

# 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  
 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



New Edition 2018



## 19 Days Activism Prevention Kit

It takes compassion  
 to end violence against Children/Youth - Agenda 2030



woman.ch

WWSF Children / Youth Section



# 19

Days of Activism Prevention of abuse & violence against Children and Youth  
1-19 November



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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 2030.

WWSF has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations ECOSOC, and with UNFPA and DPI

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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, humanitarian NGO with UN consultative status (ECOSOC, UNFPA, DPI). Based in Geneva, Switzerland, WWSF serves via three distinct sections with its annual initiatives, international & national campaigns, world days and prize awards, the implementation of women's and children's rights and the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 - leaving no one behind.

#### 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.**
- 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 Seventh edition Call to Action-Prevention Kit & main theme "Traditional Practices/Circles of Compassion"
- 2018 Eighth edition Call to Action-Prevention Kit & main theme: Corporal punishment / 19 November WorldDay



# 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 supports the realization of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals - Agenda 2030 and in particular

### SDG Target 16.2

June 2018

Dear Partners and Friends,

We are happy to share with you the 2018 edition of the WWSF annual campaign Kit "19 Days of Activism for the prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November", one of our three annual initiatives to help transform our world.

Before introducing you to our regular Call to Action and the 2018 main theme «Ending Corporal Punishment», we wish to acknowledge the 318 organizations and campaign partners from around the world that registered their programs and events with WWSF online in 2017. We are inspired by their reports, published in our annual Global Impact Report online [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch) and we hope you will remain an active member in 2018.

The highlight of participation in 2017 came again from the Polish Foundation "Po DRUGIE", an NGO, which mobilized alone 262 campaign partners, institutions and associated members into action for the 19 Days campaign and the World Day 19 November. This example is a game changer and an inspiration to all about how we can mobilize citizens to become informed actors for ending violence and abuse against children and youth. In 2017, two coalition member organizations received our 19 Days Innovation Prize, also published online, and a brief description can be found in the 2018 Prevention Kit on Page 78.

For 2018, we have made a few changes in the Prevention Kit by including in the section «General Ideas for Action», a new section «Ideas for Faith-based leaders and communities» to continue to expand participation in ending violence against children. We need to increase action and compassion in all communities to reach our collective Sustainable Development Goal by 2030 - Target #16.2 «End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children by 2030». The SDGs targets challenge us to prepare our advocacy and ideas for actions around this Agenda and also to hold world leaders accountable for robust implementation and necessary financing.

We invite you, your family and networks to consider marking 2 November «World Day for Circles of Compassion», by creating a community circle with your family, friends and colleagues to discuss and implement strong violence prevention measures against children and youth and deliver on their right to safety and dignity. With your regular and annual programs of action and by including young people and faith-based leaders in your events, we can scale up civil society participation in transforming communities and nations.

We thank you in advance for registering your activities online on our website, and wish you great success with all your plans. Once we have received your registration and program, we will make available to you our 2018 Media and Advocacy pack, a 19 Days PowerPoint presentation, various logos, brochures, including the 19 November + 20 November poster.

We are grateful for the financial support received to continue our outreach for transformative action. Last but not least, we thank all our faithful volunteers, university interns and in particular Lubna Allam and Deborah Marolf who helped with research and producing the 2018 Campaign Kit.

We look forward to hearing from you and remain in a spirit of partnership and solidarity.



Elly Pradervand, WWSF President/CEO  
and United Nations Representative

**WWSF motto:** Regularly reminding ourselves that our annual campaign Kits, 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 and marginalized, realizing that they are the real actors of transformation in their communities. Together we shall achieve what no one can do alone!

To register in the 2018 campaign: <http://19days.woman.ch> - download the Prevention Kit with 19 themes and ideas for action.



**It takes compassion to end violence against children & youth**

The SDG Target 16.2 needs your contribution! [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)







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



In 2015, the 193 UN Member States adopted and launched a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the UN General Assembly (25-27 September) in New York. The SDGs are key in creating on an international scale a new context for a more sustainable world. This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet

and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this Agenda. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Plan. They build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what was not achieved. They seek to realize the human rights of all and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet. Details of all 17 SDGs and targets can be found at <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>.



**By 2030: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SDG TARGET 16.2:** «End violence, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children»



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



**Our Call to Action focuses primarily on Sustainable Development Goal #16.2 which addresses 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



Wotclef, Nigeria



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

**Reduce the impact of violence in their families and communities...**

**16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children

**16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

**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

**16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national & international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all

**5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation

**16.9:** Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

**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.

**16.a:** Strengthen relevant institutions... to prevent violence

**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

1- [http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/working\\_to\\_end\\_violence\\_against\\_children\\_french.pdf](http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/working_to_end_violence_against_children_french.pdf)



# List of 318 Coalition partners registered as active member organizations participating in the 2017 Campaign

## AFRICA

- **Burkina Faso** - Action communautaire pour le Bien être de l'Enfant et de la Femme au Burkina Faso – ABEFAB, Ouagadougou
- **Cameroon** - Chantier d'Appui, de Loisirs, de Bricolage des Lapinos – CALBRIL, Yaoundé / Association des Femmes Camerounaises Actives Sport - Education AFCASE, Yaoundé / Collectif des Femmes pour la protection de l'environnement et de l'enfant (COFEPRE, Douala / Mother of Hope - MOHCAM
- **CDR** - Femmes Solidaires pour la Paix et le Développement – FSPD, Kinshasa
- **Congo Brazzaville** - Association Aide aux Femmes et Enfants, Pointe Noire
- **Gabon** - ONG SAMBA MWANAS, Libreville
- **Ghana** - Youth Life Africa, Winneba, Cape Coast
- **Guinea** - Parlement des Jeunes de l'Union du fleuve mano pour la paix, Conakry
- **Rwanda** - Focus on mothers and children, Kigali
- **Sierra Leone** - Network Movement for Youth and Children Welfare-SL-NMYCW-SL K, Freetown / STOP IT
- **South Sudan** - Ministry of Christ for all Nations, Juba
- **Uganda** - Giving Children Hope Initiative (GCHI), Mityana Dis / Embrace Every Child Outreaches, Kakindu / Women of Uganda, Kampala

## AMERICAs and CARRIBEAN

- **Canada** - Addiction Services for York Region, Aurora
- **USA** - Coalition for Children, Denver / Child Advocacy Center of Rutherford County Inc., Murfreesboro / Project Harmony, Omaha
- **Brazil** - Centro Integrado de Apoio Familiar – CIAF, Ribeiro preto, Sao Paulo

## ASIA

- **Afghanistan** - Cooperation for Peace and Development (CPD), Kabul
- **India** - UDISHA - Society for education, employment and sustainable development, New Delhi / Association for Social Solidarity and Empowerment Training Trust (ASSET), Madrai / SPERDS, Sangareddy / DORAI FOUNDATION, Chennai
- **Nepal** - Swatantrata Abhiyan, Jawalakhel Lalitpur
- **Pakistan** - SPARC Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, Islamabad
- **Palestine** - Gaza Community Mental Health Program, Gaza City

## EUROPE

- **Greece** - The Smile of the Child - Το Χαμόγελο του Παιδιού, Marousi
- **Croatia** - Ombudsman for Children, Croatia
- **Cyprus** - Hope For Children CRC Policy Center, Nicosia
- **Macedonia** - Centre for Human Rights "Amos", Bitola
- **Poland** - Fundacja po DRUGIE, Warszawa with 262 national campaign partners\* / Fundacja Szczęśliwe Jutro, Nowy Targ / Empowering Children Foundation, Warszawa / Pracownia Rozwoju Relacji, Warszawa
- **UK** - 28 Too Many, High Barnet / Researching Reform, Virginia Water
- **Romania** - FICE Romania, Bucarest / Scoala Gimnaziala "Nicolae Balcescu" Oradea
- **Slovakia** - Coalition for Children Slovakia, Bratislava
- **Spain** – UNAF – Union of Family Associations, Madrid / Federacion de Asociaciones para la Prevencion del Maltrato Infantil (FAPMI-ECPAT Espana) Madrid
- **Switzerland** – Verein "Hol dir Hilfe", Birsfelden / WWSF Women's World Summit Foundation, convener of the annual 19 Days Campaign and World Day 19 November as well as the Innovation Prize. WWSF publishes an annually updated Prevention Kit for prevention of violence and abuse; coordinates the global coalition partner network and publishes selected activity reports on its website [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch) (Children's section)

\* The Foundation Po DRUGIE - Poland shared their list of 262 associated 19 Days Campaign partners (see overleaf). Po DRUGIE is an excellent example of civil society mobilisation for ending violence and abuse against children and youth.





## List of the 262 Campaign partners and associated partners in Poland, mobilized by Po DRUGIE in 2017

1. Pracownia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Ostrołęce
2. Pracownia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Myszyńcu
3. Ośrodek Interwencji Kryzysowej w Tychach
4. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy w Rzępczynie
5. Miejsko-Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Łomżyńcu
6. Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Smolnie
7. Fundacja Nie Wykluczaj Mnie
8. Ośrodek Kuratorski nr 3 w Poznaniu
9. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Mrągowie
10. Zespół Szkół Specjalnych im. Jana Pawła II w Sokółce Podlaskiej
11. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Chojnicach
12. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy w Rudach
13. I Liceum Stowarzyszenie Kuratorów Społecznych Auxilium w Tychach
14. Gmina Bieruń
15. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Społecznej w Jarocinie
16. Specjalistyczny Ośrodek Wsparcia dla Ofiar Przemocy w Rodzinie w Rusocinie
17. Ośrodek Wspierania Dziecka i Rodziny w Białymostku
18. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Myśliborzu
19. Centrum Wspierania Rodzin „Swoboda” w Poznaniu
20. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy w Czaplinku
21. Zespół Placówek Resocjalizacyjnych w Brzegu Dolnym
22. Dom Dziecka w Białymostku
23. Niepubliczny Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy Towarzystwa „RAZEM W PRZYSZŁOŚĆ” w Stobrawie
24. Szkoła Podstawowa Nr 5 z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. Franciszka Zbrzyckiego
25. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 35 z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. Matki Teresy z Kalkuty w Tychach
26. Zespół Szkół Muzycznych im. Feliksa Rybickiego w Tychach
27. Zespół Interdyscyplinarny ds. Przeciwdziałania Przemocy w Rodzinie w Kielcach
28. Specjalistyczny Ośrodek Wsparcia dla Ofiar Przemocy w Rodzinie w Kielcach
29. Zespół Szkół Specjalnych w Lublinie
30. Zakład Poprawczy w Poznaniu
31. Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Wilczycach
32. Placówka Opiekuńczo-Wychowawcza w Łobzowie
33. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 40 z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. Gen. J. Zietka
34. Zespół Kuratorskiej Służby Społecznej Sędzi Rejonowego w Przeworsku
35. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii Domostwo w Łodzi
36. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 2 im. Adama Mickiewicza w Złotowie
37. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy im. Ottona Lipkowskiego w Krupskim Młynie
38. Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Polkowicach
39. Zakład Poprawczy w Nowem
40. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 im. Adama Mickiewicza w Brzegu Dolnym
41. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 22 z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. Rafała Pomorskiego w Tychach
42. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 12 im. Kornela Makuszyńskiego w Siedlcach
43. Zespół Szkół Specjalnych nr 8 w Tychach
44. Sportowa Szkoła Podstawowa nr 19 im. M. Kopernika w Tychach
45. Szkoła Podstawowa im. Marii Krasickiej w Wąglińcu
46. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Radomsku
47. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy nr 3 w Warszawie im. Grzegorza Maja
48. Niepubliczny Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii 67 w Olsztynie
49. Fundacja Wielkie Serce
50. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 13 z Oddziałami Dwujęzycznymi w Tychach
51. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 5 im. M. Skłodowskiej – Curie w Brzegu Dolnym
52. Zakład Poprawczy w Łaskowcu
53. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 w Szczecinku
54. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 11 im. Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej w Tychach
55. Miejska Opiekuńczo-Wychowawcza w Bobulczynie
56. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 w Tychach
57. Szkoła Podstawowa im. W. Jadwigi Królowej w Prandocinie
58. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 17 w Tychach
59. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Kościerzynie
60. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy „Dom na szlaku” im. gen. T. Kutrzeby w Żółkowie
61. Zespół Szkół im. I. J. Paderewskiego w Knurowie
62. Zespół Interdyscyplinarny ds. Przeciwdziałania Przemocy w Rodzinie w Przeworsku
63. Szkoła Podstawowa im. Stefana Czarnieckiego w Reczu
64. Gimnazjum nr 1 w Przeworsku
65. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 im. Jana Pawła II w Przeworsku
66. I Liceum Ogólnokształcące w Kościerzynie im. Józefa Wybickiego
67. Szkoła Podstawowa Integracyjna nr 11 w Kielcach
68. Szkoła Podstawowa Nr 39 im. Marii Konopnickiej w Czestochowie
69. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii im. J. Korczaka w Zgorzelcu
70. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Lubinie
71. Zespół Szkół Ogólnokształcących i Zawodowych w Mońkach
72. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 im. Jana Pawła II w Siemiatyczach
73. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 36 im. Narodów Zjednoczonej Europy w Tychach
74. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii w Dobrodzieniu
75. Zakład Poprawczy w Grodzisku Wielkopolskim
76. Szkoła Podstawowa w Ruszowie z oddziałami gimnazjalnymi
77. Zakład Poprawczy w Ostrowcu Świętokrzyskim
78. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii nr 2 we Wrocławiu
79. Zespół Szkół Zawodowych nr 2 w Knurowie
80. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy im. Ks. Jana Zięty w Kolonii Ossa
81. Zespół Szkół Ekonomicznych w Nowym Targu
82. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii w Solcu nad Wisłą filia w Szymanowie
83. Miejska Rodzinnokształcąca w Libinie
84. Stowarzyszenie Trzeźwości w Tychach
85. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 2 w Żalasewie
86. Niepubliczny Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy w Pogorzynie
87. Szkoła Podstawowa nr. 4 im. Franciszka Stuska w Orzeszu – Janów
88. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 im. Janusza Korczaka w Niemodlinie
89. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy Nr 2 w Warszawie
90. Szkoła Podstawowa w Czarnym Lesie



## Cont'd. list of the 262 Campaign partners and associated partners in Poland, mobilized by Po DRUGIE in 2017

91. Młodzie owy O rodek Wychowawczy Nr 2 w Jastrowiu
92. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 im. J. Piłsudskiego w Przeworsku
93. Zespół Placówek O wiatowych im. Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego w Kadzidle
94. Koło Naukowe Resocjalizacji UŁ oraz XXXIII Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Armii Krajowej w Łodzi
95. Komenda Wojewódzka Policji w Rzeszowie
96. Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Marii Konopnickiej w Poddębicach
97. Biblioteka Pedagogiczna w Sieradzu. Filia w Poddębicach
98. Szkoła Podstawowa im. Kornela Makuszyńskiego w Cisewie
99. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 2 im. Hugona Kołłątaja w Przeworsku
100. Schronisko dla Nieletnich w Chojnicach
101. Młodzie owy O rodek Wychowawczy w Wojnowie
102. Punkt Konsultacyjny ds. Przemocy w Rodzinie w Wydminach
103. O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Remie
104. Zespół Szkół nr 2 im. T. Rejtana w Rzeszowie
105. Zespół Szkół im. Oskara Langego w Zawierciu
106. Zespół Szkół im. gen. Józefa Bema w Zawierciu
107. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 109 im. Batalionów Chłopskich w Warszawie
108. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 10 im. Gustawa Morcinka w Tychach
109. Zespół Szkół im. Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego w Lelisie
110. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Jędrzejowie
111. Młodzie owy O rodek Wychowawczy w Jaworku
112. Młodzie owy O rodek Socjoterapii w Solcu nad Wisłą (siedziba główna)
113. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 im. Marii Konopnickiej w Złotoryi
114. Młodzie owy O rodek Wychowawczy Czuchów Pieki
115. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 w Złotoryi
116. Wydział Spraw Społecznych i Zdrowia dla Dzielnicy Bemowo
117. Komenda Powiatowa Policji w Przeworsku
118. II Liceum Ogólnokształcące z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. C.K. Norwida w Tychach
119. Fundacja na Rzecz Rozwoju Probacji – PROBARE
120. Schronisko dla Nieletnich i Zakład Poprawczy w Falenicy
121. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Gliwicach
122. Zespół Szkół Nr 5 w Ostrołęce
123. Szkoły objęte wsparciem poradni psychologiczno-pedagogicznej w Ostrołęce
124. Urząd Miasta Tychy
125. Stowarzyszenie Aktywności Społecznej „Razem Robimy Wiele” z elazą
126. Rada Osiedla Stare Miasto w Poznaniu
127. Fundacja Barka
128. Spółdzielnia socjalna – restauracja Wspólny Stół w Poznaniu
129. Policja w Mrągowie
130. Sąd Rejonowy w Mrągowie
131. Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Pomocy Rodzinie „Synapsa” w Mrągowie
132. Miejski O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Bieruniu
133. Gminne O rodki Pomocy Społecznej w Powiecie Jarocińskim
134. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Białymostku
135. Miejski O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Białymostku
136. Miłoborski O rodek Kultury
137. Wydział Prewencji Komendy Wojewódzkiej Policji w Poznaniu
138. Czepliński O rodek Kultury
139. Komisariat Policji w Brzegu Dolnym
140. Gminny O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Brzegu Dolnym
141. Urząd Gminy w Białowieży
142. Tyska Poradnia Pedagogiczno – Psychologiczna
143. Wydział ds. Nieletnich Komendy Policji w Tychach
144. Miejski Dom Kultury nr 2 w Tychach
145. Miejski O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Lublińcu
146. O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Wilczycach
147. Komisariat Policji w Dwikożach
148. Gminna Komisja Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych w Wilczycach
149. Szkoła Podstawowa w Wilczycach
150. Szkoła Podstawowa w Darominie
151. Szkoła Podstawowa w Łukawie
152. Szkoła Podstawowa w Radoszkach
153. Wolontariusze z Zespołu Szkół Gospodarki Rolniczej i Agrobiznesu w Łukawce
154. Klub Anonimowych Alkoholików „Odnowa” w Łukawce
155. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Łukawce
156. Spółdzielnia Mieszkaniowa „Zuzanna” w Tychach
157. Zespół Interdyscyplinarny Miasta Przeworska
158. Urząd Gminy w Ychlinie
159. Starostwo Powiatowe w Kutnie
160. Poradnia Psychologiczno – Pedagogiczna w Kutnie
161. Zespół Kuratorów Sądowych w Kutnie
162. Miejsko-Gminny O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Ychlinie
163. Miejski O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Kutnie
164. Gminny O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Kutnie
165. Telewizja Polkowicka
166. Komenda Miejska Policji w Siedlcach
167. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Siedlcach
168. Komenda Policji w Tychach
169. Straż Miejska w Tychach
170. Kuratorzy Sądu Rejonowego w Tychach
171. Miejsko-Gminny O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Węglińcu
172. Fundacja Zarys Radości
173. Fundacja „Cel-zmiana”
174. Gminny O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Brzegu Dolnym
175. Urząd Miejski w Brzegu Dolnym
176. Wieślicza Rodowiska „Kultownia” w Ostrołęce
177. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Szczecinku
178. O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Bobolczynie
179. Młodzieżowa Drużyna Pożarnicza w Bobolczynie
180. Samorząd Uczniowski Szkoły Podstawowej im. W. Jadwigi Królowej w Prandocinie
181. Szkolne Koło Wolontariatu „Iskierki dobra” Szkoły Podstawowej im. W. Jadwigi Królowej w Prandocinie
182. Szpital Specjalistyczny w Kościerzynie
183. Miejski O rodek Pomocy Społecznej w Kościerzynie

### List of associated Campaign partners in Poland





## Cont'd. List of the 262 Campaign partners and associated partners in Poland, mobilized by Po DRUGIE in 2017

184. Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Kościerzynie
185. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Kościerzynie
186. Komenda Powiatowa Policji w Kościerzynie
187. Szkoła Podstawowa w Kapturach
188. Gimnazjum w Iłowie
189. Zespół Placówek Specjalnych w Mocarzewie
190. Ośrodek Socjoterapeutyczny w Kiernozu
191. Starostwo Powiatowe w Gliwicach
192. Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Rodzinie w Knurowie
193. Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Przeworsku
194. Urząd Miasta Przeworska
195. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 w Przeworsku
196. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 2 w Przeworsku
197. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 w Przeworsku
198. Gimnazjum nr 1 w Przeworsku
199. Przedszkole Miejskie nr 2 w Przeworsku
200. Przedszkole Miejskie nr 3 w Przeworsku
201. Przedszkole Sióstr Miłosierdzia w Przeworsku
202. Rodowiskowy Dom Samopomocy w Przeworsku
203. Wieśnica Wzrastanie w Przeworsku
204. Straż Miejska w Przeworsku
205. Miejska Komisja ds. Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych w Przeworsku
206. Polski Związek Diabetyków w Przeworsku
207. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Przeworsku
208. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Przeworsku
209. Gminna Komisja ds. Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych w Reczu
210. Miejsko-Gminny Ośrodek Kultury i Sportu w Reczu
211. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Reczu
212. Zespół kuratorskiej służby społecznej w Przeworsku
213. Środowisko Rodzinne w Przeworsku
214. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Kościerzynie
215. Poradnia Pedagogiczno-Psychologiczna nr 1 w Człuchowie
216. Komenda Policji w Człuchowie
217. Telewizja „Orion” w Człuchowie
218. Starostwo Powiatowe w Lubinie
219. LaiCoti – Joanna Chęcińska
220. NTO – Nowa trybuna Opolska
221. Urząd Miasta Grodzisk Wielkopolski
222. Starostwo Powiatowe w Grodzisku Wielkopolskim
223. Hospicjum w Ostrowcu Świętokrzyskim
224. Komenda Miejska Policji w Gliwicach
225. II ZKSS ds. Rodzinnych i Nieletnich w Środzie Rejonowym w Gliwicach
226. Forum Młodzieży Powiatu Gliwickiego
227. Starostwo Powiatowe w Gliwicach
228. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Przysusze
229. Parafia św. Jadwigi w Odrzywiele
230. Straż Graniczna w Nowym Targu
231. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Nowym Targu
232. Twoje Radio Lipsko
233. Gazeta „Życie Powiatu”
234. Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Libi
235. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Mikołowie
236. Policja w Orzeszu
237. Gminna Komisja Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych w Orzeszu
238. Dom Kultury Rembertów
239. Biblioteka Publiczna Rembertowa
240. Wójt Gminy Kadzidło
241. XXXIII Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Armii Krajowej w Łodzi
242. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Turku
243. Zespół Szkół Specjalnych w Sokołowie Podlaskim im. Jana Pawła II
244. Gmina Wydminy
245. Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Wydminach
246. Zespół Interdyscyplinarny w Wydminach
247. Forum NGO's Wydminy
248. Gminna Komisja Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych w Wydminach
249. Gminny Ośrodek Kultury w Wydminach
250. LUKS Sport z Kultur
251. Zespół Szkół Ogólnokształcących w Wydminach
252. Zespół Szkół w Gawlikach Wielkich
253. Ognisko Wychowawcze w Wydminach
254. Stowarzyszenie „Pomoc”
255. SP ZOZ Centrum Leczenia Uzależnień w Rzeszowie
256. Estrada Rzeszowska
257. Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Zawierciu
258. Komenda Powiatowa Policji w Zawierciu
259. Szkoła Podstawowa w Krypach
260. Warsztat Terapii Zajęciowej w Jaworku
261. Biblioteka Publiczna w Gręboku
262. Gminny Ośrodek Kultury Platerów

**Congratulations to Foundation DRUGIE!**  
You are an inspiration on how to engage communities and transform your country!



# 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 tricked 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 labor. 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.
- Close to 300 million children aged 2-4 worldwide experience violent discipline by their caregiver on a regular basis.

# 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 is the 19 Days Prevention Campaign?

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

## What are the 19 Campaign Themes?

Although other forms of abuse and violence exist, WWSF has selected the following 19 themes with the main theme for 2018 on ending Corporal punishment (pgs. 31-34)

- 1 Children involved in armed conflict
- 2 Sexual abuse (+ *World Day for Circles of Compassion*)
- 3 Bullying
- 4 Neglect
- 5 Child labor
- 6 Corporal punishment (*main theme 2018*)
- 7 Sale of children
- 8 Child prostitution
- 9 Child pornography
- 10 Child trafficking
- 11 Child sex tourism
- 12 Harmful traditional practices
- 13 Street children
- 14 Discrimination based on health conditions
- 15 Addiction and substance abuse
- 16 Malnutrition
- 17 Dangers of ICTs (Information and communications technology)
- 18 Abduction
- 19 Juvenile Justice and Children deprived of liberty (+ *World Day for prevention of violence against children/youth 19 Nov.*)
- 20 Universal Children's Day, celebrating and promoting the Convention on the Rights of the Child



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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).

# Reminder of 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.

Child-Friendly Flyer of CRC, UNICEF <http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/files/uncrcchilddfriendlylanguage.pdf>



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)

- 196 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

## 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

## 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
- 34 States have ratified or acceded

« 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



**6 March 2018**  
**Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Violence Against Children,**  
**Marta Santos Pais**

UNITED NATIONS  
GENEVA (6 March 2018)

**Remarks by**  
**Marta Santos Pais,**

**Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence against Children**, who was very thankful and uplifted that so many delegations recognized the critical importance of preventing all forms of violence against children.

**Link to 2018 Annual Report** <http://undocs.org/A/HRC/37/48>

*Excerpts from the interactive dialogue*

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22770&LangID=E>

«**The first 1,000 days of a child** were decisive and defined the way and their future. When they benefited from a very loving and caring family environment, they could become the happiest human beings. But when abuse, neglect, corporal punishment and ill-treatment happened in early years, they would not have confidence to share their stories, and even less, to seek help. They would have health problems, and would often become recruited in criminal activities, not even realizing that what they were doing was wrong.

«When societies did not invest in early childhood programmes, countries could lose up to twice of their health and education investment. As such, this was also an economic argument, and **the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 4, was a prerequisite in order to achieve the best and highest quality education.**

«**The Special Representative urged States to undertake three important measures.**

**Firstly**, to convey a very clear message to society that it was unacceptable to use disciplinary or punishment measures against children. **Unfortunately, 300 million children in the world (approximately one of every four children) suffered violence in early life.**

**Second**, to create conditions for supporting parents to stimulate their children, be it at home, to not be stressed.

**Third**, cross-sectoral cooperation between different levels of government as well as civil society had to be promoted. States

had to invest in early childhood programmes, social protection measures, justice and home affairs. The investment in budgets for early childhood was very weak.

«Ms. Santos Pais thanked Chile, Senegal, Norway, Thailand and Estonia who had shared interesting best practices and urged that national plans were needed on this issue.

«She also hailed the initiatives launched by Sweden, Austria and Sovereign Order of Malta on best practices on prevention and victim reintegration. Even more encouraging were the initiatives launched by regional entities, including by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the South American Trade Bloc, the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States. So many encouraging decisions were being taken but this was not enough.

«Addressing the questions, including the one on [cyber bullying](#) and [online abuse](#) raised by the United States, she referred to a report issued by the Secretary-General a year and a half ago on this issue, which proposed strategies and measures on how to combat these scourges.

«Good practices were fundamental in this regard, and States needed to model positive behaviour, sensitize children, and involve parents on how to use these guidelines. They needed to ensure the capacity of children. They needed to move forward in helping child victims report safely. In this regard, she stressed that most children were very frightened about the level of violence they suffered.

States needed to empower children and enhance the capacity of professionals. They needed to fight impunity. The work of child protection and law enforcement agencies was crucial in achieving positive results.

Mexico had made important contributions, and she welcomed not its national plan but the survey on the violence against children, which would be a great contribution to this debate.»



**In 2019 there will be an in-depth review of Goal 16, including target #16.2: «to end all forms of violence against children».**



**And of Goal 4: «Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all»**

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



**6 March 2018**  
**UN Under-Secretary-General Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict**  
**Virginia Gamba**

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22770&LangID=E>

UNITED NATIONS GENEVA (6 March 2018)

## A vision going forward following 20 years of the children and armed conflict mandate.

We recommend that any civil society organization or individual wishing to learn more about this issue, studies her report, which includes:

- A vision going forward following 20 years of the children and armed conflict mandate
- Progress and challenges in addressing grave violations against children in armed conflict
- Denial of humanitarian access and its impact on the human rights of children

**Link to 2018 Annual Report:** <http://undocs.org/A/HRC/37/47>

“Special Representative of the Secretary-General for children and armed conflict, explained that her Office was strengthening the existing tools through proactive engagement with States going through conflict, including through delivering technical assistance. The Office intended to reinforce the country task forces on the monitoring mechanism. The action plans were the best tools for protection and they complemented future prevention actions to protect children in armed conflict. It was important to ensure access to verify how action plans were managed. More understanding and research was needed into what worked or did not work in the action plans. The Office was building broader partnerships and benefiting from the existing work. It was also going to engage and improve on awareness raising campaigns, as well as to increase membership of voluntary initiatives, such as the Safe Schools Declaration.

“Ms. Gamba said she intended to open an office in Brussels to strengthen the interaction with all the missions, agencies and civil societies based there. She suggested to the Council to hold a special session on attacks on schools and hospitals. As for sub-regional and regional approaches, the Office was currently in negotiations with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on the protection of children in armed conflicts in the East Horn of Africa. More child protection officers were needed everywhere to try to draw attention to all those

negotiations on peace agreements and the protection measures for children. As for the special needs of girls in conflicts, Ms. Gamba invited delegations to attend a special session on that. If the plateau between the children released and the children recruited was to be broken, States had to seriously discuss what reintegration meant and the costs of reintegration, Ms. Gamba emphasized.”

## Building support with civil society:

«Strengthening relationships with academia and civil society and NGOs working on the issue of children and armed conflict is a key priority for the Special Representative. She addressed Member States and civil society organizations through a video message at the second international conference on safe schools, held in Buenos Aires in March 2017. In addition, in recent months, the new incumbent has held joint briefings to share information on her priorities for the Office and to discuss ways of maintaining the focus on the children and armed conflict agenda. The Special Representative met with over 50 organizations, in London, Brussels, Geneva, New York and a number of other places in the second half of 2017. In Geneva, close collaboration has continued with the Child Rights Connect working group in order to mainstream the work on children and armed conflict in a number of Geneva-based processes.»

## Statement attributable to Spokesman for the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict Report Stephane Dujarric

“The United Nations has verified more than 21,000 violations committed against children in 2017. The United Nations has reliable reports of more than 10,000 children killed or maimed in armed conflict last year. The Secretary-General is outraged at this number, a significant increase compared to previous years and documented in his Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict published today. Children are also affected by other verified violations, including the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, sexual violence and attacks on schools and hospitals.

“Boys and girls have once again been overly impacted by protracted and new violent crisis. Despite some progress, the level of violations remains unacceptable.

“The Secretary-General reiterates that the best way to address this horrific situation is to promote peaceful solutions to conflicts. He calls on all parties to exert maximum efforts in this regard.

“The Secretary-General reminds parties to conflict of their responsibility to protect children, in line with international humanitarian and human rights laws. He calls on all parties to conflict to engage with the United Nations to develop concrete measures to end and prevent grave violations against children and to provide support and relief to affected children.”

**You can read the report online at:** [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=S%2F2018%2F465&Submit=Se](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S%2F2018%2F465&Submit=Se)

# Brief Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material



**March 2018:  
Summary  
of the Annual Report:  
Report of the Special  
Rapporteur on the sale and  
sexual  
exploitation of children,  
including child prostitution,  
child pornography and other  
child sexual abuse material  
Maud de Boer-Buquicchio**

We recommend that you read the entire 2018 report, which provides an overview of her activities since her previous report, and includes a **thematic study on surrogacy and sale of children**, and recommendations on how to uphold the prohibition of, and how to prevent the sale of children.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/37/60](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/37/60)

**«Recommendations at the national level:  
The Special Rapporteur invites all States to:**

- (a) Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its three Optional Protocols;
- (b) Adopt clear and comprehensive legislation that prohibits the sale of children, as defined by the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, in the context of surrogacy;
- (c) Create safeguards to prevent the sale of children in the context of commercial surrogacy, which should include either the prohibition of commercial surrogacy until and unless properly regulated systems are put in place to ensure that the prohibition on sale of children is upheld, or strict regulation of commercial surrogacy which ensures that the surrogate mother retains parentage and parental responsibility at birth and that all payments made to the surrogate mother are made prior to any legal or physical transfer of the child and are non reimbursable (except in cases of fraud) and which rejects the enforceability of contractual provisions regarding parentage, parental responsibility, or restricting the rights (e.g. to health and freedom of movement) of the surrogate mother;
- (d) Create safeguards to prevent the sale of children in the context of altruistic surrogacy, which should include, where altruistic surrogacy is permitted, proper regulation of altruistic surrogacy (e.g. to ensure that all reimbursements and payments to surrogate mothers and intermediaries are reasonable and itemized and are subject to oversight by a court or other competent authority, and that the surrogate mother retains parentage and parental responsibility at birth);

(e) Ensure that in all parentage and parental responsibility decisions involving a surrogacy arrangement, a court or competent authority makes a post-birth best interests of the child determination, which should be the paramount consideration;

(f) Ensure that in all parentage and parental responsibility decisions involving a surrogacy arrangement, a court or competent authority conducts an appropriate and non-discriminatory suitability review of the intending parent(s), either prior to or after the birth or both;

(g) Closely regulate, monitor and limit the financial aspects of all surrogacy arrangements, with a requirement for full disclosure of the financial aspects of all surrogacy arrangements to the court or competent authority reviewing the surrogacy arrangement;

(h) Regulate all intermediaries involved in surrogacy arrangements, in regard to the financial aspects, relevant competencies, use of contractual arrangements, and ethical standards;

(i) Regulate the medical aspects of surrogacy arrangements to ensure the health and safety of the surrogate mother and child, including by placing appropriate limits on the number of embryos transferred to a woman at one time;

(j) Protect the rights of all surrogate-born children, regardless of the legal status of the surrogacy arrangement under national or international law, including by protecting the best interests of the child, protecting rights to identity and to access to origins, and cooperating internationally to avoid statelessness;

(k) Focus on any criminal or civil penalties for illegal surrogacy arrangements primarily upon the intermediaries;

(l) Collect, analyse and share comprehensive and reliable data, and conduct qualitative and quantitative research studies, on surrogacy arrangements and the monitoring and evaluation of surrogacy systems, services and outcomes in order to develop appropriate human rights-compliant measures.

**Recommendations at the international level:**

Due to lack of space, kindly check out her report.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/37/60](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/37/60)



# 2018 Campaign Poster

# 1-19 Novembre 2018

# 19 Days Activism



*Supporting SDG Target #16.2*

## Prevention of abuse and violence against children and youth



PREVENTION IS KEY



Campaign organization  
**Women's World Summit Foundation - WWSF**  
Children - Youth Section  
PO Box 5490 - 1211 Geneva 11 - Switzerland  
wdpca@wwsf.ch - Tel: +41 22 738 66 19  
[www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

# 1 Children Involved in Armed Conflict



Updated version 2018

This is the first day of the  
19 Days campaign 2018

The issue of children involved in armed conflict remains a central issue in our general efforts to draw continued attention on prevention of 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."<sup>1</sup>

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**:<sup>2</sup>

- 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

We share with you overleaf the «**Watchlist Special Update** - UN Security Council Open Debate on children and Armed Conflict». Link: <https://watchlist.org/>

*Watchlist is a network of local, national and international NGOs striving to end violations against children in armed conflicts and to guarantee their rights. This Special Update is based on UN reporting and is reflective of trends Watchlist and its members have identified through their work in conflict-affected countries.*

According to the Secretary-General on Children in Armed conflict:

«In 2017, there is a large increase in the number of violations» as compared to 2016, he added, referring to «at least 6000 verified violations attributed to government forces and more than 15000 to non-state armed groups.»

250,000

children are being recruited by diverse armed forces.<sup>6</sup>

In 2017, children are recruited by over **100** armed forces and groups, and used in conflict by at least **58** of them.<sup>7</sup>



As part of recruitment, children are often forced

to kill or maim a family member, a tactic to increase trauma and break community bonds.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>



## Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



### 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 - 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 - Children Soldiers International, The issue 2017, <https://www.child-soldiers.org/where-are-there-child-soldiers>. 6 - UNICEF Fact Sheet « Children Associated with Armed Group and Forces in Central Africa », 2010 [https://www.unicef.org/wcaro/FactSheet100601Final\\_E\\_100603\\_.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/wcaro/FactSheet100601Final_E_100603_.pdf). 7 - Children Soldiers International, The issue 2017, <https://www.child-soldiers.org/where-are-there-child-soldiers>. 8 - A report by Psychology Without Borders : « Childrem Associated with Armed Conflicts and Armed. 9 - Human Rights Council 37th Session : Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict March, 2018

The UN's 2017 child recruitment list.<sup>5</sup>



Afghanistan  
Central African Republic  
Colombia  
The DRC  
Myanmar  
Somalia

South Sudan  
The Sudan  
Yemen  
Iraq  
Mali  
Nigeria  
Philippines  
Syria

40%

of children associated with armed groups are girls.<sup>8</sup>

# Children and Armed Conflict:

UN SECURITY COUNCIL OPEN DEBATE ON CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT

SPECIAL UPDATE:  
JULY 2018

## Recommendations for the UN Security Council and Member States

On July 9, 2018, the UN Security Council will hold its Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict (CAC), under the presidency of Sweden, current chair of the Security Council Working Group on CAC. At the debate, the Secretary-General (SG) will present his annual report on CAC, pursuant to Security Council Resolution 2225 (2015), covering January 1 to December 31, 2017. Sweden will take the opportunity of the debate to highlight protection of children's rights and prevention of future violations, and plans to introduce a resolution for adoption.

At this writing, the SG's 2018 annual report had not yet been released. The recommendations below, therefore, are based on other UN reporting, and are reflective of trends Watchlist and its members have identified through their work in conflict-affected countries.

The impartial inclusion of country situations and listing of perpetrators in the annual report on the basis of credible evidence gathered, reviewed, and rigorously verified by the UN-led Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) is essential to address grave violations and promote accountability. It is anticipated that for the second year in a row, the annexes of the SG's report will be divided into two categories: parties to conflict that have "put in place measures [...] aimed at improving the protection of children" and those that have not. It is unclear what criteria the SG has used to determine these two categories, and the division undermines listing as a tool for condemnation and accountability. Considering that violations by parties deemed to have put in place measures, such as the Saudi Arabia-led Coalition, continued in 2017, Watchlist urges the SG to carefully monitor and publically document measures listed parties have implemented during the reporting period, and return to a single list of parties that commit grave violations against children in future annual reports on CAC.

Ongoing reform processes at the UN, including budget cuts to peacekeeping and efforts to streamline protection mandates, threaten the UN's ability to deliver on the Security Council's CAC mandate, particularly as a result of diminished child protection capacity in peace missions. Child protection advisers play a critical role in monitoring and reporting, operationalizing action plans, and strengthening the overall child protection architecture in field missions. Watchlist reiterates its calls for continued support for child protection in UN peace operations.

In his 2018 annual report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2018/462), the SG highlights the alarming impacts of the denial of humanitarian access on children, including the use of starvation as a method of warfare. In a number of country situations on the CAC agenda, including Iraq, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, and Palestine, parties have used various means to prevent civilians from accessing humanitarian assistance, leading in many instances to manmade public health crises, extreme hunger, and in some cases, famine. Parties to conflict have also attacked hospitals, contracting access to treatment while health care needs have skyrocketed. In order to promote accountability for this violation, as well as strengthened and standardized monitoring and reporting, Watchlist recommends that States request the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC) to develop practical guidance on data collection on the denial of humanitarian access.

On the 18th 'birthday' of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC), Watchlist calls for universal ratification of the protocol and encourages those States that have not yet signed or ratified to do so without delay. Watchlist encourages States to declare their support for a 'Straight-18' standard and to promote global consensus to end the military recruitment and use of children. Watchlist further calls on States that have not yet done so to endorse the Paris Principles and Vancouver Principles, which offer practical guidance for the protection of children from recruitment and use and their effective reintegration.

In view of the upcoming Open Debate, Watchlist recommends that the Security Council and other UN Member States:

**1. Call for an accurate and credible list of perpetrators of the grave violations, grounded in impartial evidence-based reporting:**

### Situations before the Council involving parties listed for grave violations against children:

[Afghanistan](#)

[Central African Republic](#)

[Colombia](#)

[Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

[Iraq](#)

[Mali](#)

[Myanmar \(Burma\)](#)

[Nigeria](#)

[Philippines](#)

[Somalia](#)

[South Sudan](#)

[Sudan](#)

[Syrian Arab Republic](#)

[Yemen](#)

For resolution language on Children and Armed Conflict, download the Children and Armed Conflict smartphone app from Watchlist and Liechtenstein, now available on [iPhone](#), [iPad](#), [Android](#) and [Blackberry](#)!





- a. Welcoming the SG's 2018 annual report, reiterate support for the Security Council's CAC mandate, including the integrity and impartiality of the mechanism for listing all perpetrators of grave violations of children's rights;
- b. In support of his impartiality, call on the SG to ensure an accurate and credible list of perpetrators in the annexes of his annual reports; taking note of their reformatting for a second consecutive year, strongly urge the SG to publicly document and carefully monitor measures listed parties have taken during the reporting period to protect children; and further call for a return to a single list of parties that commit grave violations in future annual reports on CAC.

**2. Call for more effective monitoring, reporting, and response to child rights violations in armed conflict situations:**

- a. In order to effectively implement the Council's CAC agenda, preserve standalone capacity of UN peacekeeping and political missions to monitor, report, and respond to grave violations against children; and to this end, call for a review of the consolidation of child protection functions within human rights components of these missions to determine impact on delivery of the UN's child protection mandate;
- b. Call on States, UN entities, and other parties concerned to integrate child protection provisions, including those relating to release and reintegration, in the early stages of all peace and ceasefire negotiations; to this end, urge stakeholders to draw upon new and existing tools, including the Checklist for drafting CAC provisions in peace agreements, developed by Watchlist and other experts;
- c. Expressing grave concern over the detention of children on national security charges, urge States to treat children associated with armed groups as victims entitled to full protection of their rights, including rehabilitation and reintegration into society; in cases where children may have committed illegal acts, States should ensure they are treated in accordance with international juvenile justice standards, including the use of detention only as a last resort and for the shortest possible period of time;
- d. Reminding all parties of their obligations under international law to allow and facilitate safe, timely, and unhindered humanitarian access to civilians in need, including children, request the OSRSG-CAAC to develop practical guidance on data collection on denial of humanitarian access to standardize and support the work of UN Country Task Forces on Monitoring and Reporting.

**3. Call for effective implementation and signing of more UN action plans with armed forces and groups listed in the annexes of the SG's annual report on CAC:**

- a. Emphasize the responsibility of all listed parties, including those designated as having put in place measures to protect children, to enter into and fully implement concrete and time-bound action plans with the UN to end all violations; and further call on parties with existing action plans to take timely steps towards more effective implementation and to report on their progress;
- b. Encourage the UN to strengthen its engagement with armed non-State actors to end and prevent violations against children, including through negotiation and signing of action plans; and to this end, call on States to allow and facilitate access for these purposes;
- c. Urge those parties to conflict that have signed action plans to widely disseminate their commitments following signature, including to civil society and affected communities, in order to increase transparency, facilitate monitoring, and promote compliance.

**4. Call for strengthened accountability for all perpetrators of child rights violations, including those who attack schools and hospitals and/or deny humanitarian access:**

- a. Urge Member States to implement the SG's recommendations regarding measures to protect health care (S/2016/722), including by supporting UN data collection on attacks on health care in armed conflict through the Security Council-mandated MRM and other mechanisms, and specifically to allow independent monitors unhindered access to affected locations and persons;
- b. Hold to account parties to conflict who deliberately target schools; call upon States to commit to avoiding the military use of schools by endorsing the Safe Schools Declaration, and to integrate guidance on military use of schools into their training materials and special operating procedures;
- c. To promote global consensus to end military recruitment and use of children, support the Straight-18 standard, and encourage States that have not yet signed or ratified the OPAC to do so without delay; further encourage States to endorse the Paris Principles and Vancouver Principles.

**NGO Resources**

- 🔗 Child Soldiers International, Why 18 Matters: A Rights-Based Analysis of Child Recruitment, May 2018
- 🔗 Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack, Education under Attack, May 2018
- 🔗 Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition, Violence on the Front Line: Attacks on Health Care in 2017, May 2018
- 🔗 Watchlist, "Everyone and Everything Is a Target," The Impact on Children of Attacks on Health Care and Denial of Humanitarian Access in South Sudan, April 2018
- 🔗 Watchlist, A Credible List: Recommendations for the 2018 Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict and Listings, March 2018
- 🔗 Watchlist, "A Checklist for Mainstreaming," March 2013

**About Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict**

Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict is a global network of international human rights and humanitarian non-governmental organizations which strives to end violations against children in armed conflicts through local partnerships, reporting and advocacy.

To subscribe to Watchlist updates and recommendations, [click here](http://watchlist.org/#get-involved) or visit: <http://watchlist.org/#get-involved>

# 1 Children Involved in Armed Conflict



## General 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 itself at war, with the hashtag #childrennotsoldiers to show your support

### 8 Introduce

peace education programs in schools

### 9 Support

Children to be Human Rights Defenders

### 10 Create

awareness about the fifty countries that still allow the recruitment of children in armed forces



## WHAT YOUTH CAN DO

- ✓ Learn about your rights and about this theme and become a Human Rights Defender: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/SRHRDefenders/Pages/Defender.aspx>
- ✓ Help spread awareness on this topic by sharing our hashtags below on social media or create your own
- ✓ Understand and share that the battlefield is not a place for young people and do not think of war as a game
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Create awareness in your community about the continuous use of child soldiers in more than 50 countries
- Take action and sign up to local campaigns to end children being involved in armed conflicts and to support law reform
- Use the 19 November - World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse and reminder of the SDG Target #16.2 to mobilise your congregation to help eliminate all forms of violence against children

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #Childrennotsoldiers

Useful Resources For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

# 2 Sexual Abuse

It takes compassion to end violence against children and youth - see page 77 how to create a circle of compassion



## 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

## 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).

**ECPAT is dedicated to ending all forms of child sexual exploitation. One of their recent studies found that boys and young children face a greater risk of severe online sexual exploitation.**

Boys and very young children are at greater risk of most severe online sexual exploitation says new research.

## ENDING THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

A global network of organizations in more than 90 countries, ECPAT International works to eliminate all forms of child sexual exploitation. <http://www.ecpat.org/>

Ground-breaking research released by INTERPOL and ECPAT International into the online sexual exploitation of children suggests that when online images or videos of child sexual abuse depict boys or very young children, the abuse is more likely to be severe.

<http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/TOWARDS-A-GLOBAL-INDICATOR-ON-UNIDENTIFIED-VICTIMS-IN-CHILD-SEXUAL-EXPLOITATION-MATERIAL-Summary-Report.pdf>

## Analysis of Interpol's database:

The research included a visual analysis of a sample of images and videos stored by INTERPOL in the «ICSE Database,» which is an investigative tool containing media seized by law enforcement around the globe and used as evidence in criminal enquiries. Researchers categorized and analyzed its content to better understand patterns of offending and victimization.

## More severe abuse to younger children

The study «found a link between the age of the victim and the severity of abuse.» When victims were younger, the abuse was more likely to be extreme. It was also found that very young children were more likely than older victims to be subjected to abuse and exploitation that featured additional «problematic paraphilic themes,» (sexual behaviour that risks causing another person psychological distress, injury, or death).»

## Relevant SDG Target 2030



### Target 16.2

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

TOWARDS A GLOBAL INDICATOR ON UNIDENTIFIED VICTIMS IN CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION MATERIAL  
Technical Report



One in every five women and one in every thirteen men were sexually abused as a child.<sup>2</sup>

In 2017, over half of all children globally ages from 2-17 years were victims of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse.<sup>3</sup>

Violence is the second leading cause of death in boys aged 10-19 years, with a global homicide rate for that age group of 7 per 100 000 population.<sup>4</sup>

70% to 85%

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

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

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

Every year, there are an estimated 41 000 homicide deaths in children under 15 years of age due to child maltreatment.<sup>9</sup>

Across their lives, more than 1 in 5 children have experienced physical abuse, while more than 1 in 3 children have experienced emotional abuse.<sup>8</sup>

1 - WHO, Report on the Consultation of Child Abuse Prevention, 1999. 2 - World Health Organization Media Centre Fact Sheet N°150. Child Maltreatment, September 2016. 3 - World Health Organization Media Centre Fact Sheet. Violence Against Children, February 2018. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/violence-against-children/en/>. 4 - World Health Organization, Global summit highlights solutions to end violence against children, calls for accelerated action, February 2018. 5 - [http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default_en.asp). 6 - WHO Guidelines 2003, p.75. 7 - «Prevention is Key», WWSF Guide for NGO and citizen action, p.26. 8 - WHO, Global summit highlights solutions to end violence against children, calls for accelerated action, [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/violence-against-children/note-to-media/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/violence-against-children/note-to-media/en/). 9 - World Health Organization, Child Maltreatment, <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/child-maltreatment>

# 2 Sexual Abuse



## General Ideas for Action!

### 1 Ensure

that your government is implementing SDG target 16.2: « to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against children »

### 2 Listen

to children and give them the opportunity to express their views and treat them with respect

### 3 Training

children in schools and communities on the prevention of abuse and violence against children

### 4 Speak

out earlier about sexual advances and abuse

### 5 Promote

the establishment of comprehensive sexuality education in schools

### 6 Request

local and national authorities to set up and update profiles of known pedophiles

### 7 Request

that Interpol set up and update files of known pedophiles

### 8 Initiate

programs that help break the prevailing collective silence on issues on child sexual abuse

### 9 Support

networking and alliance building between children- and civil society organizations/ local authorities/ governments to strengthen prevention measures of abuse and violence

### 10 Support

and develop skills to enable adults who work with youth for meaningful and ethical participation with children for the prevention of child abuse

Reminder: 2 November is World Day for Circles of Compassion. More on page 77 Create your circle.



## WHAT YOUTH CAN DO

- ✓ Speak up if you see, hear or experience any form of sexual abuse
- ✓ Participate and engage in prevention activities in your community
- ✓ Ensure your inclusion in research, planning, developing, implementing, and monitoring prevention activities and programs
- ✓ Create youth associations and organizations, youth groups and local centers and facilitate sharing about abuses and violence
- ✓ Help spread awareness on this topic by sharing our hashtags below on social media
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com
- ✓ Create circles of compassion

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Make statements firmly condemning all forms of sexual abuse, harassment, and violence against children
- Contribute to community learning about prevention of violence against children
- Speak on behalf of children and make their voices be heard
- Create circles of compassion to increase action to achieve SDG Agenda 16.2

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #stopchildabuse

**Useful Resources** For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72



# 3 Bullying



Updated version 2018

## 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).<sup>1</sup>

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.

## World Anti-BullyingForum

<http://www.wabf2017.com/> «By sharing knowledge, exploring new perspectives and acknowledging that bullying and other forms of violence have to be understood as a complex interplay between individual and contextual factors we move forward and improve both the understanding and the solutions. The intention of the conference was to create multidisciplinary and cross-level dialogues, panels and meetings to improve the understanding of bullying and the work to stop and prevent it. We met our goals and expectations of the first World Anti-Bullying Forum and we look forward to exploring the possibilities of making this a bi-yearly event.»

**Safety Net: Cyberbullying's impact on young people's mental health - Inquiry report ©The Children's Society 2018**

[https://youngminds.org.uk/media/2189/pcr144b\\_social\\_media\\_cyberbullying\\_inquiry\\_full\\_report.pdf](https://youngminds.org.uk/media/2189/pcr144b_social_media_cyberbullying_inquiry_full_report.pdf)

Bullying is one of the most difficult areas of violence against children to eliminate, especially with the ubiquitous role that internet and mobile technology plays in their life today and the capacity this gives for bullying to continue night and day. Bullying seems to be part of human nature and has been with us since ancient times, but that is no reason to accept it fatalistically as "natural" and, for children, part of growing up. Only in the 1970s was research first undertaken to explore the phenomenon and to attempt to understand why it takes place and its impact on individuals and societies. With the emergence of the internet and social media, bullying has taken a more sinister turn, becoming more relentless, constant and inescapable for victims.

Read about it in «Bullying: perspectives, practice and insights» <https://book.coe.int/eur/en/> from the Council of Europe

Globally, 13 percent of children, ages two through 17, experienced physical bullying, and 36 percent experienced teasing or emotional bullying, in the past year.<sup>4</sup>

A study of 40 developing countries showed that an average of 42% of boys and 37% of girls were exposed to bullying.<sup>5</sup>

In the United States the percentages of individuals who have experienced cyberbullying at some point in their lifetimes have nearly doubled (18% to 34%) from 2007-2016.<sup>6</sup>



Every 7 MINUTES a child is bullied:

- Adult intervention – 4%.
- Peer intervention – 11%.
- No intervention – 85%.<sup>7</sup>

More than nine out of 10 young people believe bullying is a pervasive problem in their communities.<sup>8</sup>



## 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 children 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](http://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 - UNICEF Data : Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women, 2017 . 4 - Indicators of Child and Youth Well-Being, Children Trends : Data Banks, 2014 5 - World Health Organization, Youth Violence, 2016 <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/youth-violence> 6 - Cyber-Bullying Research Center : <https://cyberbullying.org/summary-of-our-cyberbullying-research> 7 - National Voices for Equality, Education, and Enlightenment, 2016 <https://www.nveee.org/statistics/> 8 - UNICEF, 2016 [https://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_92086.html](https://www.unicef.org/media/media_92086.html) 9 - School Violence and Bullying Global Status Report : UNESCO AND SDGs, 2017 <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002469/246970e.pdf>

# 3 Bullying



## General Ideas for Action!

### 1 Teach

your children from an early age the difference between playfulness and bullying and that bullying is unacceptable

### 2 Facilitate

and encourage youth participation in politics and civil societies at both local community and national levels

### 3 Make

youth participation a priority in public policies

### 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 been bullied

### 5 Establish

and promote a violence-free environment and raise awareness against bullying at schools and public spaces. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002469/246970e.pdf>

### 6 Create

a reliable and trustful student reporting systems and helplines so that children feel safe to report bullying in confidentiality

### 7 Set up

toll free child helplines and/or work with existing ones to ensure services are accessible

### 8 Involve

children and youth in advocating for prevention of bullying through interactive theatre, art projects, and the production of guidelines, manuals, and videos <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7oKjW1Oljuw>



## WHAT YOUTH CAN DO

- ✓ Debate and brainstorm about how to stop bullying
- ✓ Build a support network to be a safe place for bullied kids
- ✓ Share with your local community and media your bullying prevention ideas
- ✓ 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
- ✓ Don't do or say to others what you wouldn't wish to be done/said to yourself! When online on any social media platform, try your best to remember that behind the screen sits another human being and that your words can have a big impact on their life.

**Youth:**  
15 to 24  
years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Teach children the weight of words, to be mindful of others and demonstrate gentle kindness
- “Church is a place where you are taught to stop lying, stop beating your younger ones, change your behavior” – Child in Nigeria
- Church can also introduce examples of the notion of compassion, to help children and youth in difficult situations and learn about collective compassionate action (WWSF)

#ENDviolence#SDG16.2#19DaysWWSF#antibullying

**Useful Resources** For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

**2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

# 4 Neglect



Updated version 2018

## 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."<sup>1</sup>

### 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.<sup>2</sup>

### 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.

## INNOVATIONS IN BIRTH REGISTRATION

Link: [file:///C:/Users/Lois%20Herman/Downloads/innovations\\_in\\_birth\\_registration%20\(2\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/Lois%20Herman/Downloads/innovations_in_birth_registration%20(2).pdf)

Innovations in Birth Registration provides guidelines and activities to help define solutions to the most challenging birth registration contexts. To make any significant progress towards universal birth registration we need to design solutions for and with the end users, leverage cross-sector collaboration and challenge existing orthodoxies. This report, recognises the ability of digital technology to act as an enabler, powered by the rapidly increasing accessibility of mobile, cloud and analytic technologies. The report aims to address the complex challenge of universal birth registration by combining practical guidance on innovation and design thinking methodologies together with case studies and lessons learned from birth registration interventions around the globe.

### Art. 19 - CRC

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 programmes 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.

## SDGoals 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"



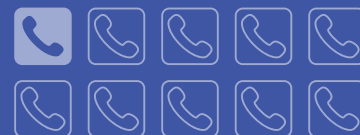
### Target 1

"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 - Child Helpline International, 2016 [https://www.childhelplineinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/VOC\\_2016.pdf](https://www.childhelplineinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/VOC_2016.pdf). 5 - World Health Organization, Global Summit highlights solutions to end violence against children, calls for accelerated action, February 2018 [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/) 6 - <https://www.childhelp.org/> 7 - World Health Organization, Child Maltreatment 2017 Infograph. [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/child/Child\\_maltreatment\\_infographic\\_EN.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/child/Child_maltreatment_infographic_EN.pdf?ua=1) 8 - <https://www.childhelplineinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/2016-2020> 9 - Child Helpline Data on Abuse and Violence from 2012-2013 – Violence Against Children – Giving a Voice to Children and Young People Worldwide.



In 2016 4,297,867 calls in Europe for children to child helplines.<sup>4</sup>

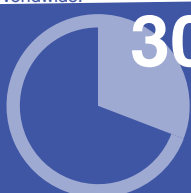
x2

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.<sup>3</sup>

IN 2017, 1 billion children aged 2-17 years – or one in two children – have suffered physical, sexual or emotional violence or neglect.<sup>5</sup>

Children with disabilities are four times more likely to suffer from abuse or neglect.<sup>7</sup>

49% 51%  
Boys and girls contact child helplines in equal numbers to talk about neglect (49% vs. 51%).<sup>9</sup>



30% of abused and neglected children will later abuse their own.<sup>6</sup>



CHILD HELPLINE INTERNATIONAL 2016-2020 STRATEGY<sup>8</sup>

# 4

## Neglect



### General 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 Establish

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 Promote

and encourage parenting education programs and coaching  
<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

#### 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

#### 8 Explore the possibility

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

#### 9 Regularly monitor

and review the placement of children in institutions or alternative care and conduct regular check-ups

#### 10 Support

the creation and maintenance of helplines and hotlines to report neglect

#### 11 Treat

the root causes of child neglect : poverty, substance abuse, domestic violence.. etc



### WHAT YOUTH CAN DO

- ✓ Find and approach counsellors and child care services closest to you
- ✓ If you suspect someone is being neglected offer your support, they probably feel very alone and helpless and could use someone who will just listen to them, it could give them strength in finding a solution to their situation
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com
- ✓ If you see an issue of neglect, call a helpline (1 in ten calls to child helplines worldwide concern neglect)
- ✓ Understand your rights as a child/young adult

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

### IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Raise awareness among parents and caregivers of their responsibility to prevent neglect and assume accountability
- Speak to your congregation about compassion for the 1 billion children experiencing violence and abuse
- Compassion can be calling to a cause – to children – to people

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #childneglect

Useful Resources For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)



# 5 Child Labor



Updated version 2018

## 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 and 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.<sup>1</sup>

## Towards the urgent elimination of hazardous child labor

"Children are more vulnerable to risk than adults. Urgent action is needed to ensure no child under the age of 18 is in hazardous child labor," says ILO Director-General Guy Ryder on the occasion of **World Day against Child Labor on 12 of June 2018**.

«**About 73 million children are in hazardous work – almost half of the 152 million children aged 5 to 17 still in child labor.** These children are toiling in mines and fields, factories and homes, exposed to pesticides and other toxic substances, carrying heavy loads or working long hours. Many suffer lifelong physical and psychological consequences. Their very lives can be at risk.

«No child under the age of 18 should perform hazardous work as stipulated in the ILO's Conventions on child labor, namely the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182). They require governments, in consultation with the social partners, to establish and enforce a national list of hazardous work prohibited for children. Ratification of these Conventions by 171 and 181 ILO member States respectively - close to universal ratification – reflects a commitment to end child labor in all its forms. It is time to step up action.»

**Read more:** [https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/ilo-director-general/statements-and-speeches/WCMS\\_632122/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/ilo-director-general/statements-and-speeches/WCMS_632122/lang--en/index.htm)

1 Agriculture

2 Services

3 Industry

Child labor is concentrated primarily in agriculture (71%), 17% in Services; and 12% in the Industrial sector, including mining.<sup>2</sup>

1/2

Worldwide 218 million children between 5 and 17 years are in employment.

Among them, 152 million are victims of child labor; almost half of them, 73 million, work in hazardous child labor.<sup>3</sup>

**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.<sup>4</sup>

## Sustainable Development Goals 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

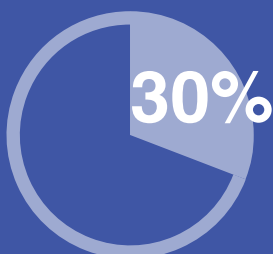
"Significantly

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/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm>. 2 - [www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm) - article 3. 3 - ILO, Child Labor Facts and Figures, 2017 <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm>. 4 - WWSF Guide: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action, [http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US). 5 - First five facts from <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/>. 6 - <http://www.crin.org/en/home/campaigns/hosted-campaigns/domestic-workers-convention>



**30%** Children make up nearly 30% of the world's estimated 50 million to 100 million domestic workers.<sup>6</sup>



**167** countries have ratified the ILO Minimum Age Convention, specifying the minimum age between 14 and 16 years depending on the State's choice.<sup>5</sup>

# 5 Child Labor



## General Ideas for Action!

### 1 Lobby your government

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

### 2 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>

### 3 Stop

children from working in dangerous places. We share with you ten tips for helping end child labor: <https://humaneeducation.org/2017/10-tips-for-helping-end-child-labor/>

### 4 Raise

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

### 5 Implement

on the local level the ILO Child Labor Monitoring Scheme [file:///Users/menengage/Downloads/ILO-IPEC\\_Child\\_Labour\\_Monitoring\\_Guidelines\\_EN.pdf](file:///Users/menengage/Downloads/ILO-IPEC_Child_Labour_Monitoring_Guidelines_EN.pdf)

### 6 Cooperate

with local initiatives that aim to stop children from working in dangerous places

### 7 Pressure

your national government to promote free and compulsory education for all children

### 8 Lobby your government

to ensure access to free and compulsory education



## WHAT YOUTH CAN DO

- ✓ Commemorate the World Day Against Child Labor on June 12
- ✓ Understand and help other children understand their rights (in particular their right to peace and education) and the importance of education
- ✓ Organize discussions at home and in schools about child labor
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com
- ✓ Help spread awareness on this topic by sharing our hashtags below on social media

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Address the illegality of businesses to use child labor
- Encourage and contribute to community protection activities to help end child labor
- Support children and adolescents in reaching out to decision-makers and the general public so that their view and ideas may be heard and taken into account
- Encourage your government and civil society actors to engage in a constructive dialogue to respect the Convention on the Rights of the Child

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #NoChildLabor

**Useful Resources** For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

**2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

# 6 Corporal Punishment

## 2018 Main Theme (4 pages)



Updated version 2018

# 34 states,

### 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.<sup>1</sup>



GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO  
**End All Corporal  
Punishment of Children**

### The GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO END ALL CORPORAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN

works as a catalyst promoting progress towards universal prohibition and elimination of all corporal punishment of children. Link: <https://endcorporalpunishment.org>  
<https://endcorporalpunishment.us10.list-manage.com/track/click?u=6fd6a1fbff69ed2b8de02ff45&id=63a9bfe38f&e=48951580fc>

It is the most comprehensive update of where the world stands with this topic and we recommend

that you use this website and prepare a most powerful local/national event to help end corporal punishment against children. We are fortunate to have such excellent research and information to share with all our coalition members to move us into robust local transformational activities. The world is waiting for our contributions.

“Corporal punishment is the most common form of violence against children worldwide. It includes any punishment in which physical force is used and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, however light, as well as non-physical forms of punishment that are cruel and degrading.

“Any corporal punishment violates children’s right to respect for their human dignity and physical integrity, and their rights to health, development, education and freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Its legality in the majority of states – unlike other forms of interpersonal violence – violates their right to equal protection under the law “end elimination of all corporal punishment of children.”



#### SDG Goal 16

**Target 1**  
“Significantly reduce all

forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”

#### Target 16.2

“End abuse, exploitation,

trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”

#### Target 16.3

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

Based on data from 30 countries, 6 in 10 children aged 12 to 23 months are subjected to violent disciplinary methods. Among children this age, almost half experience physical punishment and a similar proportion are exposed to verbal abuse.<sup>4</sup>

There are still 89 states where governments have not yet made a public commitment to law reform, and in 68 states, corporal punishment has not been fully prohibited in schools <sup>5</sup>

**Close to 300 million children aged 2 to 4 worldwide (3 out of 4) experience violent discipline by their caregivers on a regular basis <sup>6</sup>**

1 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/460bc7772.html>. 2 - <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/frame.html>. 3 - Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, 2017 <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/progress/countdown.html>. 4 - UNICEF : Monitoring the situation of Children and Women, 2017 <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/violence/violent-discipline/>. 5 - Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, 2017 <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/progress/countdown.html>. 6 - UNICEF : Monitoring the situation of Children and Women, 2017 <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/violence/violent-discipline/>



# 6 Corporal Punishment cont'd.

## 2018 Main Theme (4 pages)

**Working towards universal prohibition of corporal punishment** - A special report for the High Level Global Conference held by H.E. The President of Malta 2018

**We recommend that you familiarize yourself with this excellent Report, which gives the latest information and statistics about the issue.**

<http://endcorporalpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Special-report-Malta-spreads.pdf>

**“The objective of the High Level Global Conference on the Universal Prohibition of Corporal Punishment held in Malta on the 30 May–1 June 2018** is to continue securing support and strive towards a world without corporal punishment and violence against children.

The conference included keynote addresses, panel and roundtable discussions with the participation of leading experts in the field. Participants had the opportunity to share their insight and meet other stakeholders committed to ending corporal punishment globally.

The President's Foundation for the Wellbeing of Society was established in 2014 by Her Excellency the President of Malta, Marie Louise Coleiro Preca. The Foundation recognises relationships as the fundamental structure nurturing human existence and aims to produce relevant, appropriate and timely research by seeking innovative methodologies to engage with society for the promotion of peace and unity. [pfws.org.mt](http://pfws.org.mt)

### Progress in numbers

**53 States** have prohibited all corporal punishment of children

**56 States** have committed to prohibiting all corporal punishment

**131 States** have prohibited corporal punishment in all schools

**451 Recommendations** have been made by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child

**190 States** have received these recommendations to end corporal punishment

**62 States** have accepted UPR Recommendations to prohibit corporal punishment

### But...Only

**10% of the world's children** live in states where the law recognizes their right to equal protection from assault

**In 34% of States**, children convicted of an offence may be sentenced to corporal punishment under criminal, religious and/or traditional law

**10 States**, corporal punishment is not fully prohibited in any setting, including as a sentence for crime

**732 million (1 in 2) school-age children between 6 and 17 years** live in countries where corporal punishment at school is not fully prohibited (Unicef)

“Corporal punishment is the most common form of violence experienced by children worldwide. In extreme cases, it can lead to injury and even death, but overwhelming evidence shows even so-called “light” corporal punishment is associated with a variety of negative outcomes including poorer mental health, cognitive development and educational outcomes, as well as increased aggression and antisocial behaviour. It has also been linked to increased approval and use of other forms of violence and criminal behaviour in later life, including corporal punishment and intimate partner violence. The long-term effects of violence in families and society – while they are felt by all – can disproportionately affect low- and middle-income countries, where its impact can be severe in terms of slowing economic growth, undermining personal and collective security, and impeding social development.

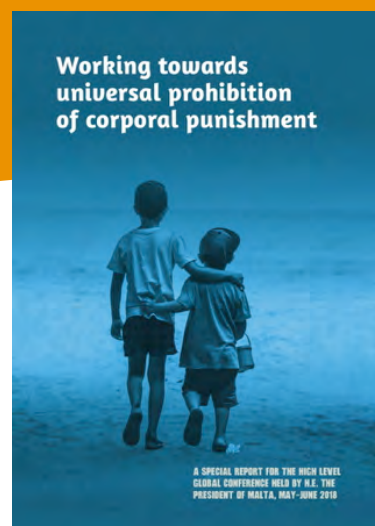
“Ending corporal punishment is therefore key to ending all violence against children (target 16.2) and reducing violence across the whole of society in the longer term. It is also essential in working towards other SDG targets, including those related to health, education, violence against women and girls, equality and economic growth.

“Prohibition of corporal punishment in law is the essential foundation for reducing its use, which must be implemented effectively, including through societywide measures to raise awareness of the new law and children's right to protection.”

“The process of transforming society's behaviour in childrearing and education, and its view of children – to seeing them as full holders of human rights who cannot be hit and hurt in the guise of “discipline” – takes time. If states are to achieve substantial reductions in the prevalence of violent punishment by 2030 (indicator 16.2.1), they must reform national legislation and work to make prohibition of all corporal punishment of children a reality NOW!”

### What religious communities can do towards ending corporal punishment of children

- Model and promote positive, non-violent parenting.
- Promote the meaning of “discipline” as teaching and guidance, not as physical punishment; offer support and resources for parents.
- Speak out about the harmful effects of corporal





# 6 Corporal Punishment cont'd.

## 2018 Main Theme (4 pages)

punishment.

- Explain why the legality and practice of corporal punishment are incompatible with universal values of compassion, equality, justice, equity and non-violence.
- Place children at the heart of the community. Enable the meaningful participation of children and make provision for their voices and opinions to be heard.
- Ensure religious texts, scriptures, teachings and traditional ceremonies and practices are used to promote respect for children – not to condone or perpetrate violence against children.
- Hold vigils and events dedicated to ending legalised violence against children.
- Use opportunities in the life of the religious community such as marriage preparation and the birth of a baby, to highlight the dangers of corporal punishment and promote positive non-violent parenting.
- Link the issue of corporal punishment and the urgent need to prohibit it with campaigns to end violence against women and girls.
- Identify child protection risks in the religious community; ensure accountability and reporting mechanisms are in place.
- Ensure child protection and safeguarding policies explicitly denounce corporal punishment.
- Encourage the religious community to actively support law reform at [www.endcorporalpunishment.org](http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org).
- Work with others, including governments, NGOs and interfaith councils towards prohibition and elimination of all corporal punishment of children. For further information and resources, see [www.churchesfornon-violence.org](http://www.churchesfornon-violence.org)

“Making non-violent childhoods a reality

The ultimate goal of prohibiting corporal punishment is to ensure that no child ever experiences it, by eliminating its use completely. Legal prohibition sends a clear message that hitting and hurting a child, for whatever reason, is wrong, just as hitting and hurting adults is wrong. But implementing the law is not only about responding to adults who violently punish children – it is primarily about transforming attitudes and practice so that physical punishment is no longer seen as acceptable, enabling a shift in social norms towards positive, non-violent childrearing methods.

**“Preliminary list of measures to accompany prohibition**

- Wide dissemination and explanation of the law and its implications
- Detailed guidance, for all involved, on how the law should be implemented in the best interests of children
- Communication of children’s right to protection from corporal punishment and all other cruel or degrading forms

of punishment to children and adults

- Dissemination of information on the dangers of corporal punishment
- Promotion of positive, non-violent forms of discipline to the public, children, parents, other carers, teachers, etc.
- Integration of implementation/enforcement of the prohibition into the national and local child protection systems
- Identification of key public figures and a wide range of partners who can support implementation of the law and transformation of attitudes
- Attraction of necessary resources
- Evaluation of the impact of law reform and other measures, through a baseline survey and regular follow-up surveys, interviewing children and parents
- Possible points for communicating key messages
- Birth registration
- Pre- and post-natal services
- All other health service and health practitioner contacts with parents, future parents and children
- Pre-school entry, school entry, school curriculum and informal educational settings
- Social and welfare services in contact with children (including children in all non-family settings) and with families

• Initial and in-service training of all those working with and for families and children, including teachers, care workers, etc.

• Elements of civil society in contact with children and families, including religious/ faith groups

• Mass media, internet, social networking, etc.

**«Violence is not a private matter that should be left to families to resolve, but a matter of human rights that states have a duty to uphold.»**

# 6 Corporal Punishment



## General 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 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

### 4 Promote and develop

within the community courses on alternative forms of discipline and nonviolent communication

### 5 Include training

on positive discipline methods in teacher curricula and address the causes of violent behavior of teachers and students

### 6 Convene

public debates to challenge myths/norms

### 7 Incorporate

in the school curriculum children's rights training and conflict resolution skills

### 8 Create

awareness about the harmful effects of corporal punishment on children

### 9 Check

the report 2107 <https://www.dropbox.com/s/xaesyo77i16x1vx/Capture%20d%27%C3%A9cran%202018-05-21%2010.1703.png?dl=0>

### 10 Urge

governments to commemorate the 19 November « World Day for the prevention of Violence against Children and Youth » and include the SDG target #16.2



## WHAT YOUTH CAN DO

- ✓ Break the Silence against Childhood violence  
Video <https://vimeo.com/235105991>
- ✓ Communicate and contact your local helpline in case your friend, sibling, or classmate face corporal punishment <https://www.childhelplineinternational.org/child-helplines/child-helpline-network/>
- ✓ Request that all incidents of violence in schools are reported
- ✓ Learn about your right and how to challenge corporal punishment
- ✓ Help spread awareness on this topic by sharing our hashtags below on social media

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Visit this link to Faith Handbook: <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/assets/pdfs/reports-thematic/Faith-Handbook-Abridged-2015.pdf>
- Promote positive non violent discipline and positive conflict resolution for future parents during marriage preparations and birth registrations and celebrations
- Promote the prohibition and elimination of corporal punishment during religious festivals and International days and at any other time when appropriate

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #CorporalPunishment  
Useful Resources For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

# 7 Sale of Children



Updated version 2018

## 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.

**2018 Report to the 37th session of the Human Rights Council by Ms. Maud DE BOER – BUQUICCHIO, Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material**

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/37/60](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/37/60)

We recommend that you familiarize yourself

with the Report as it addresses a further «gap», regarding the sale of children in the context of surrogacy.

It provides an »Overview of her activities since her previous report, presented to the Council in March 2017. The report **contains a thematic study on surrogacy and sale of children, and recommendations on how to uphold the prohibition of, and how to prevent the sale of children.**»

- A. Objective, scope and methodology
- B. Urgent concerns
- C. Abusive practices in surrogacy systems
- D. International legal framework
- E. Defining commercial surrogacy
- F. Surrogacy and sale of children
- G. Sale of children in particular contexts
- Conclusions and recommendations

« **Surrogacy** » refers to a form of « third party » reproductive practice in which the intending parent(s) and the surrogate mother agree that the surrogate mother will become pregnant, gestate, and give birth to a child... »

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.<sup>1</sup>



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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>



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. 40 per cent of girls are married before age 18, and 12 per cent of girls are married before age 15.<sup>5</sup>

## 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 - UNRIC, Illegal adoption, 2017 <https://www.unric.org/en/human-trafficking/27450-illegal-adoption?format=pdf>. 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#.VRWcTqarbk> 5 - UNFPA, Child Marriage, 2018 <https://www.unfpa.org/child-marriage>

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.<sup>4</sup>



# 7 Sale of Children



## General 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](http://www.hcch.net/upload/adoguide_e.pdf)

- Implement civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages of children
- 15 countries have taken no action nor have they ratified the protocol. <http://indicators.ohchr.org/>

### 5 Create

a local coalition with various stakeholders to devise strategies to prevent child trafficking Resource: Training Manual to Fight Trafficking in Children for labor, sexual and other forms of exploitation, ILO, UNICEF and UNGIFT [http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/areas/Traffickingofchildren/WCMS\\_111537/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/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 sale of children <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/child-marriage-theory-of-change/>



## WHAT YOUTH CAN DO

- ✓ Learn about your right to dignity <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>
- ✓ Explore the way how the problem of the sale of children manifests in your local community.
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com
- ✓ Learn about your rights and about this theme and become a Human Rights Defender: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/SRHRDefenders/Pages/Defender.aspx>
- ✓ Help spread awareness on this topic by sharing our hashtags below on social media

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Religious leaders have a unique opportunity to firmly condemn all forms of sale of children
- The **SDG target #16.2** could be used to remind your congregation that all governments have agreed in 2015 "to End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children by 2030" <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16>
- Call on your congregation to support the realization of the SDG Target 16.2 to ensure progress in ending the persistence of unacceptable violence against children and youth

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #NotForSale

**Useful Resources** For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

**2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

# 8 Child Prostitution



Updated version 2018

## 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 and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse

material, recommends at the international level a comprehensive and global legal framework preventing, prohibiting and protecting children from sale and sexual exploitation online.

We recommend that you read the entire 2018 report, which provides an overview of her activities since her previous report, and includes a **thematic study on surrogacy and sale of children**, and recommendations on how to uphold the prohibition of, and how to prevent the sale of children.

Link to the 2018 Report: [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/37/60](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/37/60)



For your information, **page 17** introduces the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material.

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.*

out of **188**

countries, 172 countries reported trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and prostitution of children.<sup>1</sup>

**Child sex tourism is a critical part of child prostitution, and the demand side must be addressed at all levels.<sup>2</sup>**

## 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”

1 - US Department of State, The 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report (TIPReport). <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/226844.pdf> 2 - <http://www.ecpat.net/what-we-do> 3 - ILO, Global Estimates of Modern Slavery 2017, [https://www.alliance87.org/global\\_estimates\\_of\\_modern\\_slavery-forced\\_labour\\_and\\_forced\\_marriage.pdf](https://www.alliance87.org/global_estimates_of_modern_slavery-forced_labour_and_forced_marriage.pdf) 4 - ILO, Global Estimates of Modern Slavery 2017, [https://www.alliance87.org/global\\_estimates\\_of\\_modern\\_slavery-forced\\_labour\\_and\\_forced\\_marriage.pdf](https://www.alliance87.org/global_estimates_of_modern_slavery-forced_labour_and_forced_marriage.pdf)

It is believed that nearly 80% of all trafficking worldwide is for sexual exploitation, with over 20% of the victims being children.<sup>2</sup>



**One in four victims of modern slavery were children.<sup>4</sup>**

**Children represent 21% of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation. (1/5)<sup>3</sup>**

**Poverty is a factor of heightening the risk of children being used for sexual exploitation. (UNICEF)**



# 8 Child Prostitution



## General 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

### 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

- ✓ Speak out and reach out to your community in case anyone approached you to take part in any form of child prostitution
- ✓ Understand and learn about how to become a Children Rights Defender (Youth who take actions to defend their own rights or those of others)
- ✓ Start a debate about the demand side of child prostitution, and explore the way the problem manifests itself in your local and national context
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com
- ✓ Help spread awareness on this topic by sharing our hashtags below on social media

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Religious leaders have a unique opportunity to firmly condemn all forms of child prostitution
- The **SDG target #16.2** could be used to remind your congregation that all governments have agreed in 2015 "to End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children by 2030" <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16>
- Encourage congregations to use innovative approaches, which encourage children to share their views, ideas and concerns ([www.oikoumene.org/resources-children](http://www.oikoumene.org/resources-children) for example)
- Recognizing that children and adolescents who feel safe, valued and inspired by their churches will reach out to their peers and promote their participation to raise awareness, to help leverage the potential of children and adolescents as effective advocates in their communities and actors of change by planning and carrying out targeted outreach activities

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #childProstitution

**Useful Resources** For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

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# 9 Child Pornography



Updated version 2018

## 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."<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup> 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 be prosecuted.

We recommend that you read the entire 2018 report, which provides an overview of her activities since her previous report, and includes a **thematic study on surrogacy and sale of children**, and recommendations on how to uphold the prohibition of, and how to prevent the sale of children.

Link to the 2018 Report: [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/37/60](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/37/60)



For your information, page 17 introduces the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material.

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

Globally there are around 75,000 child predators online.<sup>6</sup>

## 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"

Philippines is among the world's top sources of child pornography and is one of the worst-affected countries in Asia-Pacific for online abuse. The number of criminal cases of live stream child abuse in the Philippines is rising, from 57 in 2013, to 89 in 2014, and 167 in 2015.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> - <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G14/248/31/PDF/G1424831.pdf?OpenElement>. <sup>2</sup> - Idem. <sup>3</sup> - Statement by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography at the High-level meeting of the General Assembly, 2014 <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15794&LangID=E>. <sup>4</sup> - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2013. [http://bice.org/app/uploads/2014/04/CDH25\\_rapportRS\\_vente\\_enfants\\_12\\_13\\_EN.pdf](http://bice.org/app/uploads/2014/04/CDH25_rapportRS_vente_enfants_12_13_EN.pdf). <sup>5</sup> - UNICEF STUDY, 2016, [https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media\\_25534.html#.WvP2mS\\_bnWc](https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media_25534.html#.WvP2mS_bnWc). <sup>6</sup> - UNICEF STUDY, 2016, [https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media\\_25534.html#.WvP2mS\\_bnWc](https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media_25534.html#.WvP2mS_bnWc)

**57 billion** Pornography Industry Statistics provided by Internet Filer Review has estimated the industry at \$57 billion worldwide.

# 9

## Child Pornography



### General Ideas for Action!

#### 1 Educate

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

#### 2 Encourage

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 Promote

and raise awareness about Child Helplines in your country : <https://www.childhelplineinternational.org/child-helplines/child-helpline-network/>

#### 6 Set up

toll free helplines providing children with information and confidential support

#### 7 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

#### 8 Take action

and report any form of child pornography : [www.iwf.org.uk](http://www.iwf.org.uk) / [www.inhope.org](http://www.inhope.org) / [www.cybertipline.org](http://www.cybertipline.org)



### WHAT YOUTH CAN DO

- ✓ Learn about your right to dignity. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>
- ✓ Speak out and reach out to your community in case anyone approached you to take part in any form of child pornography
- ✓ Learn about how to become a Children Rights Defender (Youth who take actions to defend their own rights or those of others)
- ✓ Start a debate about the demand side for child pornography
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com
- ✓ Help spread awareness on this topic by sharing our hashtags below on social media

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

### IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Religious leaders have a unique opportunity to firmly condemn all forms of child pornography
- The SDG target #16.2 could be used to remind your members that all governments have agreed in 2015 "to End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children by 2030" <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16>

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #ChildPornography

Useful Resources For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

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# 10

## Child Trafficking



Updated version 2018

### 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 Labor 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 human rights law.**

**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.

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.<sup>2</sup>

Child trafficking is closely linked to other types of exploitation, see 19 Days campaign themes 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 18.

If you choose the topic of Child trafficking, we recommend you read the **UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN & CHILDREN - REPORT TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL 2018 ANALYSIS OF IDENTIFICATION, REFERRAL & PROTECTION OF VICTIMS & POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN MIXED MIGRATION**

Link: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/issues/Trafficking/Pages/Traffickingindex.aspx>

### Relevant SDG Goals 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 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"

# +10'000

10,000+ minors have gone missing since crossing into the EU during the migrant crisis in the last 18 months.<sup>3</sup>

The huge transnational industry of trafficking in human beings generates approximately up to \$10 billion per year. Exact numbers of trafficked children are hard to pinpoint since child trafficking is mostly hidden, and victims often fearful of coming forward. One estimate is that 50 percent of trafficking victims are children.<sup>5</sup>



Most victims are trafficked close to home, within the region or even in their country of origin, and their exploiters are often fellow citizens.<sup>4</sup>

28% per cent of all detected trafficking victims are children. From 2012-2014, more than 500 different trafficking flows were detected and countries in Western and Southern Europe detected victims of 137 different citizenships.<sup>6</sup>

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](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf)  
4 - UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2014 5 - UNICEF Fact Sheet on Child Trafficking, 2017 : <https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/ipuglobaltrafficking.pdf> 6 - UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2016 <http://www.unodc.org>  
7 - UNODC 2014 [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/14/documents/presentations/Martin\\_Fowke\\_14CM.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/14/documents/presentations/Martin_Fowke_14CM.pdf) [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/14/documents/presentations/Martin\\_Fowke\\_14CM.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/14/documents/presentations/Martin_Fowke_14CM.pdf)  
8 - ILO, Migration and Child Labor, 2016 [http://www.ilo.org/pec/areas/Migration\\_and\\_CL/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/pec/areas/Migration_and_CL/lang--en/index.htm) 9 - UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2014 [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/14/documents/presentations/Martin\\_Fowke\\_14CM.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/14/documents/presentations/Martin_Fowke_14CM.pdf)

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

**Child Trafficking by Region:**  
Sub-Saharan Africa 70% of humans trafficked are children.  
South Asia 40% of humans trafficked are children.  
East Asia and Pacific, and South America, 33% of humans trafficked are children.<sup>9</sup>

**53% of children trafficked are for sexual exploitation and 40% forced Labor.<sup>7</sup>**

Globally, 1 in 8 persons is a migrant. This includes an estimated 214 million international migrants and an estimated 740 million internal migrants.

This includes millions of children under the age of 18 who migrate without their parents. They are the most vulnerable to child trafficking.<sup>8</sup>





## General 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 labor, sexual and other forms of exploitation, ILO, UNICEF and UNGIFT <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=14616>

### 3 Raise awareness

about 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](http://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

- ✓ Learn about how to become a Children Rights Defender (Youth who take actions to defend their own rights or those of others)
- ✓ Find an anti-trafficking organization and volunteer or donate to it
- ✓ Grass-roots YOUTH action can make a difference in helping to change many of the abuse situations described in the Kit
- ✓ Engage in a public campaign to inform about the root causes, different methods of traffickers and available resources and hotlines
- ✓ Mark the Intl. Missing Children Day 25 May with public events, activities and projects aiming at raising awareness among your peers
- ✓ Request that your school presents the Global Education Tool « Learning to live together » **link:** <https://ethicseducationforchildren.org/en/> published by Arigatou International "Ethics Education"

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Mark the "International Missing Children Day-25 May" with activities and projects aiming at raising awareness among congregations
- Create Circles of Compassion\* in your congregation and share the 19 Days of Activism Campaign

\*See page 79

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #StopChildTrafficking  
**Useful Resources** For more information, see **Resources**, pgs. 69-72

**2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

# 11 Child Sex Tourism



Updated version 2018

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 orphans<sup>2</sup>

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.

## ECPAT report indicates growth of child-sex tourism

«The growth of the internet, cloud computing and advanced encryption are contributing to the growing problem of child-sex tourism, according to a new study. Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam are the latest target destinations.

«Despite international efforts to combat child sex tourism the problem has only grown worse over the past 20 years due, in part, to the proliferation of international travelers, the internet and private rental opportunities.»

<https://www.dw.com/en/ecpat-report-indicates-growth-of-child-sex-tourism/a-19254937>



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

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.<sup>5</sup>

Of the 188 countries, 62 reported instances of child sex tourism.<sup>6</sup>



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.<sup>4</sup>

## 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 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 - 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 - UNHCR, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2012 <http://www.refworld.org/docid/511cc8382.html>. 6 - ILO, The 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report (TIPReport). <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/226844.pdf>. 7 - ILO, The 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report (TIPReport). <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/226844.pdf>. 8 - UNHCR, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2012 <http://www.refworld.org/docid/511cc8382.html>

Sexual exploitation of children affects an estimated 2 million children worldwide per year. However, the actual estimate of CST is not known due to lack of existing research and the availability of data. The large majority of cases are undoubtedly never reported.<sup>8</sup>

Child sex tourists originated from 21 countries. Thirty countries were destinations for child sex tourists. Eleven countries were both origin and destination countries.<sup>7</sup>



## General 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/uploads/19nov/guide/WWSFpreventionGuide-2011-en.pdf>

### 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](http://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

- ✓ Learn about your right to dignity. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>
- ✓ Learn about safety and protection skills via workshops, school lessons, puppet shows, role playing, films and videos, storybooks and comics, etc.
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com
- ✓ Help spread awareness on this topic by sharing our hashtags below on social media
- ✓ Speak up if you see, hear, or experience something that makes you uncomfortable
- ✓ Know where to report

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Religious leaders firmly condemn all forms of child sex tourism
- The **SDG target #16.2** can be used to remind your congregation that all governments have agreed in 2015 "to End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children by 2030." <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16>

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #ChildSexTourism

**Useful Resources** For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

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Convener: Women's World Summit Foundation / Children-Youth Section - [wdpca@wssf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wssf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)



# 12 Harmful Traditional Practices (4 pages)



Updated version 2018

## Definition

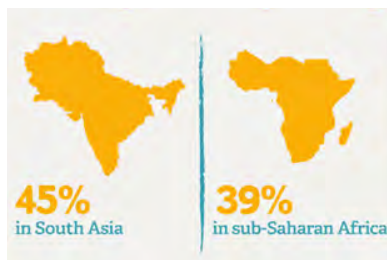
**Harmful traditional practices** stem from social convictions or deeply rooted traditions, culture, religion or superstition. These practices include: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Early, Child and Forced Marriage, a preference for sons and its implications for the girl child, acid violence, so-called "honor crimes", initiation rites, ritual killings, witchcraft, breast flattening, binding of newborns and infants, birth superstitions, and dowry systems.<sup>1</sup> 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](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.<sup>2</sup>

Overleaf you'll find a brief presentation of FGM, early child and forced marriage, son preference and female infanticide and honor killings.

## Child marriage occurs around the world, and cuts across countries, cultures, religions and ethnicities

Percentage of 20-24 year old girls married before 18:



39%  
in sub-Saharan Africa



18%  
in the Middle East and North Africa.

## Child marriage also persists in some communities in Europe and North America



GIRLS NOT BRIDES

The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage

#ItTakesAMovement  
#EndChildMarriage

UNICEF, The State of the World's Children, 2016

## 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 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"



Estimates suggest that about 18% of those married before age 18 are boys, while about 82% are girls.<sup>9</sup>

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](http://www.crin.org/docs/InCo_Report_15Oct.pdf). 5 - FGM Factsheet, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, [https://www.wagggs.org/documents/1065/FGM\\_page\\_2.pdf](https://www.wagggs.org/documents/1065/FGM_page_2.pdf). 6 - UNFPA, Child Marriage, 2018 <https://www.unfpa.org/child-marriage-frequently-asked-questions>. 7 - UNICEF, Ending Child Marriage: Progress and Prospects, 2014 [https://www.unicef.org/media/files/Child\\_Marriage\\_Report\\_7\\_17\\_LR\\_.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/media/files/Child_Marriage_Report_7_17_LR_.pdf). 8 - UNFPA, 2015 <https://www.unfpa.org/news/top-10-myths-about-child-marriage> 9 - Idem.

« Culture of acceptance is the main cause of FGM In some communities, FGM has become a cultural practice. It is thought of as a way to make girls "clean" and "beautiful" in preparation for marriage and is a result of social norms which consider this act a necessary part of raising a girl properly.»<sup>5</sup>

Child marriage takes place all over the world. It even happens in developed countries – including the United States and United Kingdom.<sup>6</sup>



# 12 Harmful Traditional Practices



Updated version 2018

WWSF presents below 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.<sup>1</sup> The procedure has no health benefits for girls and women, and instead causes severe bleeding, problems urinating, later cysts, infections, and complications in childbirth.<sup>2</sup> The practice is often carried out by traditional circumcisers, who often play other central roles in communities, such as attending childbirths.<sup>3</sup> 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.

«While the **medicalization of FGM/C** is not a new phenomenon, its growing popularity is worrying and points to emerging shifts and tensions in the war to end it—a cat and mouse game between resistant communities and authorities. And while the medicalization of FGM/C went under the radar as authorities and stakeholders focused on traditional cutters in rural villages as well as alternative rites of passage, it is now emerging as a new frontier in the war against the harmful practice. Global, regional, and local focus should now shift away from traditional cutters to medical practitioners.» (Author - Damaris Seleina Parsitau is the Director of the Institute of Women, Gender, & Development Studies - Egerton University, Kenya)»

## 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.

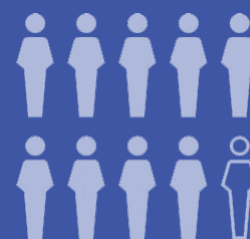
Forced and child marriages have severe psychological, emotional, medical, financial, and legal consequences. Victims tend to be isolated from their peers and friends. They rarely have access to social services that could assist them. Early marriages often interrupt a victim's education. This deprives 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.

«According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), more than 140 million girls will become child brides between 2011 and 2020. If current levels of child marriages hold, 14.2 million girls annually, or 39,000 daily will marry too young.»

## 700 million

Over 700 million women alive today were married as children.<sup>5</sup>



9 in 10 adolescent births occur within marriage or a union.<sup>6</sup>

In some traditional cultures, A girl who menstruates, no matter what age, is therefore 'a woman' and can bear a child.<sup>7</sup>

At least 200 million girls and women have experienced FGM/C in 30 countries across five continents, 44 million are girls below age 15.<sup>8</sup>

## 650 million

More than 650 million women and girls alive today were married before their 18th birthday. Twenty-one per cent of young women (20-24 years old) around the world were child brides.<sup>9</sup>

# 12 Harmful Traditional Practices



Updated version 2018

Furthermore, of the 140 million girls who will marry before the age of 18, 50 million will be under the age of 15. Despite the physical damage and the persistent discrimination to young girls, little progress has been made towards ending the practice of child marriage. In fact, the problem threatens to increase with the expanding youth population in the developing world.

To read more at [www.joyforchildren.org](http://www.joyforchildren.org)

## 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.<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup> Although neglect is the rule, in extreme cases son preference may lead to selective abortion or female infanticide.<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup> 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 - UNICEF, Ending Child Marriage : Progress and Prospects, 2014 [https://www.unicef.org/media/files/Child\\_Marriage\\_Report\\_7\\_17\\_LR..pdf](https://www.unicef.org/media/files/Child_Marriage_Report_7_17_LR..pdf). 6 - UNFPA, State of the World Population, 2013, <https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/EN-SWOP2013.pdf>. 7 - UNICEF, Early Marriage Report 2001 <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/digest7e.pdf>. 8 - UNICEF Data of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting, 2016 [https://www.unicef.org/media/files/FGMC\\_2016\\_brochure\\_final\\_UNICEF\\_SPREAD\(2\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/media/files/FGMC_2016_brochure_final_UNICEF_SPREAD(2).pdf). 9 - UNFPA, Child Marriage, 2018 <https://www.unfpa.org/child-marriage-frequently-asked-questions>. 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-Honor-ViolenceEast.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.<sup>14</sup>**

**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.<sup>15</sup>**

**Honor violence is often premeditated and planned by several family members.<sup>17</sup>**

**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.<sup>16</sup>**



# 12

## Harmful Traditional Practices



### General 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://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272429/9789241513913-eng.pdf?ua=1>

#### 5 Involve

respected and influential personalities as agents of change, calling for the elimination of harmful traditional practices <http://www.woman.ch/uploads/19nov/guide/WWSFpreventionGuide-2011-en.pdf>

#### 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

- ✓ Raise awareness in your community about what constitutes harmful traditional practices
- ✓ Mark the International Day for Zero tolerance for FGM on 6 February
- ✓ Learn about the harmful traditional practices prevailing in your community
- ✓ Learn about how to become a Children Rights Defender (Youth who take actions to defend their own rights or those of others)
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com

### IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Create a Global Call to Action to help eliminate all forms of harmful traditional practices against women and children still prevailing today
- Ensure support for girls sold into marriage without their consent
- Allow children and youth to speak to you. It can transform harmful practices such as FGM

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #FGM #EndChildMarriage

Useful Resources For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

# 13 Street Children



Updated version 2018

## Definition

«**Street children** include 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.»<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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».<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

## 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»

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»

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»

lence 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](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 - UNICEF, Uprooted: The growing crisis for refugee and migrant children, 2016 <https://www.unicef.org/videoaudio/PDFs/Uprooted.pdf>. 6 - US Department of State, UNICEF DATA, 2017 <https://data.unicef.org/topic/overview/child-poverty/#>. 7 - UNHCR, Street Children Day Statement, 2015 <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15815&LangID=E>

About 28 million children are homeless globally due to violent conflict. Almost the same number have had to abandon their homes in search of a better life<sup>5</sup>

150,000,000

Abandoned, casted off, discarded, rejected and thrown out: up to 150 million children in street situations worldwide endure great deprivation and rights violations, with little to no regard given to their best interest.<sup>7</sup>

387,000,000

Extreme poverty, measured at \$1.90 per person per day, disproportionately affects children – 387 million, or 19.5% of the world's children live in extreme poverty compared to just 9.2% of adults.<sup>6</sup>

# 13 Street Children

## General 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-n.y.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/](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

### 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

- ✓ Engage with the public discourse about how to help street children
- ✓ Learn about how to become a Children Rights Defender (Youth who take actions to defend their own rights or those of others)
- ✓ Mark the International Day for Street Children on 12 April with community awareness raising events
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com
- ✓ Dedicate yourself to service of young people and children, in particular the poorest and those living in difficult situations. This is the best you can give to humanity
- ✓ Help spread awareness on this topic by sharing our hashtags below on social media

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Inspire your congregation to help create a world without children living on the streets SDG Target #1
- Engage with the public discourse about creating structures for street children to leave the street and learn a trade

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #SDG1 #19DaysWWSF #StreetChildren

**Useful Resources** For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

**2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)



# 14

## Discrimination based on health conditions



Updated version 2018

### 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."<sup>1</sup>

In addition to discrimination, children with disabilities are at a high risk of experiencing violence.

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.<sup>2</sup>

«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 a chance to escape poverty throughout the lifecycle.<sup>3</sup>

### The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health

has witnessed "children with disabilities growing up entirely within the forced confines of large institutions, eventually moving into social welfare institutions for adults. While designed with good intentions, such paternalistic models are not compliant with various provisions protecting children's rights, including their right to healthy development. This sad legacy of confinement begins at the start of life in infant homes, characterized by emotional neglect that is itself a form of institutional violence"

Link: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Health/Pages/SRRRightHealthIndex.aspx>

# 1/10

Worldwide, one in every 10 children has a disability – and the proportion is even higher in areas with armed conflict or disasters.<sup>5</sup>

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

Children who are poor are more likely to become disabled through poor healthcare, malnutrition, lack of access to clean water and basic sanitation, dangerous living and working conditions. Poverty and disability reinforce each other, contributing to increased vulnerability and exclusion.<sup>7</sup>

### Relevant Sustainable Development Goals 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"

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 A

"Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability

#### Target 2

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

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](http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/Equal%20Right,%20Equal%20Opportunity_WEB.pdf). 4 - Idem. 5 - UNICEF, Including Children with disabilities in humanitarian action, 2018 <http://training.unicef.org/disability/emergencies/index.html>. 6 - State of the World's Children 2013: Children with Disabilities, UNICEF. 7 - UNICEF, Children and Young People with Disabilities Fact Sheet, 2013 [https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Factsheet\\_A5\\_Web\\_NEW.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Factsheet_A5_Web_NEW.pdf). 8 - UNICEF, Children and Young People with Disabilities Fact Sheet, 2013 [https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Factsheet\\_A5\\_Web\\_NEW.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Factsheet_A5_Web_NEW.pdf). 9 - UNICEF, Children and Young People with Disabilities Fact Sheet, 2013 [https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Factsheet\\_A5\\_Web\\_NEW.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Factsheet_A5_Web_NEW.pdf)

# 1,000,000,000

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

Only 10% of all children with disabilities are in school and of this number only half who begin, actually complete their primary education, with many leaving after only a few months or years.<sup>8</sup>

The estimated number of children with disabilities between 0 and 18 years ranges between 93 million and 150 million.<sup>9</sup>

# 14

## Discrimination based on health conditions



### General 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

- ✓ Learn about your right to dignity <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>
- ✓ Know how the problem of discrimination based on health condition manifests in your community
- ✓ Learn about how to become a Children Rights Defender (Youth who take actions to defend their own rights or those of others)
- ✓ Mark the World AIDS Day 1st December, and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, 3rd December
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

### IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Call for action to support and empower children with health conditions to ensure their equality with other children
- Ensure that the needs of children and adolescents with disabilities are taken into account in all aspects of your congregation's activities, including when planning and implementing them
- Support parents with children suffering from disability

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #DiscriminationHealth  
Useful Resources For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

# 15 Addiction and Substance Abuse



Updated version 2018

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

## 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> There is a strong link between substance abuse and youth engagement in criminal activities.<sup>4</sup> An emerging challenge is "new psychoactive substances" (NPS), which mimic effects of controlled substances, but are not currently regulated by International drug treaties.<sup>5</sup>

The World Drug Report 2018 states <http://www.unodc.org/wdr2018/index.html>

«Looking at vulnerabilities of various age groups, the Report finds that drug use and the associated harm are the highest among young people compared to older people. Most research suggests that early (12-14 years) to late (15-17 years) adolescence is a critical risk period for the initiation of substance use and may peak among young people (aged 18-25 years).»

# 255,000,00

There are 255 million drug user worldwide.<sup>6</sup>

Victims of cyberbullying are more likely to use alcohol and drugs.<sup>7</sup>

A child is more likely to be a drug user if both parents are abusing drugs and unable to fulfil parental roles.<sup>8</sup>

The global market in drug trafficking has an estimated annual global value of between \$426 billion and \$652 billion (USD).<sup>10</sup>

## Relevant Sustainable Development Goals



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

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



**Target 1**  
"Significantly reduce all forms of violence 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](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/](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/terminology/who_lexicon/en/) & Mentor Foundation, [http://www.mentorfoundation.org/uploads/Lessons\\_Learned\\_in\\_Drug\\_Prevention.pdf](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](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>. 5 - [https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/NPS\\_Report.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/NPS_Report.pdf). 6 - UNODC, Fact SHEET ON STATISTICS AND TRENDS IN ILLICIT DRUGS, [https://www.unodc.org/wdr2017/field/WDR17\\_Fact\\_sheet.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/wdr2017/field/WDR17_Fact_sheet.pdf). 7 - UNICEF, The State of the World's Children Report, 2017 [https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/SOWC\\_2017\\_ENG\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/SOWC_2017_ENG_WEB.pdf). 8 - UNICEF Fact Sheet 2007, [https://www.unicef.org/malaysia/Drug\\_Abuse\\_and\\_its\\_Impact\\_of\\_Children.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/malaysia/Drug_Abuse_and_its_Impact_of_Children.pdf). 9 - UNICEF, A Child is a Child Report, 2017 [https://www.unicef.no/sites/default/files/a\\_child\\_is\\_a\\_child\\_final.pdf](https://www.unicef.no/sites/default/files/a_child_is_a_child_final.pdf). 10 - 2017 - <https://www.talkingdrugs.org/report-global-illegal-drug-trade-valued-at-around-half-a-trillion-dollars>

Street Children resort to theft and prostitution as a means of survival as they are more vulnerable to become addicted to drugs and experience serious mental health problems.<sup>9</sup>

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.





**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

- ✓ Know about the dangers and consequences of substance abuse and create awareness against addiction in your community
- ✓ Create support groups for recovering addicts to avoid their relapse
- ✓ Engage in your community and encourage a healthy lifestyle to prevent substance abuse
- ✓ Visit and learn from the Mentor program for classmates suffering from addiction and substance abuse <http://preventionhub.org/en>
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED  
LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Religious leaders have a unique opportunity to address in today's societies the dangers of addiction and substance abuse
- Encourage and contribute to community protection activities to prevent addiction

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #Addiction

**Useful Resources** For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

# 16 Malnutrition



Updated version 2018

## 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 hundreds of millions of people still go to bed hungry each night.

For more information on malnutrition, consult the 2016 main theme in the 19 Days Prevention Kit online.

**20%**  
By 2050 hunger and child malnutrition could increase by up to 20 percent as a result of climate-related disasters.<sup>1</sup>

**30%**  
In low or moderate income countries, 30% (182 million) children are stunted or underweight.<sup>2</sup>

## 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 - USAID, 2017, <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health/nutrition/role-nutrition-ending-preventable-child-maternal-deaths> 4 - WHO, <http://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/childhood/en/> 5 - USAID, 2017, <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health/nutrition/role-nutrition-ending-preventable-child-maternal-deaths>

Globally, approximately 13 percent of women were estimated to be undernourished, and 38 percent of all pregnant women suffered from anemia.<sup>3</sup>

**3,000,000**  
It is estimated that around 3 million children die each year due to undernutrition.<sup>5</sup>

**42,000,000+**  
children worldwide are overweight.<sup>4</sup>

# 16 Malnutrition



## General 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

- ✓ Learn about your right to dignity <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>
- ✓ Learn about how to become a Children Rights Defender (Youth who take actions to defend their own rights or those of others)
- ✓ Organize awareness raising and fundraising activities on eliminating malnutrition
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

### IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Raise awareness about taking care of children's health and their nutrition
- Support access of a nutritious meal at school to improve attendance and literacy rates and help poor children break out of poverty

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #Malnutrition

**Useful Resources** For more information, see **Resources**, pgs. 69-72

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# 17 Dangers of ICTs



Updated version 2018

## Definition

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

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

- Children's exposure to disturbing or potentially harmful content on websites, online forums and blogs
- Sale and sexual exploitation of children, which is committed or facilitated through new technologies
- Proliferation of child sexual abuse images and materials and with this, increased levels of harm for the victims and increased levels of profits for criminal enterprises
- Development of virtual networks of individuals whose principal interest lies in child sexual abuse or child trafficking and other forms of exploitation
- Inappropriate contact with children and 'grooming' by unknown adult(s)
- Cyberbullying, by means of email, online chat services, personal web pages, text messages and other forms of electronic content
- Exposure to violent video games is linked to

delinquency, fighting at school and during their free time as well as violent criminal behavior

- Online pressure to make purchases or pay for services
- Overuse of ICTs and Internet 'addiction'
- Generating and broadcasting of sexual content involving children
- Children's own involvement in cybercrime and online scams<sup>1</sup>

## ICTs can support the SDG AGENDA 2030

ICTs are tools, and the real issues lie not behind the tools — they lie with people who create, market and use the tools. Many NGOs only use social media to share their vision and mission. So it's about the content, not the tool itself. It does get sticky when it's about the technology, not about the information and communications we wish to share to change the world. Let's create a culture of respectful use of ICTs to create the world we want.

**Many smartphone users exhibit symptoms similar to addiction. Much has been written about the dangers of screen time for children.**

**The American Academy of Pediatrics advises « that parents limit screen use to one hour per day for children ages 2 to 5 years, and advises « consistent limits » for children ages 6 and older.»**

## Relevant SDG Goal 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"

There are 3.22 billion internet users worldwide :

East Asia and the Pacific :  
1.14 billion  
Europe and Central Asia :  
651.4 million  
South Asia :  
412.11 million  
Latin America and Caribbean :  
344.7 million  
North America :  
271.35 million  
Sub-Saharan Africa :  
224.1 million  
Middle East and North Africa :  
185.35 million.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

In 2017, 78,589 reports confirmed as child sexual abuse URLs, 55% aged 10 years or under.<sup>7</sup>

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](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/a-hrc-28-55_1216). 4 - Idem. 5 - Our World in Data, 2015, <https://ourworldindata.org/internet>. 6 - Center for Educational Neuroscience, 2018, <http://www.educationalneuroscience.org.uk/resources/neuromyth-or-neurofact/violent-video-games-make-children-more-violent/>. 7 - Internet Watch Foundation Annual Report 2017, <https://annualreport.iwf.org.uk>

**ICTs** are increasingly the means children choose to seek advice from child helplines, approach a children's ombuds person, report incidents of violence, ask for help and assistance, or promote child rights advocacy through websites, blogs and social networks.<sup>4</sup>

Children who play violent video games, particularly for extended periods of time, might then engage in violent behaviour with their peers, or even copy acts of violence experienced during game play.<sup>6</sup>

# 17 Dangers of ICTs

## General 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](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/sites/defaultfiles/documents/docs/Releasing%20Children%27s%20Potential%20and%20Minimizing%20Risks%20-%20ICTs%2C%20the%20Internet%20and%20Violence%20against%20Children.pdf>

### 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.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

- ✓ Speak out about the harmful content that you encounter on the internet; Learn basic internet safety
- ✓ Engage in social media campaigns to promote awareness against sharing personal information or photos with strangers
- ✓ Promote a regulated use of the internet
- ✓ Involve children and youth in advocating against the dangers of ICTs through interactive theatre, art projects, and the production of guidelines, manuals, and videos. Mark 10 February Safe Internet Day
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Bring up the issue of ICT's whenever appropriate to help create healthy ICT use

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #ICTs

Useful Resources For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

# 18 Abduction



Updated version 2018

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

In order to assist in the resolution of abduction cases in a swift and consistent manner, legal and social systems must be improved.

## Monitoring a dynamic threat

Control Risks' data from 2017 demonstrated that at a global level kidnapping remains pervasive, and that kidnappers continue to rely on established tactics because they still work. However, our constant monitoring of the crime revealed the dynamic local issues that can have an impact on the threat. Understanding these local differences, and when and how they are likely to evolve, is key to mitigating the threat to employees.

To learn more: <https://www.controlrisks.com/our-thinking/insights/kidnap-2017-wrap-up-article>

## 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"

# 10,000

In 2015, at least 10 000 unaccompanied migrant children have been reported missing within hours of being registered.<sup>3</sup>



In India a child goes missing every 8 minutes. In 2016, an estimated total of missing children was 111, 569.<sup>4</sup>

In the European Union, a child is reported missing every 2 minutes.<sup>5</sup>

# +105

Boko Haram (Nigeria) has used 105+ abducted women and girls in suicide attacks since June 2014.<sup>7</sup>

# 8,000,000

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

# 2-5%

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

1 - <http://www.childfocus.be/fr/parents/disparition/enlevements-parentaux-internationaux>. 2 - [http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en\\_X1&PagelD=4050](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PagelD=4050). 3 - Missing Children in Europe Organisation, Figures and Trends Report 2016, <http://missingchildreneurope.eu/Portals/0/Bouncing%20back/Docs/Annual%20and%20Data%20reports/Missing%20Children%20Europe%20figures%20and%20trends%202016.pdf>. 4 - National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 2016, <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2016/pdfs/NEWPDFs/Crime%20in%20India%20-%202016%20Complete%20PDF%20291117.pdf>. 5 - Missing Children in Europe Organisation, Figures and Trends Report 2016, <http://missingchildreneurope.eu/Portals/0/Bouncing%20back/Docs/Annual%20and%20Data%20reports/Missing%20Children%20Europe%20figures%20and%20trends%202016.pdf>. 6 - Idem. 7 - <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/08/world/africa/boko-haram-suicide-bombers.html>



# 18 Abduction



## General 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 <https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/guides-to-good-practice>

### 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](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 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

### 6 Contribute

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

### 7 Join

the global child abduction prevention leaders in support of implementing the "International Travel Child Consent Form". [http://www.stopchildabduction.org/Child\\_Travel\\_Consent\\_Form.html](http://www.stopchildabduction.org/Child_Travel_Consent_Form.html) IDs



## WHAT YOUTH CAN DO

- ✓ Know and promote safety regulations in your community
- ✓ Create trust circles in your communities where youth could communicate challenges they face
- ✓ Never go anywhere with someone you and your parents do not know and trust
- ✓ Set a good example for younger children and assist them if they are in danger
- ✓ Join YouthEngage.com
- ✓ Mark the International Missing Children Day, 25 May with public events, activities, projects aiming at raising awareness among your communities and authorities

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Promote a culture of peace and tolerance in families and assist those experiencing abduction of their children
- Participate in the Missing Children Day, 25 May

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #StopAbduction

**Useful Resources** For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

**2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

19

## Juvenile Justice and Children deprived of liberty

Commemoration

World Day for prevention of child abuse

19 November



Updated version 2018

### 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 in the 2018 campaign.

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

**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.<sup>3</sup>

### A Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty

“To address this situation, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, by resolution 69/157, invited the UN Secretary-General to commission an in-depth global study on children deprived of liberty. On 25 October 2016, the Secretary General welcomed the selection of **Manfred Nowak as Independent expert** to lead the new global study on the situation of children deprived of liberty. By resolution 71/177 the General Assembly invited the independent expert to submit a final report at its seventy-third session in September 2018.”

View the video message by UN Deputy Secretary General, Jan Eliasson:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SWy8m2iB8Hc&feature=youtu.be>

Re activities for the **19 November World Day**, see pages 63 & 64 for ideas to organize public events regarding ending violence against children and youth and in particular SDG Target 16.2. Commemorate in synergy with **20 November Universal Children's Day**, focusing on the rights of the child.

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

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 - UNICEF Annual Child's Report 2016, [https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/2016\\_CP\\_ARR.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/2016_CP_ARR.pdf). 6 - Human Rights Watch, Children behind Bars, 2016, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2016/children-behind-bars>. 7 - [https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/life\\_imprisonment\\_children\\_global.pdf](https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/life_imprisonment_children_global.pdf). 8 - UNHCR, Beyond Detention: A global strategy to support governments to end the detention of asylum-seekers, 2016. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/protection/detention/57b579e47/unhcr-global-strategy-beyond-detention-progress-report.html>. 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)

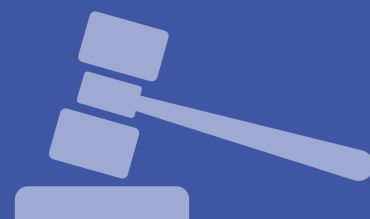
1'000'000

More than 1 million child worldwide are deprived of their liberty by law enforcement officials.<sup>5</sup>

73

Children may receive life sentences in 73 countries, including the US and 49 of the 53 states in the Commonwealth of Nations.<sup>6</sup>

An estimated total of 141,180 children are detained for immigration related purposes in 12 countries which are : Canada, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zambia.<sup>8</sup>



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.<sup>9</sup>

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

## General 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](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

- ✓ Mark the World Day Against the Death Penalty, 10 October, with activities, events, projects, etc.
- ✓ Mark the World Day for Prevention of child abuse - 19 November and use the annual Poster to announce your local activities and events to increase participation in ending violence against children and youth
- ✓ Create a youth group and use the 19 Days Campaign themes to speak out about violence and how to end it. Use the 20 November to remind everyone of children's rights

**Youth:**  
15 to 24 years.  
1.2 billion  
estimated  
worldwide

## IDEAS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES

- You have a unique opportunity to:
  - Connect your values with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG target #16.2
  - Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity using your religious texts to provide examples
  - Create safe environments for children, challenging social and cultural norms that justify violence against children
- Use the World Day for Prevention of violence against children and youth - 19 November and the Universal Children's Day 20 November to propose and develop compassion for children & youth experiencing violence and abuse

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #DeprivedofLiberty #JuvenileJustice

Useful Resources For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

2018 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@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)



19  
Nov.  
2018

**WORLD DAY** Prevention of  
violence against children and  
youth - SDG Target #16.2

*In synergy with  
Universal Children's Day*

20  
Nov.  
2018

**Journée Mondiale prévention de la violence envers les enfants**  
**Día Mundial Prevención del violencia contra los Niños**  
**Welttag Vorbeugung von Gewalt an Kindern**

Every 5 minutes a child dies as a result of violence. We all have a role to play in ending such abuse

➡ You are invited to use this poster and this space to publish your events and move others to join you. Share with us your plans and posters to help realize the UN SDG Target #16.2: « End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children ». Overleaf you will find the link to our 19 days campagne with 19 themes to create a world fit for children by 2030.

Organisation: Women's World Summit Foundation / Fondation Sommet Mondial des Femmes - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)



The world is waiting for our decision and contributions to end violence against children and youth by 2030 - an idea whose time has come.



## CALL TO ACTION 2018: Commemorate the World Day – 19 November

WE ENCOURAGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH in support of the realization of the UN Sustainable Development Goals - Agenda 2030. We take this opportunity of sharing with all activists working for a world fit for children our campaign poster 2018, which many partners around the world already commemorate and support.

In 2016, we have connected the 19 November World Day with the UN Sustainable Development Goal **Target #16.2** «End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children», and with the Universal Children's Day – 20 November to speed up local, national and international action and relevant events for better prevention of violence against children and youth.

We invite you to use the attached poster, add your name, logo and program of action on the topic you wish to focus on to increase transformational disruptions of the status quo. **With every 5 minutes a child dying as a result of violence around the world, we need to mobilize not only governments, but also all citizens to commit to the full implementation of children's right to dignity and non-violence.**

For those of you who are new to the 19 November World Day, please note that the Swiss Foundation WWSF inaugurated the Day in the year 2000 with endorsements from around the world, including from Kofi Annan, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, Desmond Tutu, Her Majesty Queen Rania of Jordan, Jean Zermatten and Prof. Yang-hee Lee, both former chairs of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child; Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on violence against children; Najat Maalla M'jid, former UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, to mention some of them.

You are free to use the poster (without modification of the logos) adding your program for action on both days. We propose to use information and topics from the annual campaign Kit **"19 Days of activism for the elimination of violence against children and youth 1-19 November"**, with 19 themes and ideas for action. You can register your participation at <http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/how-to-register2/login-en>



In solidarity, Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF) Geneva -Switzerland - [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch) - Tel.: +41 (0) 22 738 66 19  
Convener of the 19 Days campaign and the 19 November – World Day for prevention of violence against children and youth.  
[www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)

## APPEL À L'ACTION 2018 : Commémorez la Journée Mondiale pour l'élimination de la violence envers les enfants et les jeunes 19 novembre

NOUS ENCOURAGEONS DES CONTRIBUTIONS POUR METTRE FIN À LA VIOLENCE ENVERS LES ENFANTS ET LES JEUNES afin d'appuyer la réalisation des Objectifs de Développement Durables (ODD) Agenda 2030. Nous profitons de cette occasion pour partager avec vous et tous les activistes travaillant pour un monde digne des enfants, notre affiche 2018 pour cette occasion.

Depuis 2016, nous lions la Journée 19 novembre avec les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) **cible #16.2** «Mettre fin aux abus, à l'exploitation, au trafic et à toutes les formes de violence et de torture contre les enfants», ainsi qu'avec la Journée universelle des enfants - 20 novembre pour accélérer les activités locales, nationales et internationales visant à garantir l'élimination de la violence et des abus envers les enfants et les jeunes dans le monde d'ici 2030.

Nous vous invitons à utiliser l'affiche, à ajouter votre nom, logo et programme d'action sur le sujet de votre choix pour accélérer les transformations urgentes nécessaires au status quo. **Avec un enfant qui meurt des suites de la violence toutes les cinq minutes dans le monde, nous devons non seulement mobiliser les gouvernements, mais tous les citoyens pour qu'ils respectent les droits des enfants à la dignité et à la non-violence.**

Pour ceux d'entre vous qui sont nouveaux à notre campagne, veuillez noter que la création de cette journée par la Fondation suisse WWSF a eu lieu en 2000, avec les soutiens reçus notamment de Kofi Annan, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, Desmond Tutu et Sa Majesté la Reine Rania de Jordanie, Jean Zermatten et le professeur Yang-hee Lee, anciens présidents du Comité des droits de l'enfant des Nations Unies; Marta Santos Pais, Représentante spéciale du Secrétaire général de l'ONU contre les violences faites aux enfants; Najat Maalla M'jid, ancienne Rapporteuse spéciale de l'ONU sur la vente d'enfants, la prostitution des enfants et la pornographie mettant en scène des enfants, parmi d'autres.

Vous êtes libre d'utiliser l'affiche (sans modification de nos logos), ajouter votre logo, sponsors et programmes d'action. Nous vous proposons de sélectionner des thèmes présentés dans notre campagne annuelle **"19 jours d'activisme pour l'élimination de la violence contre les enfants et les jeunes du 1 au 19 novembre"** disponible en anglais à <http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/fr/>. Nous vous invitons à enregistrer votre participation sur <http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/how-to-register2/login-en>



En solidarité, Fondation Sommet Mondial des Femmes, Genève, Suisse – [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch) - tél. : +41 (0) 22 738 66 19  
Organisation de la campagne « 19 Jours d'activisme pour l'élimination de la violence envers les enfants et les jeunes 1-19 novembre et de la Journée Mondiale 19 novembre [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch)





## What is the Global Partnership?

Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children is an unprecedented development in international advocacy. It comprises national governments, civil society organisations, philanthropic foundations and individual actors, including the Pathfinding Countries, which are dedicated to spearheading policies and programs aimed at ending violence against children.

[http://www.end-violence.org/files/End\\_Violence\\_Solutions\\_Summit\\_Proclamation.pdf](http://www.end-violence.org/files/End_Violence_Solutions_Summit_Proclamation.pdf)

Link to video: <https://vimeo.com/174196634>

## End Violence Solutions Summit 2018

**The first Agenda 2030 for Children: “End Violence Solutions Summit “** took place in Stockholm, Sweden, in February 2018, to share solutions for preventing and responding to violence against children. UN Deputy Secretary General, Amina J. Mohammed, highlighted the extent of corporal punishment of children worldwide in her opening address, and a workshop was held during the Summit highlighting the need to prohibit and eliminate all corporal punishment of children.

### What is the Solutions Summit

It's a crucial meeting in our common responsibility to combat violence against children. It brings together, every two years, governments, the UN, civil society, the private sector, academics and children themselves to design and share bold solutions for preventing and responding to violence against boys and girls. The first End Violence Solutions Summit took place in Stockholm.

### Why a Summit?

In 2015, world leaders acknowledged the severity of epidemic levels of violence against children and committed to end all forms of violence and exploitation of children by 2030 as part the Sustainable Development Goals in Agenda 2030.

The Summit is a major milestone towards achieving that commitment.

**Link to the Solutions Summit video** [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=es\\_2-bsWOUk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=es_2-bsWOUk)

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## Agenda 2030 for Children : End Violence Solutions Summit

**14-15 February 2018 | Stockholm, Sweden**

*(under the auspices of the Government Offices of Sweden, End Violence Against Children – Global Partnership – We PROTECT Global Alliance – end sexual exploitation online)*

### PROCLAMATION

“No violence against children is justifiable; all violence against children is preventable.”  
– 2006 UN Secretary General’s Study on Violence Against Children

“As partners from all sectors of society and all parts of the world, we have gathered here in Stockholm to share and advance our work to end violence against children. At the heart of this work are rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and renewed global commitments of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. In target 16.2 and associated targets of Agenda 2030 all countries commit to end all forms of violence against children by the year 2030. The right to grow up free from violence has been placed at the centre of our political agenda.

We have listened to the voices of the children as equal members of our society. We have been moved by their power, vision and demands of us, the adult world, to act and do more. They and we know there are solutions. These solutions are achievable, evidence-based and highly cost-effective. There is no excuse not to act.

Violence affects hundreds of millions of children, girls and boys, every year, but its impacts are largely ignored. Every five minutes a child dies from violence, while many more suffer physical and psychological harm. The damage is long lasting.



## End Violence Against Children

SOLUTIONS SUMMIT 2018



Cont'd.

The Summit aimed to inspire a global, national and local movement to protect children from violence. We have focused on finding and promoting ways to increase collaboration across sectors. We have recognized the complex and interdependent causes of violence against both women and children. We have cast a light on the role of boys and men in shaping a non-violent future for all children.

We recognize that it is never too late to help a child who has been hurt by violence – and that responding to the needs of survivors of violence is central to any prevention strategy. We must redouble efforts to protect children online, address violence in their every-day lives, and prevent violence against those and escaping facing conflict and crisis.

This Summit underscores the importance of shifting our focus towards prevention. The more we prevent violence, the less we must respond to. Solutions presented at this Summit point to an emerging consensus that we need a systematic holistic approach well defined in INSPIRE, the seven strategies that together provide a framework for ending violence against children. Implementation and enforcement of laws, Norms and values, Safe environments, Parent and caregiver support, Income and economic strengthening, Response and support services, Education and life skills. INSPIRE and the Model National Response, developed by the WePROTECT Global Alliance, work hand in hand – they are part of a larger vision to end all forms of violence against children.

The Summit has celebrated the commitment of pathfinder countries whose leadership is at the core of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. It is important that they continue to demonstrate significant, sustained and measurable reductions in violence. We call on more countries to become pathfinders, learn from each other's successes and hold each other accountable for delivering results that change children's lives.

We now return to our home countries with five overarching conclusions. Building on children's rightful demands, the global community needs to:

1. Demonstrate leadership at the most senior levels of governments, international organizations, civil society, faith groups, and the private sector to take action, engage more countries to join the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children as pathfinders and improve cooperation and coordination between different actors and policy areas
2. Increase knowledge on how to prevent, detect and treat violence against children, girls and boys, and accelerate implementation of evidence-based strategies to end violence against children. INSPIRE strategies is a guide.
3. Develop and share solutions and best practices to defend the safety, integrity and dignity of every child, in every setting, including in the cyberspace.
4. Invest more resources to prevent and respond to violence, from all relevant sources (national budgets, development cooperation, etc.) including through the Fund to End Violence Against Children as a vehicle to support solutions and innovation.
5. Place all children – and especially those most vulnerable at the centre of Agenda 2030 and its progress review at the High-level Political Forum in 2019. Their Heads of State and Government will meet for the first time to review progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Let them make the children of the world a priority.

We express our heartfelt thanks to the government of Sweden the municipality of Stockholm for warmly and efficiently hosting this historic Summit. This event will be remembered as the first bi-annual gathering of children, leaders and experts who together will put an end to a global epidemic of violence; a massive undertaking but a very achievable one – an undertaking of the kind rewarded and celebrated in this city.”

# Additional Ideas: Youth Solutions Report



Dear Coalition Members,  
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.**»

**Look out for the 2018 Youth Solutions Report coming out on 16 July 2018**

"To achieve the SDGs, we need innovative technologies and programs targeted at key priorities, including health, education, power, connectivity, agriculture, and environmental protection. The Youth Solutions Report is an ambitious and invaluable initiative to showcase and disseminate youth led projects that offer SDG breakthroughs."

- Jeffrey Sachs

## 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](http://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](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/201.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](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](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](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](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](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](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_74865.html)

### 5 Nov : Child Labor

ILO, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (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 Labor by 2016 - A Training Guide for Policy Makers - [http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS\\_211784/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_211784/lang--en/index.htm)

ILO, World Report on Child Labor, 2013 - <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/lang--en/index.htm>

III Global Conference on Child Labor, 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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/\\_844](http://srsg.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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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.stopthetraffik.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](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>

SRSOG on Violence Against Children, Promoting Restorative Justice - <http://srsog.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>

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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**




New Edition 2018



## 19 Days Activism Prevention Kit

It takes compassion  
to end violence against Children/Youth - Agenda 2030

<b>1</b> Children Involved in Armed Conflict	<b>2</b> Sexual abuse	<b>3</b> Bullying	<b>4</b> Neglect	<b>5</b> Child Labor	<b>6</b> Corporal Punishment
<b>7</b> Sale of Children	<b>8</b> Child Prostitution	<b>9</b> Child Pornography	<b>10</b> Child Trafficking	<b>11</b> Child Sex Tourism	<b>12</b> Harmful Traditions
<b>13</b> Street Children	<b>14</b> Discrimination based on health	<b>15</b> Addiction and Substance Abuse	<b>16</b> Malnutrition	<b>17</b> Dangers of ICTs	<b>18</b> Abduction
<b>19</b> Juvenile Justice & Juvenile Death Penalty	<b>19 Nov 2018</b> 	<b>20</b> CRC - Universal Children's Day			Supporting #16.2 

woman.ch  
WWSF Children / Youth Section



# 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](mailto: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 YouTube 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 personalities 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](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 2018

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](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) (deadline: 15.01.2018).

WWSF will include a summary of your activities in the 19 Days Global Impact Report 2018 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 2018 Laureate organizations for the Annual Prize for Innovative Prevention measures. To date, 55 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 2018 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](mailto: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 2017 WWSF Prize for Innovative Prevention Initiatives

(selected from 2017 activity reports received)

### 1) WWSF Prize US\$ 1000

#### *Network Movement for Youth and Children's Welfare*

(NMYCW-SL) Sierra Leone - West Africa

*Excerpt:*

NMYCW-SL 19 Days campaign participants of their Stakeholders Follow-up Dialogue Forum in 2017, focused on the theme « to advocate against the use of substance and abuse towards children and youth during electoral events » (campaign theme 15). A full report is available in the 2017 Global Impact Report, published online [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch) - **CONGRATULATION!**



### 2) WWSF Prize US\$ 1000

#### *«Verein Hol dir Hilfe», Biersfelden, Switzerland*

A full report is published in our 2017 Global Impact Report. This is the first time a group in the German-speaking part of Switzerland organized a street presentation catching the attention of the public with the clutter of wooden spoons, yodel and campaign banners to draw attention on street corners. People commented that they consider the 19 Days campaign information very important because there is still too little information about where children and adolescents affected by violence and abuse can get help. On their website they give information in 9 languages, link: [holdirhilfe.ch](http://holdirhilfe.ch) - **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 against and torture**  
**of 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 and world servers around the world 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 invite you, your family and networks to consider **marking 2 November - World Day for Circles of Compassion** by creating your community circle with family, friends, colleagues and partners to discuss and help 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 to find your contribution for ending violence against children, we share with you the basic guidelines to help you get started.

#### **How to create a Circle:**

- Invite friends and partners; make a sacred center space in the circle - a space where you can put photos of children, flowers, candles, whatever your culture uses to celebrate a special time of relationships to focus on needs of humanity
- 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; respect the trust relationship that what is shared remains in the circle
- Feel free to add other guidelines should Circle members find it useful to do so

Information about guidelines and principles for creating and maintaining a circle of compassion is available upon request [wdpca@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch)

**Every Circle of compassion is autonomous in its function.** The only request is (which is implicit when adopting the name 'Circle of Compassion') 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 - leaving no one behind. **The building of a world expressing more compassion is one of the conditions for our survival and everyone can play a vital role in creating a compassionate society.**

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-Ourselfs-World-Essential/dp/1573241768>.

**WWSF would appreciate learning about your participation in creating a Circle of Compassion (on 2 November or whatever date is convenient to you) and invites you to register your Circle as an initiative online for all to be inspired and learn from your example. Link to register your circle:** <http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/how-to-register2/login-en>

*"A human being is a part of the whole called by us universe, a part limited in time and space. He/she experiences him/herself, his/her thoughts and feeling as something separated from the rest, a kind of optical delusion of his/her 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*



## Call to Action!

from the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner

Palais des Nations

1211 Geneva 10 Switzerland - [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org)

E-mail : [civilsociety@ohchr.org](mailto:civilsociety@ohchr.org)



## 70th Anniversary Celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Dear friends,

**This year's Human Rights Day (10 December)** will launch a year-long campaign to mark the 70 th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

Adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948, the UDHR is a milestone document in the history of human rights, proclaiming for the first time the inalienable rights to which everyone – regardless of race, colour, religion, sex, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status – is inherently entitled as a human being. It is the most translated document in the world, currently available in 504 languages.

The upcoming 70 th anniversary is an opportunity to reaffirm the universal values and enduring principles enshrined in the Declaration, mobilize people around the world, and take stock of human rights today.

The anniversary campaign, which builds on the #StandUp4HumanRights call to action launched last December, aims to promote, engage and reflect:

1. **Promote** the rights enshrined in the Declaration and what the UDHR means in our daily lives;
2. **Engage** broad audiences across the world and mobilize people for human rights;
3. **Reflect** on progress and challenges, and ways that each of us can stand up for human rights.

The attached document provides an overview of the activities and events we are planning, the materials we will make available and suggestions for how you can get involved. We very much look forward to engaging with you in one or several areas of collaboration. Please don't hesitate to get in touch, I look forward to hearing from you!

Sincerely,

National Institutions, Regional Mechanisms and Civil Society Section Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

### Resources:

**Logo** for the 70 th anniversary of the UDHR (in six languages):

<https://trello.com/c/1C1kwvco/11-logo>

**UN website** including the UDHR text in six languages, history of the document, and more:

<http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights>

**Translations** of the UDHR in 500+ languages:

[www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Pages/SearchByLang.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Pages/SearchByLang.aspx)

**Video recordings** of UDHR articles in 40+ languages:

<https://www.un.org/en/udhr-video/curated.shtml>

<https://www.youtube.com/c/UniversalDeclarationofHumanRightsVideoCollection/videos>

**Audio recordings** of the UDHR in 70+ languages:

<https://trello.com/c/ZRfq7TZ/2-audio-in-70-languages>

**Sign language versions** (British, Spanish, Portuguese):

<https://trello.com/c/PT3sM7PI/4-sign-language>

**Photo gallery:** [https://www.flickr.com/photos/un\\_photo/sets/72157677599327615](https://www.flickr.com/photos/un_photo/sets/72157677599327615)

**Video about the UDHR** (6 mins, English only, by OHCHR):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5RR4VXNX3jA>

**Materials on the UDHR:** <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Pages/UDHRIndex.aspx>

**Hashtags:** #Standup4HumanRights #HumanRightsDay #Droitsdelhomme #DerechosHumanos

*The children are waiting for SDG Target #16.2 to become reality.*

**Let's keep  
the Promise  
Walk the Talk**

**Cumplan  
sus  
Promesas**



**Tenez  
vos  
Promesses**

**أوفوا  
بما وعدتم**

**We had a dream, & now we have a promised plan**  
Participate using the WWSF Kit 19Days Activism 1-19 November 81

# 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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For donations: PayPal and IBAN: CH92 0027 9279 C811 2823 0

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