.org/joint-programme-female-genital-mutilation-cutting#sthash.d1AHQA84.dpuf>



Cont'd. Useful Resources

13 Nov : Street Children

OHCHR, Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Children Working/Living on the Street - <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>
 Action for Children in Conflict - <http://actionchildren.or.ke/>
 Consortium for Street Children Resource Library - <http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/>
 Runaway and Homeless Youth and Relationship Violence Toolkit - <http://www.nrcdv.org/rhydvtoolkit/>
 State of the World's Street Children - <http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/state-of-the-worlds-street-children-research/>

14 Nov : Discrimination Based on Health Conditions

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx>
 WHO World Report on Disability - http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/report.pdf
 Campaign for Education and Handicap International - <http://www.handicap-international.us/>
 Handbook for Parliamentarians on the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - <http://www.ipu.org/PDF/publications/disabilities-e.pdf>
 Key Programs to Reduce Stigma and Discrimination and Increase Access to Justice in National HIV Responses - http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/Key_Human_Rights_Programmes_en_May2012_0.pdf

15 Nov : Addiction and Substance Abuse

UNODC – 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 - https://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1961_en.pdf
 UNODC International Standards on Drug Use Prevention - <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/fr/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 - https://www.crin.org/en/docs/Childrens_rights_and_drug_use.pdf
 National Institute on Drug Abuse Prevention Principles - <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/preventing-drug-abuse-among-children-adolescents-in-brief/prevention-principles>
 EMCDDA : European Drug Prevention Quality Standards - <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals/prevention-standards>

16 Nov : Malnutrition

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/>

17 Nov : Dangers of ICTs

Office of the UN SRSG on VAC, Realizing children's potential and minimizing risks – ICTs, the Internet and Violence Against Children - http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/icts/releasing_children_potential_and_minimizing_risks_icts_the_internet_and_violence_against_children.pdf
 Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse Online - https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/docs/global_alliance_2015_report_en.pdf
 Virtual Global Taskforce – Reporting Online Sexual Abuse - <http://virtualglobaltaskforce.com/>
 ITU and UNICEF, Guidelines for Industry on Child Online Protection - https://www.unicef.org/csr/css/COP_Guidelines_Industry.PDF
 INHOPE – International Association of Internet Hotlines - <http://www.inhope.org/gns/home.aspx>



Cont.d Useful Resources

18 Nov : Abduction

Stop the Traffik - <http://www.stophetraffik.org/uk/>

What can You do to Protect Children on the Move - <http://www.terredeshommes.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Handbook-Children-On-The-Move-WEB.pdf>

19 Nov : Juvenile Justice and the Deprivation of Liberty

Report of the Secretary General – Enforcing the Rights of Children in the Juvenile Justice System - http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session21/A-HRC-21-25_en.pdf

The Committee of the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 10 - <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.GC.10.pdf>

SRSRG on Violence Against Children, Promoting Restorative Justice - <http://srsrg.violenceagainstchildren.org/page/919>

2014 World Congress on Juvenile Justice – <http://www.jj2015.ch/en>

ESOSOC 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>

19

Days of activism for prevention of abuse and violence against children/youth
 Jours d'activisme pour la prévention des abus/violence envers enfants/jeunes
 Dias de activismo para la prevención del abuso/violencia contra los niños/jóvenes
 Tage Aktivismus Prävention von Missbrauch/Gewalt gegen Kinder/Jugendliche



1-19 November



Prevention Kit

to end violence against Children/Youth - Agenda 2030

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
13 Street Children	14 Discrimination based on health	15 Addiction and Substance Abuse	16 Malnutrition 2016 Main Theme	17 Dangers	18 Abduction
19 Juvenile Justice & Juvenile Death Penalty	20 CRC - Universal Children's Day				

woman.ch



WWSF Proposal for '19 Days—Youth Prize'

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

The WWSF Children-Youth section proposes to registered active coalition members to launch, with its 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 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 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, POBox, 5490, 1211 Geneva 11, 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.



World Days to inspire 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**
- 2 November** – **World Day for Circles of Compassion** (In support of SDG Target 16.2)
- 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



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.



Cont'd. Advertising your event(s)

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 (English and French) and follow-up with active coalition members. and writing a Global Impact Report. Every donation, no matter the size, will help advance the building of a culture for prevention of violence and achieve the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. We thank you in advance for investing in the creation of a world fit for children and youth - an idea whose time has come. We all have a role to play.

WWSF Bank account No.: IBAN CH92 0027 9279 C811 2823 0



19 Days Activity Report Guidelines for 2017

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: 15.01.2018).

WWSF will include a summary of your activities in the 19 Days Global Impact Report 2017 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 2017 Laureate organizations for the Annual Prize for Innovative Prevention measures. To date, 53 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 after our selection process.





Recipients of the 2016 WWSF Prize for Innovative Prevention Initiatives

(selected from 2016 activity reports received)

1) WWSF Prize US\$ 2000

Foundation Po DRUGIE

Mazowieckie ul. Wiazana 22 B. 04-680 Warszawa, Poland

More than **100 partners** from all over Poland (organizations, institutions, groups) working with and for children and young people took part in the annual WWSF 19 days campaign. Workshops, film screenings, debates, conferences, competitions, and performances were among the kinds of events held during their 19 days of activism. The campaign was supported by the Ombudsperson, Mr. Adam Bodnar, who invited young people benefiting from support groups to prevent homelessness to take part. The Ombudsperson also publicly supports a **first National Forum of "Best Practices in Prevention of Violence against Children and Youth,"** which will be organized on 9 March 2017 by the Foundation Po DRUGIE, the Foundation for Probation - PROBAR, the Faculty of Educational Sciences, and the University of Lodz.

2) WWSF Prize US\$ 1000

Giving Children Hope Initiative (GCHI)

Kabaggolo 'B' Kitabika, Nabattu Parish Malangala Sub County
P.O Box 35900, 256 Mityana District, Uganda

GCHI organized the 19 days of activism campaign plus an **additional week** in Uganda. It is estimated that the campaign reached around **50,000 people** and used different types of media outlets to raise awareness. GCHI organized awareness-raising seminars and training sessions with the message «*championing child abuse prevention is a community responsibility*» in village meetings, school marches, quizzes for children, music, dance, and drama festivals. GCHI worked in collaboration with about **40 organizations and institutions** for the campaign.

3) WWSF Prize US\$ 1000

Navjyoti India Foundation

Naya Gaon, Dhumaspur Road (Bhondsi), 122102 Guragon, Haryana, India

Navjyoti India Foundation built up a big campaign during the 19 days. Malnutrition was the central theme of all activities, which reached around **1200 children**. The activities were numerous and varied between story-telling, poster-making, slogan-creation, writing and mask competitions, sharing healthy lunches, book distribution, and more. The goal of these activities was to teach the meaning and significance of nutrition, the preparation of healthy and nutritious snacks, the importance of hygiene, and to inspect the quality/quantity of food provided in schools.

CONGRATULATIONS!



2 November - World Day for Circles of Compassion
In support of the UN Sustainable Development
Goal 16.2: «End abuse, exploitation, trafficking
and all forms of violence and torture
against children.»

It takes compassion to end violence against children and youth

We need as a human family to move into greater compassion and firm resolution to reach out and join the change makers in order to realize the Sustainable Development Goals in general, and the SDG Target 16.2 by 2030 in particular: “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children”.

WWSF therefore invites you, your family and network to consider marking 2 November - World Day for Circles of Compassion, and create your community circle with family, friends, colleagues and partners to discuss and implement strong prevention measures of violence against children and youth for the protection of their right to dignity and safety. We all have a role to play and Circles of compassion can speed up the creation of a world free of violence and abuse against children and youth. Join the conversation!

For those of you who are new to the power of community circles and wish to create a Circle of compassion, we share with you the basic guidelines to help you get started.

- Create and maintain a Circle with a sacred center
- Begin with a period of silent reflection
- One person speaks at a time
- Speak from the heart and from your own experience
- Listen for wisdom with compassion and with discernment instead of judgment
- Invite silence and reflection, when needed, in you and in the Circle
- Take responsibility for your experience and your impact on the Circle
- Make decisions, whenever possible, by consensus
- Encourage and welcome diverse points of view
- Agree to hold the tension, instead of rushing in to fix things
- Keep the confidence of the Circle and respect the trust relationship
- Feel free to add other guidelines should Circle members find it useful to do so.

Every Circle of compassion is autonomous in its function. The only request is (which is implicit when adopting the name ‘Circle of Compassion’) is to respect the guidelines mentioned above, as well as the vision and the objectives, which gave birth to them – creating a world that works for all. The building of a world more open to compassion is one of the conditions for our survival and everyone can play a vital role in creating more compassionate societies.

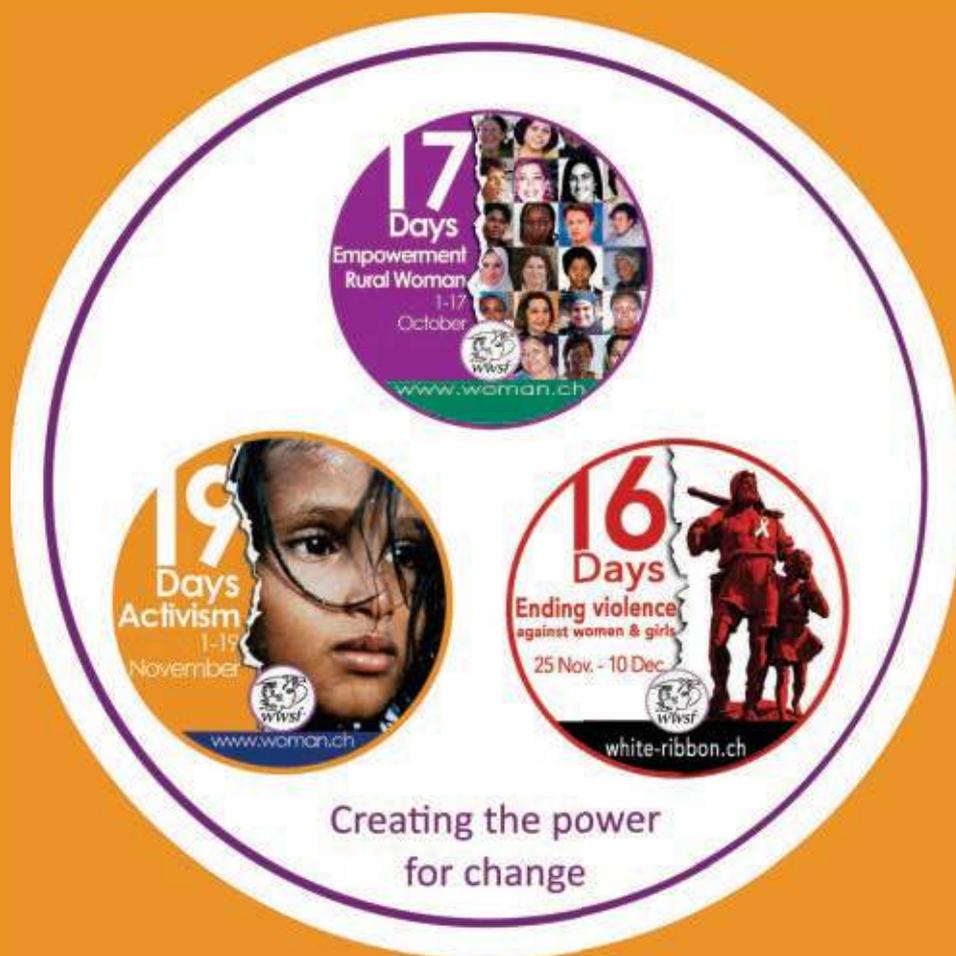
For more information, visit the website Millionth circle and how to change ourselves and the world, by Dr. Jean Bolen M. D.

<https://www.amazon.com/Millionth-Circle-Ourselves-World-Essential/dp/1573241768>

WWSF 19 Days campaign organizers would appreciate learning about your participation on *2 November – Circle of Compassion* and invite you to register your initiative online for all to be inspired and learn from your example. We call in particular on our coalition members to share the *2 November World Day* and to include action on that day in your programs. Together, YES WE CAN ! create a world where children’s rights and all human rights are respected.

“A human being is a part of the whole called by us universe, a part limited in time and space. He experiences himself, his thoughts and feeling as something separated from the rest, a kind of optical delusion of his consciousness. This delusion is a kind of prison for us, restricting us to our personal desires and to affection for a few persons nearest to us. Our task must be to free ourselves from this prison by widening our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures and the whole of nature in its beauty.” - Albert Einstein

Women's Rights & Children's Rights are Human Rights



Thank you for your participation in the 2017 campaign for prevention of violence against children and youth, and to commemorate the World Day for prevention of violence against children and youth - 19 November.

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

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