

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 2019



19 Days Activism Prevention Kit 2019

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



Supporting #16.2

woman.ch

WWSF Children / Youth Section
 #EndViolence #19DaysWWSF



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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.

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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 November**
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
2019 Ninth edition Call to Action-Prevention Kit & main theme: Discrimination Based on Health Conditions

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 2019

Dear Partners and Friends,

WWSF is happy to share with you its 8th edition of our 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 change our world.

First we wish to acknowledge the 2018 campaign partners who sent us their reports of local or national activities, which we summarized for you on [pages 4-5](#) and which are presented in our annual **Impact Report 2018** online in greater details. We wish to congratulate especially the Romanian NGO FICE, which mobilized close to 200'000 students in 640 schools in their country and used all the 19 themes of the campaign, including creating Circles of compassion. WWSF also selected one coalition member organization for our annual award, the 19 Days Innovation Prize, with US\$ 2000 for their social media alerts on ending early child marriage and the FGM practice.

In 2019, we are commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (CRC), which is almost universally ratified – every UN member State has ratified the Treaty, except the United States, who is a signatory. This makes it the most ratified UN Treaty. However, many States still have numerous reservations to some of the CRC articles and its Optional Protocols are still far from universal ratification, especially the Optional Protocol on a Communications Procedure (OPIC), which entered into force in April 2014 and currently has 42 State parties (see [Pages 4-5](#))

The 30th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is a unique opportunity to put children's rights, the Convention (along with its Optional Protocols) and its relevance for a global peaceful development and co-existence high on the international agenda, to assess the status of child rights and take measures to strengthen awareness, understanding and the actual realization of children's rights worldwide. You find a simplified version of the CRC on [Pages 4-5](#).

WWSF invites you, your organizations and networks to continue using our Kit to mobilize your communities and to empower people everywhere in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal - **Target #16.2: to end violence against children and youth.**

There is still a lot to do – and everyone has his or her part to play. The world is moving into greater awareness of the tremendous challenges we face and the wellbeing of children needs to be on the top of the list in delivering a world fit for children and youth.

As always, we thank you in advance for registering your program of activities on line and wish you lots of success in transforming your communities. Do not forget to promote the creation of Circles of compassion, outlined on page 79, to ensure that everyone cares and shares.

We are grateful for our sponsors, consultants and interns who help us with our annual campaign programs. We acknowledge in particular Lubna Allam and Deborah Marolf for their assistance in research and communication skills.

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



Elly Pradervand, WWSF
President/CEO and United Nations Representative

WWSF motto: Regularly reminding ourselves that our annual campaigns,

Prize awards, World days and empowerment programs only make sense if local community partners make use of them and create change in the lives of the abused 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 2019 campaign: <http://19days.woman.ch>, where you can download the Prevention Kit.



It takes compassion to end violence against children & youth

The SDG Target 16.2 needs your contribution! www.woman.ch



Brief summary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

<http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>

Preamble

The preamble recalls the basic principles of the United Nations and specific provisions of certain relevant human rights treaties and proclamations. It reaffirms the fact that children, because of their vulnerability, need special care and protection, and it places special emphasis on the primary caring and protective responsibility of the family. It also reaffirms the need for legal and other protections for the child before and after birth, the importance of respect for the cultural values of the child's community and the vital role of international cooperation in securing children's rights.

Article 1

Definition of a child. A child is recognized as every human being under 18 years old, unless national laws recognize an earlier age of majority.

Article 2

Non-discrimination. All rights apply to all children without exception. It is the State's (national government's) obligation to protect children from any form of discrimination and to take positive action to promote their rights.

Article 3

Best interests of the child. All actions concerning the child shall take full account of his or her best interests. The State shall provide the child with adequate care when parents, or others charged with parental responsibility, fail to do so.

Article 4

Implementation of rights. The State must do all it can to implement the rights contained in the Convention.

Article 5

Parental guidance and the child's evolving capacities. The State must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents and the extended family to provide guidance for the child that is appropriate to his or her evolving capacities.

Article 6

Life, survival and development. Every child has the inherent right to life, and the State has an obligation to ensure the child's survival and development.

Article 7

Name and nationality. The child has the right to a name at birth. The child also has the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, to know his or her parents and be cared for by them.

Article 8

Preservation of identity. The State has an obligation to protect and, if necessary, re-establish basic aspects of the child's identity. This includes name, nationality and family ties.

Article 9

Separation from parents. The child has a right to live with his or her parents unless this is deemed incompatible with the child's best interests. The child also has the right to maintain contact with both parents if separated from one or both.

Article 10

Family reunification. Children and their parents have the right to leave any country and to enter their own for purposes of reunion or the maintenance of the child-parent relationship.

Article 11

Illicit transfer and non-return. The State has an obligation to prevent and remedy the kidnapping or retention abroad of children by a parent or third party.

Article 12

Respect of the child's views. The child has the right to express his or her opinion freely and to have that opinion taken into account in any matter or procedure affecting the child.

Article 13

Freedom of expression. The child has the right to express his or her views, obtain information and make ideas or information known, regardless of frontiers.

Article 14

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion. The State shall respect the child's right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, subject to appropriate parental guidance.

Article 15

Freedom of association. Children have a right to meet with others, and to join or form associations.

Article 16

Protection of privacy. Children have the right to protection from interference with their privacy, family, home and correspondence, and to protection from libel or slander.

Article 17

Access to appropriate information. The State shall ensure the accessibility to children of information and material from a diversity of sources, and it shall encourage the mass media to disseminate information that is of social and cultural benefit to the child, and take steps to protect him or her from harmful materials.

Article 18

Parental responsibilities. Parents have joint primary responsibility for raising the child, and the State shall support them in this. The State shall provide parents with appropriate child-raising assistance.

Article 19

Protection from abuse and neglect. The State shall protect the child from all forms of maltreatment by parents or others responsible for the child's care and shall establish appropriate social programs for the prevention of abuse and the treatment of victims.

Article 20

Protection of a child without family. The State is obliged to provide special protection for a child deprived of the family environment and to ensure that appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement is available in such cases. Efforts to meet this obligation shall pay due regard to the child's cultural background.

Article 21

Adoption. In countries where adoption is recognized and/or allowed, it shall be carried out only in the best interests of the child, and then only with the authorization of competent authorities and safeguards for the child.

Article 22

Refugee children. Special protection shall be granted to a refugee child or to a child seeking refugee status. It is the State's obligation to cooperate with competent organizations that provide such protection and assistance.

Article 23

Disabled children. A disabled child has the right to special care, education and training to help him or her enjoy a full and decent life in dignity and achieve the greatest degree of self-reliance and social integration possible.

Article 24

Health and health services. The child has a right to the highest standard of health and medical care attainable. States shall place special emphasis on the reduction of infant and child mortality and on the provision of primary and preventive health care and of public health education. They shall encourage international cooperation in this regard and strive to see that no child is deprived of access to effective health services.

Article 25

Periodic review of placement. A child who is placed by the State for reasons of care, protection or treatment is entitled to have that placement evaluated regularly.

Brief summary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (cont'd)

<http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>

Article 26

Social security. The child has the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance.

Article 27

Standard of living. Every child has the right to a standard of living adequate for his or her physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. Parents have the primary responsibility to ensure that the child has an adequate standard of living. The State's duty is to ensure that this responsibility can be, and is, fulfilled. State responsibility can include material assistance to parents and their children.

Article 28

Education. The child has a right to education, and the State's duty is to ensure that primary education is free and compulsory, to encourage different forms of secondary education accessible to every child, to make higher education available to all on the basis of capacity and to ensure that school discipline is consistent with children's rights and dignity. The State shall engage in international cooperation to implement the right to education.

Article 29

Aims of education. Education shall aim to develop the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent. Education shall prepare the child for an active adult life in a free society and shall foster in the child respect for his or her parents, for his or her own cultural identity, language and values, and for the cultural background and values of others.

Article 30

Children of minorities or indigenous populations. Children of minority communities and indigenous populations have the right to enjoy their own culture and to practice their own religion and language.

Article 31

Leisure, recreation and cultural activities. The child has the right to leisure, play and participation in cultural and artistic activities.

Article 32

Child labor. The child has the right to be protected from work that threatens his or her health, education or development. The State shall set minimum ages for employment and shall regulate working conditions.

Article 33

Drug abuse. Children have the right to protection from the use of narcotic and psychotropic drugs, and from being involved in their production or distribution.

Article 34

Sexual exploitation. The State shall protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, including prostitution and involvement in pornography.

Article 35

Sale, trafficking and abduction. It is the State's obligation to make every effort to prevent the sale, trafficking and abduction of children.

Article 36

Other forms of exploitation. The child has the right to protection from all forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare not covered in articles 32–35.

Article 37

Torture and deprivation of liberty. No child shall be subjected to torture, cruel treatment or punishment, unlawful arrest or deprivation of liberty. Both capital punishment and life imprisonment without the possibility for release are prohibited for offences committed by persons below age 18. Any child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interests not to do so. A child who is detained shall have legal and other assistance as well as contact with the family.

Article 38

Armed conflicts. States shall take all feasible measures to ensure that children under 15 years old have no direct part in hostilities. No child below 15 shall be recruited into the armed forces. States shall also ensure the protection and care of children who are affected by armed conflict as described in relevant international law.

Article 39

Rehabilitative care. The State has an obligation to ensure that child victims of armed conflict, torture, maltreatment or exploitation receive appropriate treatment for their recovery and social reintegration.

Article 40

Administration of juvenile justice. A child in conflict with the law has the right to treatment that promotes the child's sense of dignity and worth, takes the child's age into account and aims at his or her defense. Judicial proceedings and institutional placements shall be avoided wherever possible.

Article 41

Respect for higher standards. Wherever standards set in applicable national and international law relevant to the rights of the child are higher than those in this Convention, the higher standards shall always apply.

Articles 42–54

Implementation and entry into force. These articles notably foresee:

- the entry into force of the Convention 30 days after its ratification or accession by 20 States;
- States parties' obligation to make the rights of the Convention widely known to both adults and children;
- the establishment of a Committee on the Rights of the Child to consider the reports that States parties are required to submit two years after they have ratified the Convention and every five years thereafter;
- States parties' obligation to submit said reports to the Committee on measures they have taken to fulfill the Convention and the progress being made in their implementation;
- States parties' obligation to make their reports widely known in their own countries;
- International cooperation in the field covered by the Convention achieved by inviting UNICEF and the specialized agencies of the United Nations – such as the International Labor organization, the World Health organization and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural organization – along with 'competent' bodies such as non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations to attend Committee meetings and provide expert advice on areas within the scope of their activities, and by the Committee's referring to them States parties' requests for technical advice and assistance;
- the Committee's right to recommend to the General Assembly that special studies be undertaken on specific issues relating to the rights of the child. The rights of the child articulated by the Convention are further reinforced by its Optional Protocols on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

The full version of the Convention and its optional Protocols can be found at:
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/>

Link to Child Rights Now!

A Second Revolution: Thirty years of child rights, and the unfinished agenda

https://child-rights-now.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/A-Second-Revolution_ENG.pdf

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 abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children and 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 cost governments up to US \$7 trillion a year.¹



Relevant SDG Targets for the 19 Days Campaign include:

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

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

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

8.7: Elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including slavery and human trafficking recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.

4.a: Provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all

4.7: Ensure that all learners acquire knowledge...(for) promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence



Wotclef, Nigeria

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

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

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

16.9: Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

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

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

Examples of selected 2018 coalition members' activities organized to end violence and abuse against children & youth

People's Cultural Centre, Odisha India

mobilized
18'000 participants at meetings
in **63** villages
300 participants in rallies
involving **150** students in
artwork about harmful practices

The PO Drugie Foundation, Poland

mobilized
243 partners and
institutions
3'000 people participated
in events

Amani Initiative, Uganda

mobilized via social media
care takers, Elders, religious
leaders, and local Council
members to discuss child
abuse, it's causes and effects
and what individuals can do
to eradicate it.

The Smile of the Child, Greece

mobilized
11 schools and organizations,
962 parents/guardians and **4'157** students,
3'456 children and adults received counselling
from psychologists.
Provided support to **255** children victims of
violence through **4'214** hours of diagnostic and
therapeutic services as well as interventions for
178 children at immediate risk.

The 2018 nationwide campaign against
sexual abuse of children took place in Athens,
Thessaloniki, Kavala, Larisa, Patras,
Chania, Heraklion and Chalkis



Examples of selected 2018 coalition members' activities (cont'd.)

FICE, Romania

mobilized **640** schools,
193'000 students,
 more than **23'000** teachers, psychologists,
 policemen, social workers, journalists,
 physicians and parents
 Organized over **100** workshops, roundtables,
 debates, local, regional and national TV
 broadcasts,
 over **6'000** direct activities with and by children
 in kindergardens and participating schools.
 Carried out over **500** activities with parents and
 grandparents...
 more then **3'000** meetings with specialists
 (policemen, doctors, psychologists, priests etc.),
 over **100** circles of compassion and
 Forum theatre and puppet shows.

The topics covered throughout the 19 days
 campaign focused on sexual abuse, bullying,
 neglect and exploitation of children, physical
 abuse (corporal punishment), child prostitution
 and child pornography, child trafficking,
 harmful traditional practices (early marriage
 of girls in Roma communities), street children,
 drug addiction and dependency (addiction),
 juvenile justice, special attention was given to 2
 November, 19 November (International Day for
 the Prevention of Child Abuse)
 and 20 November
 (International Day of Child Rights).

Udisha, India

mobilized
800 students
200 trainee teachers
 in **20** educational
 institutions

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

- Every five minutes a child dies as a result of violence.
- 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 November"

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 the 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 2019 on **Discrimination based on health conditions** (pgs. 53-56)

- 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** (Main theme 2019)
- 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 In synergy with the Universal Children's Day, commemorating and promoting the Convention on the Rights of the Child



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What is Prevention of Violence and Abuse 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.



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



Updates on Universal Ratifications and various Optional Protocols (as of 2018)

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)

- 168 States have ratified or acceded and 12 States have signed but not ratified, 17 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>
- 176 States have ratified or acceded, 9 States have signed but not ratified, 12 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
- 44 States have ratified or acceded, 19 states have signed but not ratified, and 135 have neither signed nor ratified.

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

CRC-former Chair Kirsten Sandberg
OHCHR News 14 January 2014

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



WE SAY GOOD-BUY

to our dear, **Marta Santos Pais**, former Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence against Children, who has been a tireless activist for the Rights of

the Child and who empowered the world with her excellent leadership.

Marta Santos Pais has been our star at the WWSF for many years and we all learned from her reports and work around the world to lead the gradual implementation of the rights of the child. We shall miss her and wish her only the very best for her future.

Marta's Good-buy message

New York, 31 May 2019 - "It has been my honour and privilege to serve the world's children as UN SRSG on Violence against Children, and as I step down from this position today, I would like to thank the ever-growing movement of visionary leaders, child rights defenders, scholars, development partners, artists and especially millions of inspiring children and young people around the world for your efforts.

Together, over the past decade, you have tirelessly supported our work to build a world free from violence where children grow up safe, cherished, confident and empowered.

Tangible progress has been made and positive change continues to gain ground. But the journey to eliminate child neglect, maltreatment, abuse and exploitation is far from over and there is no room for complacency. As we know, violence is not inevitable and the world has the evidence to prevent it, everywhere and anywhere. With strong commitment

and steady efforts, violence can be made a thing of the distant past.

Children deserve no less. And they stand ready to join as active partners and genuine agents of change. Thank-you again for your dedication to children and I look forward to joining you in supporting the new UN SRSG on Violence against Children, Najat Maalla M'jid, in the times ahead."

In her report, the Special Representative provides an overview of major initiatives and developments to sustain and scale up efforts to safeguard children's freedom from violence and advance implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report highlights the strategic milestone that will be reached in 2019 – the 30-year anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child – during which the high-level political forum on sustainable development will review progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16, including its target #16.2: to end all forms of violence against children, and the General Assembly will mobilize accelerated action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Her last Report to the Human Rights Council, 40th session, 25 February – 22 March 2019, can be found at <https://undocs.org/A/HRC/40/50>



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

Appointment of Najat Maalla M'jid of Morocco as Special Representative on Violence Against Children at the level of Assistant Secretary-General to succeed Marta Santos Pais



30 May 2019: The United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, announced the appointment of **Najat Maalla M'jid of Morocco** as his Special Representative on Violence Against Children at the level of Assistant Secretary-General.

Najat Maalla M'jid of Morocco will succeed Marta Santos Pais of Portugal, to whom the Secretary-General is deeply grateful for her leadership and dedicated commitment during her tenure as the first Special Representative on Violence Against Children.

"Dr. M'jid, a medical doctor in pediatrics, has over the last three decades devoted her life to the promotion and protection of children's rights. She was Head of the Pediatric Department and Director of the Hay Hassani Mother-Child hospital in Casablanca.

She is a member of the Moroccan National Council on Human Rights and founder of the non-governmental organization Bayti, the first programme addressing the situation of children living and working in the streets of Morocco. From 2008 to 2014, she served as United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

Dr. M'jid also works as an Expert-Consultant for national and international projects, strategies and policies relating to child rights' promotion and protection. She has participated in the development of national policies on the protection of the child, and has worked with several governments, non-govern-

mental and inter-governmental organizations. She also works as a lecturer at Moroccan and international universities on child rights' protection, promotion, programming and monitoring, as well as social and development policies.

A member of several regional and international non-governmental organizations and networks working for children's rights, Dr. M'jid is also involved in the training of social workers, law enforcement, teachers, judges, and medical staff.

Dr. M'jid holds a Doctorate in general medicine from the University of Rabat, a specialization in pediatrics and neonatology from the University of Bordeaux II and a Master's of Human Rights from the Human Rights Institute, Geneva. She is the recipient of numerous awards and honors for her strong commitment to protecting children's rights. We look forward to working with Dr. M'jid again in the future."

WWSF congratulates Najat Maalla M'jid, for her election as Assistant SG of the United Nations, and looks forward to a continued relationship with the elect SRSR on Violence against children.

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



5 March 2019

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



Full report 2019:

<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/presentation-of-the-report-of-the-special-representative-of-the-secretary-general-for-children-and-armed-conflict-to-the-human-rights-council/>

Excerpts of her 2019 Report at the Human Rights Council:

"Mr. Chairman, Notwithstanding continued violations against children affected by armed conflict, where we have joined forces, we have also been able to achieve important progress in strengthening the protection of children from the effects of conflict. Our engagement with Governments and non-State armed groups to end and prevent grave violations against children has continued to produce tangible results.

To name but a few, in Afghanistan, amendments to the criminal code criminalizing the recruitment and use of children by armed forces entered into force in 2018. In Nigeria, the Civilian Joint Task Force released 833 children in compliance with the Action Plan signed with the United Nations. In South Sudan, a new comprehensive Action Plan covering all six grave violations is currently being developed with the Government, the first of its kind. In the Sudan, the implementation of the action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by the Sudanese Armed Forces was finalized in 2018. During my visit to the Sudan in February 2018, I advocated for the adoption of a national prevention plan to enhance the protection of children. The Government welcomed the initiative and the plan is currently under development.

Regarding Yemen, my recent mission to Riyadh was an opportunity to discuss the protective measures that have been taken by the Coalition to restore legitimacy in the past two years, including the establishment of a child protection unit. I am planning to support these efforts through trainings focused on enhancing preventive measures for the protection of children in Yemen, in partnership with other UN entities.

In line with Security Council Resolution 2427 (2018), which requested me to engage proactively with regional and sub-regional organizations, I have reached out to the Great Lakes Region to prepare the ground for a sub-regional plan on ending and preventing violations against children and addressing their cross-border effects.

I want to seize this occasion to reiterate the significant role the Human Rights Council plays in addressing violations against children and to strongly encourage you to maintain the practice of including recommendations on the protection of children affected by armed conflict when considering or adopting relevant resolutions. I also encourage you to continue including the issue of children and armed conflict in country-specific recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism to reinforce common advocacy efforts. My Office stands ready to continue to support you in this regard."

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



**27 December 2018:
Summary
of the Annual 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**

Link to the Report:

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G18/446/93/PDF/G1844693.pdf?OpenElement>

Excerpts of the Report

"IV. Conclusions and recommendations A. Conclusions 120
It is by now widely accepted that sports are not immune to such abhorrent crimes as the sale and sexual exploitation of children. All concerned actors have gradually been developing responses and prevention mechanisms to deal with these human rights violations. Furthermore, the international legal framework sets clear obligations for States and responsibilities for sports organizations. The challenge lays with effective implementation of these obligations and responsibilities.

121. The best interests of the child should serve as a fundamental principle throughout the practice of sports and should guide any sports programme, in particular at the elite level.

122. Firstly, it can be concluded that the wide range of codes of conduct and ethics adopted by sports institutions do not follow identical approaches and, crucially, terminology. This is particularly problematic as it precludes the provision of systematic and comprehensive responses. For example, the IOC code of ethics refers to the need to respect international conventions on protecting human rights and bans all forms of harassment and abuse, including sexual abuse, while several other codes of conduct adopted by sports organizations refer only to sexual harassment. Moreover, some organizations have adopted specific references to the prohibition of sexual conduct with children and adopted additional policies on sexual harassment while most other institutions do not go into such detail.

123. It is thus fundamental to clearly ban both sexual harassment and abuse. In addition, in the case of children, perpetrators will groom rather than harass their victims. The specificity of grooming is consequently an additional type of conduct that should be prohibited in all codes of conducts, in addition to being criminalized in national law.

124. What is more, all internal policy documents and codes of conduct or ethics should explicitly refer to international human rights standards and indicate that it is the responsibility of the organization to abide by them.

125. Secondly, in the particular context of football, the regulations adopted by FIFA provide a clear child protection framework. Nonetheless, the numerous instances of contravention of these

regulations by football clubs indicate that oversight and subsequent sanctions may be insufficient to guarantee the rights of the child. Moreover, there are several loopholes in the existing regulations, such as the absence of a need for the approval of the subcommittee of the FIFA Players' Status Committee for the international transfer of children under 10 and the lack of comprehensive oversight over football academies beyond the requirement to register children.

126. A grave source of concern in the context of football is the risk of dilution of existing child protection standards in view of the very large sums of money involved. Children should never be considered as commodities that can provide a source of profit. Furthermore, any investment in the development of children should be done in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child and conducive to the child's achieving the fullest potential, and driven by the best interest of the child.

127. Thirdly, both States and sports organizations should have as their first priority the eradication of child labour, and should consequently keep this objective in mind with regard to the practice of sports by children. Any sport, in particular at the elite level, that leads to situations of child labour should be reformed.

128. The right to education for the full and harmonious development of the child is thus extremely important in this context, as it is often violated at the elite level of sport and indicative of child labour. The onus should be on providing balanced tuition that does not sacrifice the learning of other skills beyond proficiency in sports.

129. Fourthly, and linked to the right to education, major sporting events should be conducted in a manner that respects the fundamental human rights of children. Sporting institutions, as organizers, have the responsibility and States, as hosts, have the obligation to guarantee the rights of the child throughout the major sporting event life cycle.

130. Further research is urgently needed on the impact of major sporting events on child rights in order to determine in particular if there has been an increase in the sale and sexual exploitation of children during such events.

131. Fifthly, the principles of autonomy and specificity, which are at the heart of sports institutions, should never be used as an excuse to renege on the human rights responsibilities of these organizations.

132. In addition, existing reporting mechanisms within sports organizations in cases of sale and sexual exploitation should be independent, to ensure that complaints can be filed without fear of intimidation or reprisal.

133. Finally, the multiple initiatives that have emerged over the past decade to ensure that human rights are respected in the world of sports are laudable. Nonetheless, there is great value in coordination as well as cooperation and, consequently, the promotion of common efforts is vital. Existing guidelines and safeguards should thus be considered as a whole and streamlined in order to ensure that there are no discrepancies. The Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols should serve as the core standard.

Recommendations at the national level

134. The Special Rapporteur urges all States to:

(a) Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its three Optional Protocols;

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 (Cont'd)

(b) Adopt clear and comprehensive legislation that prohibits the sale and sexual exploitation 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;

(c) In line with the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, invoke the liability of legal persons, in this case sports organizations, and ensure commensurate sanctions against actors who have directly participated in or facilitated the sale and sexual exploitation of children;

(d) In line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ensure the prevention, investigation, punishment and redressal of abuses committed by business enterprises, in this case sports institutions, through effective policies, legislation, regulations and adjudication;

(e) Enact or implement legislation making it mandatory for sports institutions to undertake background checks of any individual working with children;

(f) In the context of sports, ensure swift and comprehensive investigations, prosecutions and sanctions of perpetrators of human rights violations against the child, as well as of any legal person directly responsible;

(g) Provide in such cases all-encompassing care, recovery and rehabilitation services and ensure that victims are consulted in the roll-out of such services;

(h) In cases of so called "historic" widespread child rights violations in the context of sports (see paras. 74-77), establish investigative commissions and provide reparations to victims, in collaboration with concerned sports organizations;

(i) Guarantee that human rights are a core component of bidding for the organization of major sporting events and that impact assessments are undertaken;

(j) As part of prevention efforts, ensure that States hosting major sporting events effectively engage with children and provide space for their meaningful participation;

(k) Throughout the life cycle of major sporting events, mitigate any impact on child rights due to, for example, the building of new infrastructure, and provide effective reporting mechanisms for cases of violations;

(l) In the context of major sporting events, adopt extraterritorial legislation that enables the prosecution of travelling offenders in particular;

(m) Support and engage in data-gathering efforts on the extent of sale and sexual exploitation of children in the context of sports to ensure that responses are based on hard evidence; **(n)** Launch and support awareness-raising campaigns on safe sports and on how to prevent child rights violations in the practice of sports.

At the international level

135. The Special Rapporteur calls upon sports organizations to:

(a) Consider revising codes of conduct and ethics to ensure a systematic approach to child rights violations and the use of standard terminology;

(b) Use and refer to the Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse as a seminal document providing clear standard terminology;

(c) Set up or implement independent reporting mechanisms for cases of sale and sexual exploitation that provide child-friendly support to children;

(d) Ensure that these reporting mechanisms are developed and work in tandem with existing national child protection frameworks, as well as explicitly enshrine the reporting obligations of all individuals falling under the authority of sports institutions;

(e) Ensure that the principles of autonomy and specificity at the heart of all sports organizations are never used or invoked to dispense with their responsibility to respect human rights and, in particular, child rights;

(f) Implement or adopt gender equality policies in order to reach gender parity in the leadership of sport organizations;

(g) Provide comprehensive, systematic training to all individuals falling under the authority of sports institutions on child rights, internal codes of conduct or ethics and policy documents;

(h) Coupled with comprehensive training of all individuals falling under the authority of sports institutions, enforce systematic background checks of anyone working with children;

(i) Create or implement child participation outlets for children active in sports emphasizing, in particular, awareness-raising regarding the practice of safe sports and consultation with respect to reporting mechanisms, as well as reparations;

(j) Ensure that in the context of major sporting events, there is no lobbying to modify or weaken existing child protection laws and measures to facilitate the organization of such events;

(k) Systematically include human rights as a criterion in bidding processes for the organization of major sporting events and ensure that human rights due diligence processes are undertaken;

(l) Include child rights as a specific additional criteria in the context of the organization of major sporting events and provide spaces for child participation in determining the impact of such events;

(m) Launch or support data gathering on the extent of the sale and sexual exploitation of children in the context of sports in order to base any response on hard evidence;

(n) Engage constructively with existing multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Centre for Sport and Human Rights and with international child protection guidelines or safeguards."

2019 Campaign Poster

1-19 Novembre 2019

19 Days Activism



Supporting SDG Target #16.2

Prevention of abuse and violence against children and youth



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

#19DaysWWSF

www.woman.ch

1 Children Involved in Armed Conflict



Updated version 2019

This is the first day of the 19 Days campaign 2019 !

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 of child soldier

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

Definition of Recruitment

Refers to compulsory, forced or voluntary conscription or enlistment of children into any kind of armed force or armed group(s) under the age stipulated in the international treaties applicable to the armed force or armed group in question.

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

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



Virginia Gamba, Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict.

« The dynamics in the use and abuse of children in, for, and by armed conflict are a constant reminder that children are always the first casualty of war »

Virginia Gamba, Special

Check the new campaign by the UN :
Act to Protect- Children Affected by Armed Conflict. Launched in 2019
<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/act-to-protect-children-affected-by-conflict/>

250,000

children are being recruited by diverse armed forces.⁶

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



As part of recruitment, children are often forced

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

Children are considered an economically efficient alternative to adult combatants. They are easily indoctrinated and are efficient fighters because they have not yet developed a concept of death.³



In 2016, **994** violations of denial of humanitarian aid access to children in armed conflict.⁹

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 - US Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, 2018. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2018/282577.htm> 6 - UNICEF Fact Sheet « Children Associated with Armed Group and Forces in Central Africa », 2010 https://www.unicef.org/wcaro/FactSheet-100601Final_E_100603_.pdf. 7 - Children Soldiers International, The issue 2017, <https://www.child-soldiers.org/where-are-there-child-soldiers>. 8 - UNDP Practice Note: Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding, <http://goo.gl/qUHqEc> 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 2018 child recruitment list.⁵



Burma
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Iran
Iraq
Mali

Niger
Nigeria
Somalia
South Sudan
Syria
Yemen

Young women make up **10-30%** of armed forces and armed groups worldwide. In 2018, an estimated 100,000 girls under 18 were fighting in armed conflicts globally.⁸

With courtesy of Watchlist on Children & Armed Conflict

Children and Armed Conflict

MONTHLY UPDATE:
APRIL 2019

Recommendations to the Security Council

OPEN DEBATE ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

In April, the Security Council will hold its annual open debate on sexual violence in conflict under the item of Women, Peace and Security. The Council is expected to adopt a resolution on accountability. In their interventions at the open debate, **UN Member States should:**

- **Ensure adequate funding and resources for programs** to provide medical assistance, psychosocial support, and other services to survivors of sexual violence in conflict and their children; these efforts should take into account measures to **avoid the stigmatization of survivors and children who may have been conceived through sexual violence;**
- **Encourage the UN to continue to strengthen monitoring, reporting, and response to sexual violence against children and its linkages to other grave violations** including abductions, attacks on schools and hospitals, and recruitment and use; where possible, **information disaggregated by gender should be made available** to inform strategies to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and provide appropriate response services;
- **Strengthen support for the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces or groups**, including by ensuring that reintegration programming is gender-sensitive and reflective of the different experiences and needs of girls and boys;
- **Demand accountability for sexual violence in conflict**, including within the CAC context, through the development and timely implementation of time-bound action plans between parties to conflict and the UN on sexual violence against children;
- **Ensure adequate resources for dedicated child protection and gender experts in UN peace operations** to monitor and report on sexual violence in conflict and grave violations against children.

THE UNITED STATES IS THE PENHOLDER ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT.

COLOMBIA

In April, the Council will receive a briefing on the Secretary-General's (SG) 90-day report (S/2019/265) on the Verification Mission in Colombia. The *Ejército de Liberación Nacional* (ELN) is listed in the SG's 2018 annual report on children and armed conflict for recruitment and use; the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia - Ejército del Pueblo* (FARC-EP) were delisted following their dissolution. However, the Colombian Ombudsperson has warned that FARC-EP dissidents, the ELN, and the Autodefensas Gaitanistas Colombianas (AGC) continue to recruit children. In March, clashes between the ELN and other armed groups in Chocó put thousands of civilians' lives at risk; the Ombudsperson and the Colombian Government Victims' Unit warned that thousands could also be displaced as a result. In March, President Iván Duque refused to sign the Statutory Law for the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP), established by the peace accord to address justice for victims of the armed conflict, including child recruitment. The UN and several foreign governments publicly expressed their support for the JEP, underscoring the importance of transitional justice. **The Security Council should:**

- Expressing their support for transitional justice, **call on the Government of Colombia to prioritize and accelerate efforts to enact the JEP Statutory Law**, and to avoid such actions that risk denying children's rights and best interests;
- Call upon all parties to conflict to take concrete, effective measures to **avoid and prevent child casualties during hostilities**, including protecting schools, hospitals, and other civilian objects and refraining from using explosive weapons in populated areas;
- **Request an update on the situation of the 124 individuals separated from the FARC-EP** as children in 2016 and 2017, including the provision of basic services to them, their families, and communities;

Situations 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, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland available on [iPhone](#), [iPad](#), [Android](#), [Blackberry](#), and the web!



Colombia cont'd

- **Remind the Government of its obligations under the peace agreement to strengthen institutions and programs** to ensure the adequate reintegration of children and prevent new patterns of recruitment and use, especially in regions where Government presence is limited and communities are more vulnerable to violence and insecurity; in particular, **urge the National Reintegration Council to urgently include newly identified cases** in the reintegration program.

THE **UNITED KINGDOM** IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON COLOMBIA.

YEMEN

In Yemen, six parties are listed for grave violations against children. Despite a reduction of violence since the December 2018 Stockholm Agreement, hostilities between the Houthis and the Saudi/Emirati-led coalition (SELC) continued in Hodeidah, compounding an already dire humanitarian situation. An analysis by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) found that civilian casualties in Hajjah and Taiz alone have more than doubled since the Hodeidah ceasefire and Stockholm Agreement came into effect, with 164 and 184 people killed respectively. On March 25, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC) announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Force Commander of the SELC to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict in Yemen. The MoU foresees the development of a program of activities to strengthen prevention and protection measures for children in Yemen by May 25, 2019. On March 26, a coalition airstrike hit a hospital supported by Save the Children outside of Saada, killing eight people, including five children, and wounding several others. **Council Members should:**

- Building upon the recently signed MoU between the SRSG-CAAC and the SELC, **call for the signing of a time-bound action plan to end and prevent grave violations**, as the formal path for delisting from the annexes of the SG's annual report on children and armed conflict;
- **Call on the SG to list all parties that deserve so in Section A of the annexes of his annual report** for all relevant violations, including the SELC for killing and maiming and attacks on schools and hospitals;
- **Call on all parties to end restrictions on humanitarian access, including for the SELC to immediately reopen all ports and airports, and lift bureaucratic restrictions and delays on commercial imports;**
- **Demand all parties to conflict to respect the Hodeidah ceasefire, and to take credible steps towards the signing of a nationwide ceasefire** to end the suffering of children and other civilians affected by armed conflict;
- **Call on the Government of Yemen to implement the roadmap signed in December 2018**, which aims at revitalizing the 2014 action plan between the Government and the UN to end and prevent child recruitment and use, and **urge all other parties to conflict that have not signed an action plan to do so** without delay.

THE **UNITED KINGDOM** IS THE LEAD COUNTRY ON YEMEN. **PERU** CHAIRS THE 2140 SANCTIONS COMMITTEE.

Recommendations to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

The Working Group is in the process of negotiating conclusions on Myanmar and on Syria. For recommendations, see Watchlist's December 2018 CAC Monthly Update.

April Presidency of the Security Council: Germany

- Party to Geneva Convention I-IV, Additional Protocols I, II, and III, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, ILO Convention 182, and the Rome Statute of the ICC. Endorsed the Paris Principles and Commitments, the Safe Schools Declaration, and the Vancouver Principles.

NGO resources

- ➔ Amnesty International, Yemen: Ta'iz Authorities Must Tackle Child Rape and Abuse under Militia Rule, March 2019
- ➔ Human Rights Watch, Iraq: ISIS Child Suspects Arbitrarily Arrested, Tortured, March 2019
- ➔ Human Rights Watch, Myanmar: Women, Girls Trafficked as 'Brides' to China, March 2019
- ➔ Joint NGO Letter, Four Years of War in Yemen: 24 Yemeni and Global NGOs Call on Germany to Extend Its Moratorium on Arms Sales to Saudi Arabia, March 2019
- ➔ Joint NGO Letter, Open Letter to Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on Myanmar Review, March 2019
- ➔ Save the Children, A Better Tomorrow: Syria's Children Have Their Say, March 2019
- ➔ World Vision International, Fears and Dreams: Turning Hope into Reality for Syria's Children, March 2019

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 or visit: <http://watchlist.org/#get-involved>

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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 topic 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
- ☒ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Check the Summary <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>

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 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
- Promote the creation of community Circles of compassion (See p.79)

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #Childrennotsoldiers

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

2019 Call to Action Kit 19 Days of Activism for prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November

Convener: Women's World Summit Foundation / Children-Youth Section - wdpca@wwsf.ch - 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.¹ There are a variety of forms of sexual abuse including, but not limited to, rape, incest, indecent conduct, pedophilia, and grooming.

Context/situations where sexual abuse can occur. Family, schools (including journey to and from school), medical sector, judicial facilities and institutions, in the context of an armed conflict, on the Internet and via social media, etc.

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"

Only

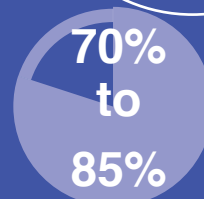
1% of adolescent girls who have experienced forced sex reached out for professional help.⁹



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

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

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.⁴



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

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



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

Worldwide, around 15 million adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 have experienced forced sex in their lifetime.⁹

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

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. 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/. 9 - UNICEF Data on Sexual Violence, November 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/violence/sexual-violence/>

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



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
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Check the Summary <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>

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 the SDG Agenda #16.2

3 Bullying



Updated version 2019

What is Bullying ?

Bullying is a form of aggressive behavior that occurs in an intentional and repeated manner causing another child to feel hurt. Bullying can take multiple forms, including spreading rumors, threatening, physical or verbal assault, engaging in insidious practices such as excluding a child from a group to hurt him/her, or any other gestures or actions that occur in a less visible manner.¹

What are the types of bullying ?

- Physical: such as hitting, punching, kicking, or stealing or damaging property or belongings of someone else.
- Verbal: such as name-calling, putdowns, mocking, labelling and threatening.
- Social: such as ignoring or leaving someone out intentionally, excluding from a group, or spreading rumors about him/her.
- Psychological: nasty looks, stalking, manipulating someone to think bullying is a figment of his/her own imagination.¹
- A more recent form of bullying is **cyberbullying**, which constitutes of any aggressive, intentional act carried out by a group or an individual, using electronic forms of contact, against a victim who cannot easily defend him or herself. Bullying is different from teasing in that bullying involves physical or emotional abuse.

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.

Check World Anti-Bullying Forum 2019, Dublin-Ireland
<https://wabf2019.com>

What are signs that a child is being bullied ?

- Unexplainable injuries
- Lost or destroyed clothing, books, electronics, or jewelry
- Frequent headaches or stomach aches, feeling sick or faking illness
- Changes in eating habits, like suddenly skipping meals or binge eating. Kids may come home from school hungry because they did not eat lunch.
- Difficulty sleeping or frequent nightmares
- Declining grades, loss of interest in schoolwork, or not wanting to go to school
- Sudden loss of friends or avoidance of social situations
- Feelings of helplessness or decreased self esteem
- Self-destructive behaviors such as running away from home, harming themselves, or talking about suicide²

What are signs that a child is bullying others?

- Get into physical or verbal fights
- Have friends who bully others
- Are increasingly aggressive
- Get sent to the principal's office or to detention frequently
- Have unexplained extra money or new belongings
- Blame others for their problems
- Don't accept responsibility for their actions
- Are competitive and worry about their reputation or popularity²

Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, May 2016, Florence.

« As we know, protecting children from bullying .. – it is a question of human rights and of states' accountability... Bullying and cyberbullying compromise children's right to freedom from violence, to protection from discrimination, to an inclusive and relevant education and the highest attainable standard of health, to the right to be heard and have their children's best interests regarded as a primary consideration in all decisions affecting their life. »

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

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

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 2007-2016.⁶

31%
In a survey of teens in Europe and North America, 31% indicated that they had bullied others (*UNICEF)

Every 7 MINUTES a child is bullied:

- Adult intervention – 4%.
- Peer intervention – 11%.
- No intervention – 85%.⁷

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

79%

of bullying takes place at school and is perpetrated mostly by peers (84% peers, 2% teachers, 14% others).²

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



Target 1
"Significantly reduce

all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere"

Target 2

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

Target 5



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

vulnerable situations"

Target A

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

1 - <https://www.unicef.org/egypt/bullying> 2 - <https://www.stopbullying.gov/at-risk/warning-signs/index.html> 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 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.
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Check the Summary <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>

Youth:
15 to 24
years.
1.2 billion
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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
- Churches can also introduce examples of the notion of compassion, to help children and youth in difficult situations and learn about collective compassionate action (See page 79)

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #antibullying

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

2019 Call to Action Kit 19 Days of Activism for prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November
Convener: Women's World Summit Foundation / Children-Youth Section - wdpca@wwsf.ch - www.woman.ch

4 Neglect



Updated version 2019

Definition

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

What are the types of Child Neglect?

Physical neglect includes

failure to protect a child from harm or to provide the child with basic necessities, including adequate food, shelter, clothing and basic medical care.

Psychological or emotional neglect

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

Educational neglect

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

Medical Neglect

is the intentional deprivation of the child from healthcare, denying or delaying necessary treatment even though the parents or the caregiver could afford it.

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.

What are signs of child neglect?

- Clothes are ill-fitting, filthy, or inappropriate for the weather
- Hygiene is consistently bad (unbathed, and unwashed hair, noticeable body odor)
- Untreated illnesses and physical injuries
- Is frequently unsupervised or left alone or allowed to play in unsafe situations
- Is frequently late or missing from school¹⁰

Any child can suffer neglect, but some are more at risk such as children who:

- are in care / seeking asylum / live with a parent who has problems with drugs or alcohol / suffers from mental health problems is in a domestically abusive relationship / living in poverty, unsuitable housing or a deprived area / having parents who were abused or neglected themselves.¹¹

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"



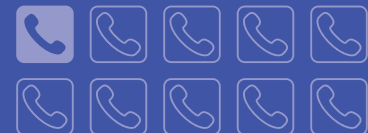
Target 1

"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. 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/ 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 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. 10 - <https://www.helpguide.org/articles/abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect.htm> 11 - <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/neglect/who-is-affected-by-neglect/>



In 2016 4,297,867 calls in Europe for children to child helplines.⁴

x2

according to data from 126 helplines in 104 countries, calls about neglect have approximately doubled in countries where the economic crisis has hit the hardest. Calls about abandonment show similar trends.³

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

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



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

30%

of abused and neglected children will later abuse their own.⁶

CHILD HELPLINE
INTERNATIONAL 2016-
2020 STRATEGY⁸

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

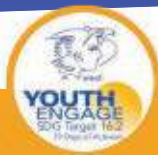
and review the placement of children in institutions or alternative care and conduct regular check-ups

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
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Check the Summary <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>

Youth:
15 to 24
years.
1.2 billion
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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 a calling to a cause – to children and to people (see p.79)

5 Child Labor



Updated version 2019

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).⁷

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.¹

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."

«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

- 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.²

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.³

120'000'000 children between the ages of 5 and 14 are involved in child labor, with boys and girls in this age group almost equally affected.⁴

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

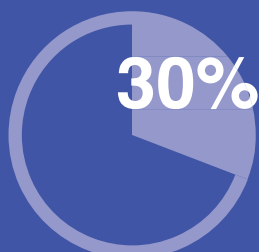
"Significantly

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 - <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm>. 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. 5 - First five facts from <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/>. 6 - <http://www.crin.org/en/home/campaigns/hosted-campaigns/domestic-workers-convention> 7 - <https://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm>



30%

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



167

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

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/ipec/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

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
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ7IW/view>

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 views 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

2019 Call to Action Kit 19 Days of Activism for prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November

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

6 Corporal Punishment

(4 pages)



Updated version 2019

Definition

The right of children to be protected from corporal punishment is outlined in Article 19 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, and in the CRC General Comment N° 8, which defines corporal or physical punishment as «any punishment in which physical force is used and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, however light. Most involve hitting (smacking, slapping, spanking) children with the hand or with an implement – whip, stick, belt, shoe, wooden spoon, etc. It can also involve kicking, shaking, throwing, scratching, pinching, biting, pulling hair or boxing ears, forcing children to stay in uncomfortable positions or forced ingestion.”

In addition to physical punishment, there are other non-physical forms of punishment that are also cruel and degrading and thus incompatible with the Convention. These include, for example, punishment, which belittles, humiliates, denigrates, scapegoats, threatens, scares or ridicules the child.¹



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 to the website

<https://endcorporalpunishment.org>

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”

In **34** states,

corporal punishment - whipping, flogging, caning - is still lawful under state, traditional and/or religious law as a sentence for crimes committed by juveniles:
Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Dominica, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kiribati, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, UR Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zimbabwe³

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.⁴

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 schools⁵

Close to 300 million children aged 2 to 4 worldwide (3 out of 4) experience violent discipline by their caregivers on a regular basis⁶

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.

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

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

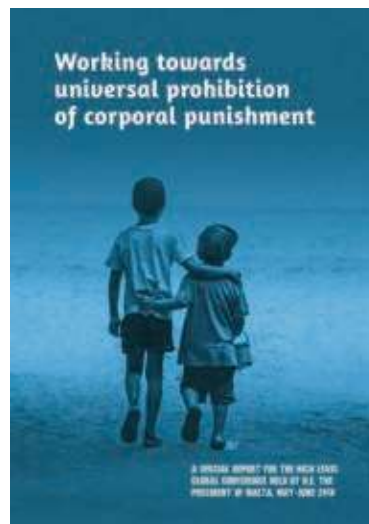
But...Only

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!”



6 Corporal Punishment cont'd.

What religious communities can do towards ending corporal punishment of children

(taken from the special conference Report)

- 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 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.
- 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*

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%2010.17.03.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
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ7IW/view>

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 the 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
- Promote Community Circles of compassion (page 79)

7 Sale of Children



Updated version 2019

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.⁵

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.

Check out the Optional Protocol to the CRC
<https://bit.ly/31ZiICA>

Link to the 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.

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G18/007/71/PDF/G1800771.pdf?OpenElement>

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 2018. 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

Definition of 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... »⁶

60'000

Organizations estimate that about 60,000 children between the ages of 2-4 are kidnapped every year, often sold to orphanages and end up in American or European families.¹



As demand for adoption continues to increase and supply decreases, conditions for abuse, corruption and excessive fees contribute to the sale of children and illegal adoption.²

The Internet has led the expansion of the sale and trafficking of children for the purposes of illegal adoption, partly because it allows the creation of websites, which offer children as commodities across borders.³



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.^{5,7}

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#.VRwWcTqarbk> 5 - UNFPA, Child Marriage, 2018 <https://www.unfpa.org/child-marriage> 5 - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/opscrc.aspx> 6 - <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/Surrogacy.aspx>

Although many States have laws prohibiting the trafficking of children, very few have laws regarding the sale of children. The two abuses are distinct, and according to the CRC, States should implement measures to prevent both.

1/3

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

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

- 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/pec/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
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ7IW/view>
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>

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

8 Child Prostitution



Updated version 2019

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 July 2018 report, which provides an overview of her activities since her previous report, and includes a thematic study on combating and preventing the sale and sexual exploitation of children through the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals from a children's rights-based perspective. It also provides recommendations on how to uphold the prohibition of, and how to prevent the sale of children.

Link to the report <https://undocs.org/A/73/174>



« In addition, children are recognized in the 2030 Agenda as a vulnerable group that needs to be empowered, and they are acknowledged as rights holders who can be agents of change. »

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.¹

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

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



Target 2

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

Target 3

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

Target 6

“Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights”

as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences”



Target 1

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

Target 2

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

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

80%

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 4 - ILO, Global Estimates of Modern Slavery 2017, https://www.alliance87.org/global_estimates_of_modern_slavery-forced_labour_and_forced_marriage.pdf

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

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



One in four victims of modern slavery were children.⁴

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
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ7IW/view>

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 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

2019 Call to Action Kit 19 Days of Activism for prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November

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

9 Child Pornography



Updated version 2019

Definition

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

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

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

Article 3.1(c), of The Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography (OPSC) requires States to criminalize producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, offering, selling or possessing child pornography.² The prevention of child pornogra-

phy 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 July 2018 report, which provides an overview of her activities since her previous report, and includes a thematic study on combating and preventing the sale and sexual exploitation of children through the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals from a children's rights-based perspective. It also provides recommendations on how to uphold the prohibition of, and how to prevent the sale of children.

Link to the report <https://undocs.org/A/73/174>



For your information, page 18 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.³

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.⁴

Globally there are around 75,000 child predators online.⁶

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



Target 2
"Eliminate all forms of violence

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

Target 6

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



Target 1
"Significantly reduce all forms of violence

and related death rates everywhere"

Target 2

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

1 - <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G14/248/31/PDF/G1424831.pdf?OpenElement>. 2 - Idem. 3 - 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> 4 - 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 5 - UNICEF STUDY, 2016, https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media_25534.html#.WvP2mS_bnWc 6 - UNICEF STUDY, 2016, 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 / www.inhope.org / 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
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ7IW/view>
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>

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>
- Promote the creation of community Circles to find solution to child pornography (see page 79)

#ENDViolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #ChildPornography

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

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10 Child Trafficking



Updated version 2019

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.¹

Child trafficking can occur when children are abducted, or kidnapped, from the streets, sold into sexual slavery and forced into marriage by relatives, or in any place where traffickers, pimps and recruiters prey upon a child's vulnerabilities. Children are often trafficked, employed and exploited because compared with adults they are more vulnerable, cheaper to hire and are less likely to demand higher wages or better working conditions.

Refugee, migrant and displaced children are especially vulnerable to trafficking. Whether they are escaping war and violence or in search of opportunities, many children lack pathways to move regularly and safely.

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.

The report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children by Maria Grazia Giammarinaro



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

By exploring the content of Council resolution 1325 (2000), the Special Rapporteur argues that, in order to ensure more efficient anti-trafficking responses, a human rights-based approach to trafficking in persons should be mainstreamed into all pillars of the women and peace and security agenda. In the present report, the Special Rapporteur offers recommendations to Member States on how to better integrate a human rights-based approach to trafficking in persons into prevention, protection, participation and relief and recovery initiatives and measures and to United Nations bodies and agencies, civil society organizations and other stakeholders on how to mainstream trafficking into all their areas of work relating to conflict and post-conflict settings.²

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”

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 7

“Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human

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.³

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.⁵

Children make up almost 1/3 of all human trafficking victims worldwide.¹⁰



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

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.⁶

1 - ILO, Combatting trafficking in children for labor exploitation: A resource kit for policy makers and. 2 - <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/227/00/PDF/N1822700.pdf?OpenElement> 3 - Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2014 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/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/14/documents/presentations/Martin_Fowke_14CM.pdf 7 - UNODC 2014 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/ipec/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 10 - <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/children-account-nearly-one-third-identified-trafficking-victims-globally>

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.⁹

53% of children trafficked are for sexual exploitation and 40% forced Labor.⁷

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.⁸



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

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 »
<https://ethicseducationforchildren.org/en/>

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

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11 Child Sex Tourism



Updated version 2019

Definition

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

Victims of CST are often:

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

Child victims have no single story and come from a wide range of backgrounds. Therefore, the « one-size fits all » approaches cannot hope to protect children against sex tourism. Given that there is no typical victim, prevention and response measures must be tailored to the specific situations if they are to be effective. There must also be adequate resources to provide skilled care for child victims of sex tourism.

Link : Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism <http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/global-report-offenders-move-final.pdf>

Child sex tourism is one of the most detrimental threats to the mental and physical health of youth. Most violated children experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, suicide attempts, low self-esteem, and eating disorders, among other consequences. Children as young as six years old have contracted sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS; have endured severe physical abuse; have had pregnancy-related illnesses; and can experience developmental delays. Other consequences of child sex tourism include a child's lack of education, poor nutrition, and social isolation as well as participation in criminal activity and/or substance abuse.

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.

Link to the Report:

<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.³

Child sex tourists are particularly attracted to places where their activities will go unnoticed and their motives unsuspected, such as countries or communities in crisis, and where the risk is small.⁵

Of the 188 countries, 62 reported instances of child sex tourism.⁶

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”



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.⁴

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.⁸

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

11

Child Sex Tourism



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

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
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ71W/view>
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/summary-of-the-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>

Youth:
15 to 24
years.
1.2 billion
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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>
 - Promote Community Circles of Compassions (See page 79)

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #ChildSexTourism

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

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12 Harmful Traditional Practices (4 pages)



Updated version 2019

Definition

Harmful traditional practices stem from social convictions or deeply rooted traditions, culture, religion or superstition. These practices include: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Early, Child and Forced Marriage, a preference for sons and its implications for the girl child, acid violence, so-called “honor crimes”, initiation rites, ritual killings, witchcraft, breast flattening, binding of newborns and infants, birth superstitions, and dowry systems.¹ These practices have severe consequences for the child’s physical, emotional and psychological development. *Article 24.3 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child* (https://www.unicef.org/crc/files/Rights_overview.pdf)

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

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

Great News !

First Africa Summit on child Marriage & FGM, 21 June 2019 in Dakar, Senegal

Senior Islamic Cleric Issues a Fatwa Against child Marriage. Deputy grand imam of al-Azhar calls for marriage based on mutual consent with minimum age set at 18.

The summit was organized by Jaha Dukureh, a Gambian campaigner and the founder of **Safe Hands for Girls**, herself a survivor of child marriage and FGM, who drove a successful campaign to end FGM in her country.

Jaha Dukureh, with Syrian journalist Abdalaziz Alhamza and African Union envoy Aya Chebbi, worked with imams to formalise a draft version of the child marriage fatwa.

Four in 10 women in sub-Saharan Africa are married before their 18th birthday. Boys are affected too – according to recent UN data, roughly one in 30 worldwide were married as children, with the highest number in Central African Republic, where almost a third of boys and men were child grooms.

More on : <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2019/jun/21/senior-islamic-cleric-issues-fatwa-against-child-marriage>

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

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



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



In 2015,
13,500,000
children – most of them girls – will
be married before they turn 18.

About
4,400,000
of them will be married before they
turn 15. This equals 37,000 child
marriages each day.⁸



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

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”

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. 5 - FGM Factsheet, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, 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. 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.”⁵

India counts for 1/3 of the global total of child brides.⁷

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

12

Harmful Traditional Practices



Updated version 2019

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

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

«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.⁴ Emotional pressure from a victim's family includes repeatedly telling the victim that the family's social standing and reputation are at stake, as well as isolating the victim or refusing to speak to her. In more severe cases, the victim can be subject to physical or sexual abuse, including rape.

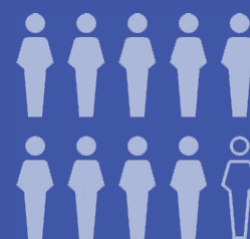
Forced and child marriages have severe psychological, emotional, medical, financial, and legal consequences. Victims tend to be isolated from their peers and friends. They rarely have access to social services that could assist them. Early marriages often interrupt a victim's education. This deprives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

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

«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.⁵



9 in 10 adolescent births occur within marriage or a union.⁶

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

At least 200 million girls and women have experienced FGM/C in 30 countries across five continents, 44 million are girls below age 15.⁸

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.⁹

12 Harmful Traditional Practices



Updated version 2019

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

Son Preference and Female Infanticide

Definition

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

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

Honor Killings

Definition

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

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

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

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. 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-HonorViolenceEast.pdf> 17 - Honor Violence Fact Sheet, <https://www.honordiaries.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/HD-FactSheet-HonorViolenceEast.pdf>

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

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

12

Harmful Traditional Practices



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
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ7IW/view>
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/>

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 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
- Support Circles of Compassion (See page 79)

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

2019 Call to Action Kit 19 Days of Activism for prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November
Convener: Women's World Summit Foundation / Children-Youth Section - wdpca@wwsf.ch - www.woman.ch

13

Street Children



Updated version 2019

Definition

“Street Child”, which was used by the Commission on Human Rights in 1994, was developed in the 1980s to describe “any girl or boy [...] for whom the street (in the broadest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults.” At that time, “street children” were categorized as either children on the street, who worked on the street and went home to their families at night; children of the street, who lived on the street, were functionally without family support but maintained family links; or abandoned children who lived completely on their own.⁸

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

There are health issues for children who live and work on the streets. The lack of medical care and inadequate living conditions mean they are more

susceptible to chronic illnesses. They may also be at greater risk of sexual and other violence, exploitation, drug use etc.

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

Some children are homeless with their families. They may be displaced due to poverty or natural disasters or are refugees from areas of conflict. The family will move around frequently, taking their possessions with them. Others may be children with disabilities who have been abandoned by their families, children separated from their families for long periods of time, or children affected by or orphaned due to HIV/AIDs. About 75% to 90% of children living on the streets in many countries are boys, according to the International Day for Street Children in 2016. This can be because girls are considered to be more “useful” in some cultures to be in the home, to cook and take care of younger siblings. But in other countries there can be an equal number of boys and girls who are street children.⁹



Although girls living in street situations tend to make up the minority of street children (approximately 30%), they are extremely vulnerable to abuse and violence, such as propositions from police, who ask for sexual favors in exchange for their release, or hazing initiations by or servitude for older street boys, in which physical and sexual abuse have been reported.⁴

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030



Target 1
“By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty

for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day”

Target 2
“By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children

of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions”

Target 3
“Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable”



Target 2
“By 2030, end hunger and ensure

access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round”



Target 1
“Significantly reduce all forms of violence and

related death rates everywhere”

Target 2
“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”

1 - http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Ecpat-Journal_Oct2013.pdf. 2 - <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/G11/126/92/PDF/G1112692.pdf?OpenElement>. 3 - <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>. 4 - <http://streetchildren.org> 5 - 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> 8 - <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf> 9 - <https://theirworld.org/explainers/street-children>

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 life⁵

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.⁷

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.⁶



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-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/G11/126/92/PDF/G1112692.pdf?OpenElement>

2 Use

the WHO Training Package to inform efforts working directly with street children and make sure social workers are trained in child-centered approaches http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/activities/street_children/en/

3 Raise

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

4 Integrate

the voices of street-connected children into NGO planning, monitoring and evaluation

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
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ7IW/view>
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/>

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
- Propose Circles of Compassion (See page 79)

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #SDG1 #19DaysWWSF #StreetChildren
Useful Resources For more information, see Resources, pgs. 69-72

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14

Discrimination based on health conditions 2019 Main Theme (4 pages)



Updated version 2019

Definition

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

Discrimination on the basis of disability means

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

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

Girls with disabilities are at increased risk of gender-based violence in their homes, schools, institutions, and community. Further, they are often excluded from prevention programs, support services, and access to legal redress.²

"Children with disabilities have low level of enrollment in school, and even if they do attend, they are more likely to drop out early. Even in school, the quality and form of education received, often through separate schools, can increase exclusion and reinforce discriminatory social norms. This deprives children of their right to education and often limits their employment opportunities, participation in society, and a chance to escape poverty throughout the lifecycle."³

«The world's estimated 93 million children with disabilities were more likely to have their rights violated from the moment they were born. Millions of them were left out of education because no one was adequately measuring their numbers or needs. The only way to deliver Sustainable Development Goal 4 on ensuring inclusive education for all by 2030 was to ensure that children with disabilities were a central focus of national plans and actions»¹⁰
Michelle Bachelet, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

According to article 23 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, there is the obligation of States to ensure the assistance required by children with disabilities for achieving their fullest possible social integration and individual development.¹¹

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"

Target A
"Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability

and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all"

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

Target 2
"End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children"

1/10

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

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

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.⁷

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-03>. 3 - 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. 8 - UNICEF, Children and Young People with Disabilities Fact Sheet, 2013 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 10 - <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/NewsDetail.aspx?NewsID=24251&LangID=E> 11 - Convention on the Rights of the Child <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>

1,000,000,000

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

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.⁸

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

14

Discrimination based on health conditions 2019 Main Theme - (cont'd)



Updated version 2019

Listen to the Children with Disabilities

"Whether or not we have a disability, we are all human beings. We all have the same rights... We know how we feel, that's why it's important to be heard"

A child from Sierra Leone, who has a physical disability as a result of polio¹

Although the right to participation is exactly the same for all children, there are additional barriers children with disabilities face. Children with disabilities are not a homogenous group. Different impairments and abilities, as well as factors such as gender, age, culture, language and access to education will all impact the support needed to achieve inclusive participation.

It is quite effective to engage adults with disabilities in helping to create inclusive participation. They have the greatest expertise in understanding the barriers that exist and how to overcome them.

International Day of Persons with Disabilities – IDPS



International
Day of
Persons with
Disabilities
3 DECEMBER

The annual observance of the International Day of Disabled Persons was proclaimed in 1992, by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 47/3. It aims to promote the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities in all spheres of society and development, and to increase awareness of the situation of persons with disabilities in every aspect of political, social, economic and cultural life. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted in 2006, has

further advanced the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international development frameworks.²

The International Day of Persons with Disabilities 2018 theme for this year's IDPD is "Empowering persons with disabilities and ensuring inclusiveness and equality". This theme focuses on the empowering persons with disabilities for the inclusive, equitable and sustainable development envisaged in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.³

There are 6 General Types of Disabilities for Children⁴

1 - Physical Disability

Includes physiological, functional and/or mobility impairments.

Can be fluctuating or intermittent, chronic, progressive or stable, visible or invisible. Some involve extreme pain, some less, some none at all

2 - Visual Disability

"Legally Blind" describes an individual who has 10% or less of normal vision. Only 10% of people with a visual disability are actually totally blind.

The other 90% are described as having a "Visual Impairment."

3 - Hearing Disability

"Deaf" describes an individual who has severe to profound hearing loss.

"Deafened" describes an individual who has acquired a hearing loss in adulthood.

"DeafBlind" describes an individual who has both a sight and hearing loss.

"Hard of Hearing" describes an individual who uses their residual hearing and speech to communicate.

4 - Intellectual Disability

Characterized by intellectual development and capacity that is significantly below average.

Involves a permanent limitation in a person's ability to learn.

5 - Learning Disabilities

A learning disability is essentially a specific and persistent disorder of a person's central nervous system affecting the learning process.

This impacts a person's ability to either interpret what they see and hear, or to link information from different parts of the brain.

6 - Mental Health Disability

Mental health disabilities can take many forms, just as physical disabilities do. Unlike many physical illnesses though, all mental illnesses can be treated.

14

Discrimination based on health conditions 2019 Main Theme - (cont'd)



Updated version 2019

How to talk to children about disabilities ?⁵

- Some children are born with disabilities. Make it clear that sometimes, babies are born with disabilities. But at other times, people develop disabilities later in life.
- Children with disabilities aren't sick. Explain that a child with cerebral palsy or muscular dystrophy isn't sick. You don't want the child to think he might catch a disability.
- There's nothing wrong with people with disabilities. A child may ask questions like, "What's wrong with that girl?" Explain that a child may have trouble talking or difficulty walking but that doesn't mean there's something "wrong" with her.
- A physical disability doesn't mean someone has a cognitive disability. Sometimes, children assume someone with a physical disability may also struggle to communicate or may not be smart. Make it clear that just because someone's body doesn't work the same doesn't mean their brain is impaired.
- Prepare for tough questions that children ask. Don't be afraid to say, "I don't know," if you don't have the answer. Or, try saying, "I'll have to think about that and get back to you," if you need some time to gather your thoughts before giving an answer.

Equal Opportunities for every child⁶

Encourage the children to understand and value each others' differences.

- Encourage children with disabilities to contribute equally and to share the same obligations with all children.
- Allow children with disabilities to take the same risks as other children in order to help them to gain confidence. Over-protection denies them the chance to explore.
- Do not help children with disabilities unless they need it. Too much support denies them the chance to become independent.

Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities to eliminate discrimination based on health⁷

Inclusive Education is the implementation of the "policy and process" that allows all children to participate in all programmes. "Policy" means that disabled children should be accepted without any restrictions in all the educational programmes meant for other children. It denotes equality, and accepts every child with his own unique capabilities. This principle must be accepted by all the international, national and local programmes. The "process" of inclusion denotes the ways in which the system makes itself welcoming to all.

In terms of inclusion of disabled children, it means the shift in services from "care of the disabled child" to his "education and personal development". Inclusive education goes one step further by defining these children as "children with special needs" who need special attention, rather than children who are "impaired" or "handicapped". Inclusive education is nothing but "Making the programme for disabled children as an integral part of the general educational system rather than a system within general education".

According to Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities, evidence shows that persons with disabilities often do not get a share of their household's resources. For instance, if resources are tight, parents may pay for the education of their non-disabled children but not for those with a disability.⁸

Children with disabilities and their families require different types of support services, especially in the education and health sectors. They include assistive technology, communication support and individualized education plans, and information and assistance to families of children with disabilities in need. For too long, children and adolescents with disabilities have been mere recipients of "special care", when this is available at all, which resulted in widespread segregation, institutionalization and neglect. Families need help to understand disability in a positive way and to know how to help support their children to be autonomous and independent. Limited understanding of care can hinder their right to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, in accordance with their age and maturity, and to be provided with disability- and age-appropriate assistance to realize that right.⁹

1 - <https://plan-international.org/blog/2015/12/leave-no-one-behind-listen-children-disabilities> 2 - <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/news/dspd/idpd.html>
3 - <https://enabled.in/wp/international-day-persons-disabilities-2018-theme/> 4 - <https://changingpaces.com/6-general-types-of-disabilities/> 5 - <https://www.verywellfamily.com/how-to-talk-to-kids-about-disabilities-4142349> 6 - https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Take_Us_Seriously.pdf 7 - <http://www.dinf.ne.jp/doc/english/asia/resource/apdr/z13fm0300/z13fm0309.html> 8 - Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities, Catalina Devandas-Aguilar, August 2016. 9 - <https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Assistive-Tech-Web.pdf>



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

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.)

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

WHAT PARENTS CAN DO

Teach children kindness and compassion to other children with disabilities

<https://www.verywellfamily.com/how-to-talk-to-kids-about-disabilities-4142349>



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
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ7IW/view>
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/>

Youth:
15 to 24
years.
1.2 billion
estimated
worldwide

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

15 Addiction and Substance Abuse



Updated version 2019

Definition of Addiction

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

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

The term "drug" includes any natural or synthetic substance listed in the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. Psychoactive substances are substances that affect mental processes when ingested and include both illicit and licit substances. In conflict regions, drugs are often used to retain children and youth as child soldiers, and children are also abducted to become traffickers in the drug trade.³ There is a strong link between substance abuse and youth engagement in criminal activities.⁴ An emerging challenge is "new psychoactive substances" (NPS), which mimic effects of controlled substances, but are not currently regulated by International drug treaties.⁵

Addiction and Substance Abuse

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

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/>

The World Drug Report 2019

<https://wdr.unodc.org/wdr2019/>

"The World Drug Report 2019 is again presented in five separate parts that divide the wealth of information and analysis contained in the report into individual reader-friendly booklets in which drugs are grouped by their psychopharmacological effect for the first time in the report's history."

255 000 000

There are 255 million drug user worldwide.⁶

Victims of cyberbullying are more likely to use alcohol and drugs.⁷

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

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

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 2 - WHO Lexicon, http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/terminology/who_lexicon/en/ & Mentor Foundation, http://www.mentorfoundation.org/uploads/Lessons_Learned_in_Drug_Prevention.pdf 3 - Child Rights Information Network, Children's Rights and Drug Use: http://www.crin.org/docs/Childrens_rights_and_drug_use.pdf (Additional references overleaf). 4 - National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc., Alcohol, Drugs and Crime, <http://www.ncadd.org/index.php/for-youth/drugs-and-crime/230-alcohol-drugs-and-crime> 5 - 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 7 - UNICEF, The State of the World's Children Report, 2017 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 9 - UNICEF, A Child is a Child Report, 2017 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.⁹

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
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ7IW/view>
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/>

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

Guide for families:

Link : <https://drugabuse.com/guide-for-families/parents-of-addicted-children/>

Communicate with your addicted child :

- Stay engaged and focused.
- Display a sense of acceptance and understanding.
- Be kind and respectful.
- Reduce distractions.
- Focus on the good.
- Diminish negative reactions.
- Using encouragement and optimism to build a sense of teamwork and cooperation while reducing conflict and negativity

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #Addiction

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

16 Malnutrition



Updated version 2019

Definition

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients. The term malnutrition addresses 3 broad groups of conditions:

- undernutrition, which includes wasting (low weight-for-height), stunting (low height-for-age) and underweight (low weight-for-age);
- micronutrient-related malnutrition, which includes micronutrient deficiencies (a lack of important vitamins and minerals) or micronutrient excess; and
- overweight, obesity and diet-related noncommunicable diseases (such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and some cancers).⁶

Malnutrition during childhood can lead not only to long-term health problems but also to educational challenges and limited work opportunities in the future. Malnourished children often have smaller babies when they grow up. It can also slow recovery from wounds and illnesses, and it can complicate diseases such as measles, pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea. It can leave the body more susceptible to disease.⁷

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.

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.

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

30%
In low or moderate income countries, 30% (182 million) children are stunted or underweight.²

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

In 2018, 52 million children under 5 years of age are wasted, 17 million are severely wasted and 155 million are stunted, while 41 million are overweight or obese.⁸

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"

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> 6 - <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/malnutrition> 7 - <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/179316.php> 8 - <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/malnutrition>

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

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

16 Malnutrition



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
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ71W/view>
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/>

Youth:
15 to 24
years.
1.2 billion
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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

17 Dangers of ICTs



Updated version 2019

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)
- Exposure to violent video games is linked to delinquency, fighting at school and during their free time as well as violent criminal behavior
- Online pressure to make purchases or pay for services
- Overuse of ICTs and Internet 'addiction'
- Generating and broadcasting of sexual content involving children

- Children's own involvement in cybercrime and online scams¹

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.

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.»

Your child might be addicted to video games if they exhibit the following signs:

- Talk about their game(s) incessantly
- Play for hours on end (I played for up to 14 hours a day when possible)
- Get defensive when told about their excessive gaming habit
- Get angry or explosive when made to stop
- Sacrifice basic needs (e.g., sleep) in order to game
- Hide or downplay time spent gaming
- Seem preoccupied, depressed, or lonely⁸

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.⁵

It is estimated that only 10% of children's viewing is spent watching children's television, the other 90% is spent watching programs designed for adults.²

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

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 - WWF, Prevention is Key! Guide for NGO and citizen action. 3 - Annual Report to the Human Rights Council of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, 2014, A/HRC/28/55 http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/a-hrc-28-55_1216. 4 - Idem. 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>. 8 - <https://www.mother.ly/parenting/how-to-tell-if-your-child-is-addicted-to-video-games-and-how-to-help>

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.⁴

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.⁶

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

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.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
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/>

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
- How to deal with video games addiction: A manual for parents and professionals : <http://www.sectorconnect.org.au/assets/28-2-How-to-deal-with-Video-Game-Addiction-A-manual-for-parents-and-professionals-edition1.pdf>

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #ICTs

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

18 Abduction



Updated version 2019

Definition

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

Child abduction can take various forms:

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

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

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

Yet, in most cases children are abducted by close relatives. International parental child abduction occurs when a parent (or legal guardian)

takes his/her child(ren) to a country other than their country of residence, without prior permission from the other parent. This definition also applies to international cases in which pre-arranged child custody visits are not respected.¹

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

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.³



In India a child goes missing every 8 minutes. In 2016, an estimated total of missing children was 111, 569.⁴

In the European Union, a child is reported missing every 2 minutes.⁵

+105

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

8,000,000

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

2-5%

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

1 - <http://www.childfocus.be/fr/parents/disparition/enlevements-parentaux-internationaux>. 2 - http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PagelD=4050. 3 - 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/NEUPDFs/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

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



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
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child, <http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/>

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
- Tips for parents : How to prevent child abduction. <https://www.healthlinkbc.ca/health-topics/ue5155>

#ENDviolence #SDG16.2 #19DaysWWSF #StopAbduction

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

19

Juvenile Justice and Children deprived of liberty

Commemoration of
World Day for prevention of child abuse
19 November



Updated version 2019

Background Information

The UN General Assembly, through Resolution 69/157 of 18 December 2014, requested the Secretary-General to commission an in-depth global study on children deprived of liberty. In October 2016, Professor Manfred Nowak was appointed by the Task Force as Independent Expert leading the Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty.

The Global Study is carried out in close cooperation with Governments, civil society organisations and various UN agencies, including OHCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNHCR, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on children in armed conflict, and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Besides engaging in desk research and collecting data on the magnitude of the phenomenon, the UN Global Study will take into account views from around the world through national and regional consultations in order to realize the endeavor of drastically changing the lives of all children deprived of liberty.

What are the core objectives of the UN Global Study?

1. To bridge the data gap on the unknown number of children deprived of liberty worldwide.
2. To raise awareness about the risks of deprivation of liberty for children and society as a whole and promote a change in stigmatizing attitudes and behavior towards children concerned.
3. To collect best practices and develop recommendations for law, policy, and practice to safeguard the rights of children concerned, and prevent as well as significantly reduce the number of children deprived of liberty through effective non-custodial alternatives

What are the key focus areas?

- I. Children deprived of liberty within the administration of justice

II. Children deprived of liberty for migration-related reasons

III. Children living in places of detention with their parents

IV. Children deprived of liberty in institutions

V. Children deprived of liberty in the context of armed conflict

VI. Children deprived of liberty on national security grounds

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

Read Professor Manfred Nowak update, the Independent Expert of the Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty, at the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly Third Committee Panel Discussion on the rights of the Child <https://childrendeprivedofliberty.info/professor-manfred-nowak-update-on-the-global-study-at-the-73rd-session-of-the-un-general-assembly-third-committee/>

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"

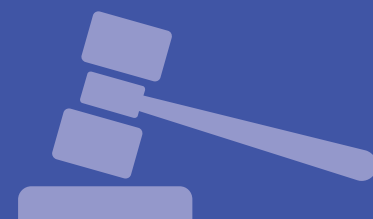
all forms of violence against and torture of children"

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



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

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.⁸



The majority of detained children are awaiting trial, and a large proportion of these children are held for minor offences and are first-time offenders.⁹

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

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.⁵

19

Juvenile Justice & Children deprived of liberty



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

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
- ✓ Check out the Youth Solution Report 2018
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CoMNN9gUOcDpKWpmqBmn52hvAXJAZ7IW/view>
- ✓ Get to know the Convention on the Rights of the Child,
<http://childrenandbusiness.org/the-principles/>

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
- For the role and action of NGOs for the follow up of the global study.
https://childrendeprivedofliberty.info/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/GSCDL_NGO_Panel_Implementation-National-Action-Plan-June-2018.pdf

19
Nov.
2019

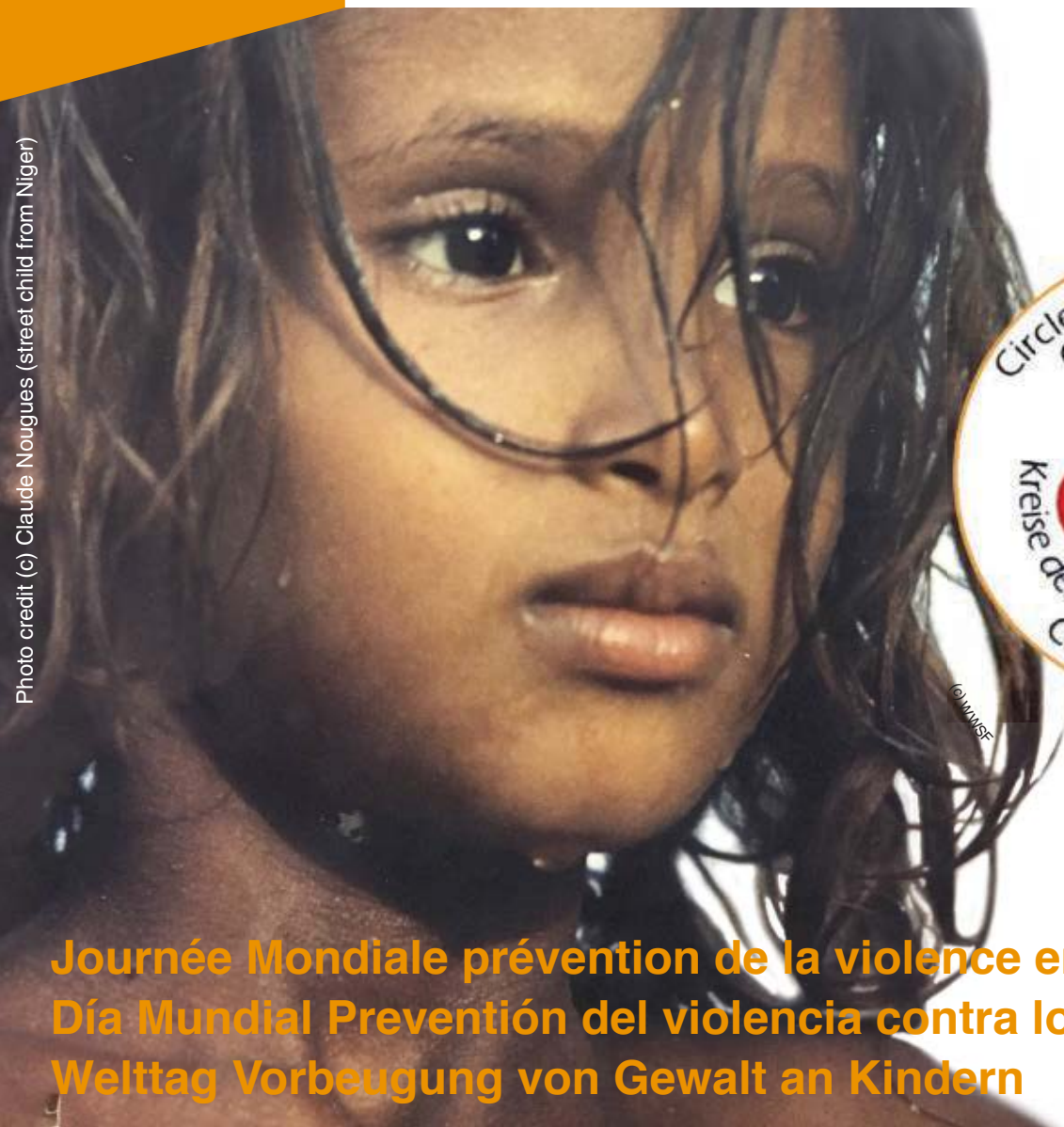
**WORLD DAY Prevention of
violence against children &
youth - **SDG Target # 16.2****

*In synergy with
Universal Children's Day*

*30th Anniversary of the Convention on the
Rights of the Child (1989-2019)*

20
Nov.
2019

Photo credit (c) Claude Nougues (street child from Niger)



**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 abuse & violence

- ➡ You are invited to use this poster and this space to publish your event 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 the 19 Days Campaign with 19 themes to help create a world fit for children by 2030.

Organisation: Women's World Summit Foundation / Fondation Sommet Mondial des Femmes - www.woman.ch



Private Swiss
Foundation



The world is waiting for our contributions to end violence against children and youth by 2030.



CALL TO ACTION 2019: Commemorate the World Day – 19 November In synergy with the Universal Children's Day – 20 November 2019

Celebrating this year the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, we call on all our coalition members, partners and friends around the world to participate again with local and national activities in the realization of the **UN Sustainable Development Goal Target #16.2** « End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children » to speed up better prevention of violence against children and youth in the world.

We invite you to use the overleaf campaign poster, add your name, logo and program of action to increase participation in creating a world fit for children and youth. **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 – adults and youth - 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 for prevention of child abuse, please note that the Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF) inaugurated this Day in the year 2000 with endorsements from many dignitaries, 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.

We propose to use our 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, including faith-based leaders and youth and create circles of compassion described on our website. You can register your participation with WWSF via email wdpca@wssf.ch and send us a copy of your program and poster, which we will share on our website and on social media. **Together we can be the change that is needed to turn this world around.**



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



APPEL À L'ACTION 2019 : Commémorez la Journée Mondiale pour l'élimination de la violence envers les enfants et les jeunes 19 novembre, en synergie avec la Journée mondiale de l'enfance 20 novembre 2019

Célébrant cette année le 30^e anniversaire de la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant, nous appelons tous nos partenaires et amis de la coalition à travers le monde à participer à des activités locales et nationales pour **la réalisation de l'objectif 16.2 des Objectifs de Développement Durable de l'ONU.**

« Mettre fin aux abus, à l'exploitation, au trafic et à toutes les formes de violence à l'égard des enfants et à la torture » pour accélérer la prévention de la violence à l'égard des enfants et des jeunes dans le monde.

Nous vous invitons à utiliser l'affiche de la campagne, à ajouter votre nom, votre logo et votre programme d'action pour accroître la participation mondiale à la création d'un monde digne des enfants et des jeunes. Toutes les 5 minutes, un enfant mourant des suites de la violence dans le monde entier, nous devons mobiliser non seulement les gouvernements, mais également tous les citoyens - adultes et jeunes - pour qu'ils s'engagent à appliquer pleinement le droit des enfants à la dignité et à la non-violence.

Pour celles qui ne sont pas nouvelles à la Journée mondiale de la prévention de la maltraitance d'enfants du 19 novembre, veuillez noter que la Fondation du Sommet mondial des femmes (WWSF) a inauguré cette journée en 2000 avec l'aval de nombreuses personnalités, parmi lesquelles Kofi Annan, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, Desmond Tutu, Sa Majesté la reine Rania de Jordanie, Jean Zermatten et le professeur Yang-hee Lee, tous deux ex-présidents du Comité des droits de l'enfant des Nations Unies; Marta Santos Pais, Représentante spéciale du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies sur la violence à l'encontre des enfants; Najat Maalla M'jid, ancienne Rapporteuse spéciale des Nations Unies sur la vente d'enfants, la prostitution des enfants et la pornographie mettant en scène des enfants, pour ne citer que quelques-uns d'entre eux.

Nous proposons d'utiliser notre Kit «19 jours d'activisme pour l'élimination de la violence à l'égard des enfants et des jeunes du 1 au 19 novembre», traitant 19 thèmes et idées d'action, y compris pour les leaders religieux et les jeunes et de créer des cercles de compassion. Vous pouvez enregistrer votre participation auprès de la WWSF par e-mail à l'adresse wdpca@wssf.ch et nous envoyer une copie de votre programme et affiche, que nous partagerons sur notre site Web et sur les médias sociaux.



Ensemble, nous sommes le changement nécessaire pour transformer ce monde.

En solidarité, Fondation Sommet Mondial des Femmes (FSMF/WWSF), CP 5490, 1211 Genève 11, Suisse – www.woman.ch - Tél. : +41 (0) 22 738 66 19

Organisation de la campagne **19 Jours d'activisme et de la Journée Mondiale pour l'élimination de la violence envers les enfants et les jeunes - 19 novembre**

Ideas to plan your activities and events

CHOOSING AN ISSUE

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

- What sparked your interest in the 19 Days Campaign?
- What type of abuse(s) or violence do children in your community usually face?
- What are the laws in your country protecting children against any type of abuse or violence presented in the 19 Days Prevention Kit?
- Are there organizations in your country or community involved in the 19 Days Campaign? Use this as an opportunity to collaborate in creating action. It is in collaboration with these networks that you can increase your mobilization efforts and catalyze social change.

PLANNING

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

1. Raise awareness

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

2. E-activism

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

3. Build skills

- Train parents to respect the opinions of their children
- Train children in good prevention measures, and make sure they know who to turn to or call in case of problems
- Introduce a ‘Code of Ethics’ with guidelines for prevention of abuse and violence against children and young people

4. Honor and involve new partners

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

5. Fundraise

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

6. Organize concerts

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

7. Organize a Circle of Compassion

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

8. Political activities

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

Useful Resources related to each of the 19 campaign themes

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

1 Nov : Children in Armed Conflict

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

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC) <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPACCRC.aspx>

ICRC - Children in Armed Conflict - <https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/protected-persons/children>

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

2 Nov : Sexual Abuse

Annual Report Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography - <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/294/64/PDF/G1529464.pdf?OpenElement>

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

Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse Online - http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index_en.htm

3 Nov : Bullying

The Convention on the Rights of the Child - <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>

Committee on the Rights of the child, General Comment No. 13 2011 - The right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence, CRC/C/GC/13 - http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fG-C%2f13&Lang=en

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, Releasing children's potential and minimizing risks - ICTs, the Internet and Violence against Children, 2014 - http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/_1149

4 Nov : Neglect

Child Helpline Data on Abuse and Violence from 2012-2013 – Violence Against Children – Giving a Voice to Children and Young People Worldwide - <http://www.childhelplineinternational.org/resources/data/violence-against-children/vac-report-2012-2013/Helpguide.org>

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

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

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

5 Nov : Child Labor

ILO, International Programme on the Elimination of Child 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

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

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

Cont'd. Resources for the 19 Days Campaign themes

7 Nov : Sale of Children

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

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

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

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

8 Nov : Child Prostitution

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

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

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

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

9 Nov : Child Pornography

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

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

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

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

10 Nov : Child Trafficking

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 Nov : Child Sex Tourism

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

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

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

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

12 Nov : Harmful Traditional Practices

WHO Guidelines to Improve Care for Millions Living with FGM - <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2016/female-genital-mutilation-guidelines/en/>

Harmful Traditional Practices Based on Tradition, Culture, Religion, or Superstition - http://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

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-mutilationcutting#sthash.d1AHQA84.dpuf>

Cont'd. Useful Resources

13 Nov : Street Children

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

14 Nov : Discrimination Based on Health Conditions

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

15 Nov : Addiction and Substance Abuse

UNODC – The Alarming Upward Trend of Child Addiction and the Necessity of Taking Serious Actions on this Regard by the Governments of the World - <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/030/35/PDF/G1603035.pdf?OpenElement>
 The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs - https://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1961_en.pdf
 UNODC International Standards on Drug Use Prevention - <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/fr/prevention/prevention-standards.html>
 Mentor International Prevention Hub for Prevention of Substance Abuse - <http://preventionhub.org/en>
 Child Rights Information Network, Children's Rights and Drug Use - https://www.crin.org/en/docs/Childrens_rights_and_drug_use.pdf
 National Institute on Drug Abuse Prevention Principles - <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/preventing-drug-abuse-among-children-adolescents-in-brief/prevention-principles>
 EMCDDA : European Drug Prevention Quality Standards - <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals/prevention-standards>

16 Nov : Malnutrition

FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014 - <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2014/en/>
 FAO – Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, 2004 - <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/y7937e/y7937e00.pdf>
 World Food Programme – Hunger - <http://www.wfp.org/hunger>
 Action Against Hunger - <http://www.actionagainsthunger.org>
 UNICEF, Improving Child Nutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress, 2013 - http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_68661.html
 Free e-learning course on infant and young child feeding, Cornell University & UNICEF - <http://nutritionworks.cornell.edu/UNICEF/about/>

17 Nov : Dangers of ICTs

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

Cont.d Useful Resources

18 Nov : Abduction

Stop the Traffik - <http://www.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

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>

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 2019



19 Days Activism Prevention Kit 2019

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

1 Children Involved in Armed Conflict	2 Sexual abuse	3 Bullying	4 Neglect	5 Child Labor	6 Corporal Punishment
7 Sale of Children	8 Child Prostitution	9 Child Pornography	10 Child Trafficking	11 Child Sex Tourism	12 Harmful Traditions
13 Street Children	14 Discrimination based on health	15 Addiction and Substance Abuse	16 Malnutrition	17 Dangers of ICTs	18 Abduction
19 Juvenile Justice & Juvenile Death Penalty	19 Nov 2019 World Day of the Girl	20 Nov 2019 CRC - 30th Anniversary Universal Children's Day	 		

Supporting #16.2

woman.ch
WWSF Children / Youth Section
#EndViolence #19DaysWWSF

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 Children's 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
- 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 2019

In order to learn more about the activities of coalition members, and to share the impact of your prevention work, WWSF kindly asks that each registered, active member organization submit an Activity Report via email to wdpca@wwsf.ch (deadline: 15.01.2019).

WWSF will include a summary of your activities in the 19 Days Global Impact Report 2019 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 2019 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 2019 report

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

Additional information you may wish to send

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



Recipient of the 2018 WWSF Prize for Innovative Prevention Initiatives

(selected from 2018 activity reports received)

15th Prize edition
WWSF Prize US\$ 2000

CONGRATULATIONS !

Amani Initiative

Arua, Uganda



Photo: Stellah Reeveer Nsereko, Miss Uganda (c) <https://www.facebook.com/www.amaniinitiative.org/>

During the 19 Days Campaign in 2018, the Amani Initiative "Against teenage marriage and FGM" contributed to increasing awareness with their online presence by posting abuse situations and violence against children and youth in Uganda and in other countries. Theme: End teenage marriage and FGM.

For more information, consult the "Global Impact Report 2018" online.
<https://19days.woman.ch/images/Global-report/2018-Global-Impact-Report.pdf>



Circles of Compassion – Strategy

The Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF) is pleased to share with civil society at large the idea of creating community Circles to change the world and ourselves compassionately.



Focus: SDG Target #16.2 « End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children ».

Concept Note - What is a Circle?

A circle is not just a gathering of people who sit in a circle on the floor or a meeting where the chairs are arranged in a circle. Circle meetings provide simple, yet powerful tools to help teach people how to communicate more honestly and openly. What we wish to promote is an alternative to box-like hierarchical structures and confining systems, which dominate today.

Among other things, circles can help us to

- listen without judgment
- foster cooperation and understanding
- help implement creative solutions to problems
- bridge differences
- help settle disputes and reach consensus
- encourage reconciliation and apology, etc.

We live in a world that cultivates separateness between people. When people join together in circles, they become keenly aware that such separateness does not really exist on a deeper level. Circles help alleviate the feeling that we stand alone against the harshness and violence of modern society. They remind us that we are all one.

Circle Guidelines

Circles provide a replenishing and sanctuary place, and can be considered laboratories of grace where people can learn to relate in a way so conflicts and problems can be resolved. To participate in a circle, all you need is the desire, the willingness to attend the meetings, and agree to follow the guidelines. Each group determines their own rules but there are some universal circle guidelines that all agree to and help circle meetings to function more successfully for all participants. They include:

- Create sacred space
- One person speaks at a time (in most circles a talking piece (stone, stick or bowl) is passed around and speak only if you are the one holding the talking peace)
- Speak and listen from the heart
- Share leadership, resources, and common vision/mission/ purpose
- Offer experience instead of advice
- Judge action, not the person
- Share feelings about issues
- Take decisions by consensus
- What is shared in the circle remains confidential (confidentiality agreement)
- Checking-in and checking-out (opening and closing the circle)

Circle meetings are excellent places for people to learn positive lessons about power. Circles rotate leadership so that each member gets a chance to experience the role of the leader. There is no hierarchy, only interactive, distributed leadership and accountability.

Create your own Circle of compassion - Appeal to women and men of goodwill Invite your friends, colleagues and acquaintances and make sure to ask that people make a commitment

to working within the circle to achieve the group objective. We encourage you to focus on the realization of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Agenda 2030, and select the SDG Target: #16.2 (text mentioned above) by making it your rallying point, thereby participating in ending violence and abuse against children and youth. You can use the annually updated WWSF campaign Kit « 19 Days of activism for prevention of violence against children & youth 1-19 November), which presents 19 themes and ideas for action. (www.woman.ch)

You may wish to add a spiritual dimension to your community Circle. A prayer-meditation component in your circle connects members to each other at the soul level, deepens the group, reveals what really matters to the members, and brings spirit into the circle and through the circle into everyday life. When opening the circle, use a go-around fashion to encourage each person to share briefly what is closest to their heart and what is most important in their lives at that articular moment. To close the circle, acknowledge any situation that was discussed and in need of a remedy and have the circle give it its blessing. Close with a final go-around and give ample time for silent contemplation at the closing. Each person is free to pray in his/her own way. Circles are not intended to replace already-established religious practices.

Tell us about your Circle(s) / Circle Reports

We invite you to send a brief report on your Circle(s) of Compassion (Name, place, country, theme and email) to wdpca@wwsf.ch. WWSF is monitoring the spread of Circles of compassion around the world, which will be published on the WWSF website.

Use of the Compassion logo – Once we received your program and confirmation that we add your circle in our annual impact report, published, we will grant you the use of the logo “©Copyright 2019-WWSF”

Acknowledgements

WWSF wishes to acknowledge all the pioneers in circle work who have helped bring this idea to the world, such as the Chakra Circle, the Circle of Seven, The Women's International Dialogues, the Millionth Circle phenomena, Peer Spirit, Women Circling the Earth, Calling the Circle: The First and Future Culture, the Visualizing Alternative structures Video campaign, and others.

Books on Circle formats and Circle skills

The Millionth Circle, Dr. Jean Shinoda Bolen (WWSF UN representative at the UN in New York / Women Circling the Earth: A Guide Fostering Community, Healing and Empowerment, Beverly Engel / Calling the Circle: The First and Future Culture, Christina Baldwin / Wisdom Circles: A Guide to Self-Discovery / and more.

Register your Circle of compassion with wdpca@wwsf.ch in order to include you in our annual list of Circle partners and to send you ou annual report.

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**

**أوففوا
بما وعدتم**

We had a dream, & now we have a promised plan

86 Participate using the WWSF Kit 19Days Activism 1-19 November

Children's Rights are Human Rights



Thank you for your participation in the 2019 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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