

5° Edition 2015

# WWSF Call to Action PREVENTION KIT

# 19

## Days of activism & World Day

1-19 November

Prevention of abuse and violence  
against children and youth

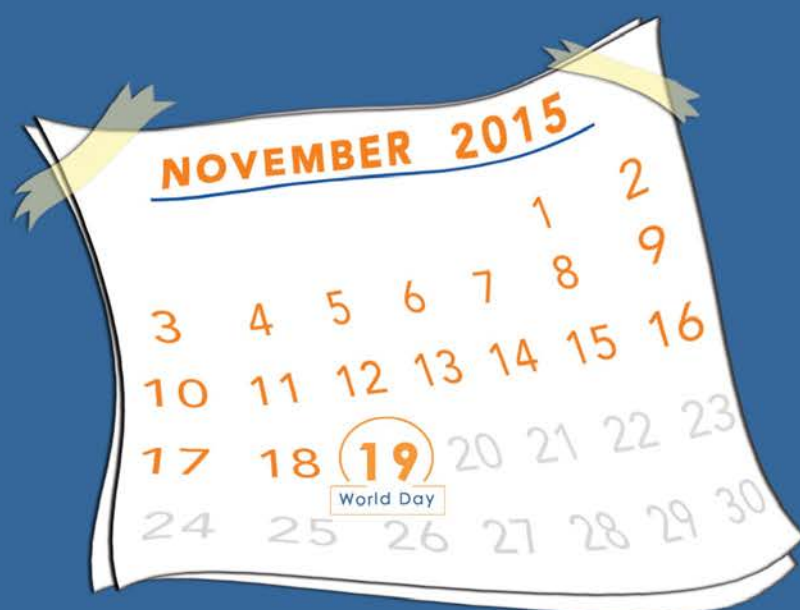


Photo copyright © WWSF

## Organizing for change



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

c/o WWSF Women's World Summit Foundation

11 Avenue de la Paix • CH-1202 Geneva / Switzerland

Tel: +41 22 738 66 19 • [wdpca@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) • <http://19days.woman.ch>

Copyright © 19 Days - WWSF 2015



## Table of Contents

<b>Introduction to the 19 Days of Activism Campaign 2015 .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Message from WWSF CEO and Convener 19 Days Campaign .....	5
Message from WWSF Coordinator 19 Days Campaign .....	6
Examples of 2014 Campaign Activities .....	7
2014 Participation .....	8
Why 19 Days of Activism? .....	10
What is Activism? .....	11
What is the 19 Days Prevention Campaign? .....	11
What are the 19 Campaign Themes? .....	11
Definition of a child .....	12
Definition of child abuse .....	12
What is prevention? .....	12
Reminder to Governments .....	13
Reminder of the UN Study on Violence Against Children .....	13
Reminder of the Global Survey on Violence Against Children-Towards a World Free of Violence .....	14
Key Challenges and Concerns .....	14
Building A World Where Violence Has No Place: The Eight Imperatives .....	14
Brief Reports: Interactive Dialogues at the Human Rights Council .....	15
Summary: Annual Day on the Rights of the Child at UN Human Rights Council Geneva .....	16
Summary: Side Event "Investing in Prevention to End Violence Against Children" .....	16
New! Global Status Report on Violence Prevention by the WHO .....	17
Updates on Universal Ratification .....	18
<b>2015 Global Campaign Poster .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Presentation of the 19 Campaign Themes .....</b>	<b>20</b>
Campaign Theme 1: <u>Children Involved in Armed Conflict</u> .....	21
Campaign Theme 2: <u>Sexual Abuse</u> .....	23
Campaign Theme 3: <u>Bullying, Main Theme 2015</u> .....	25
Campaign Theme 4: <u>Neglect</u> .....	31
Campaign Theme 5: <u>Child Labor</u> .....	33
Campaign Theme 6: <u>Corporal Punishment</u> .....	35
Campaign Theme 7: <u>Sale of Children</u> .....	37
Campaign Theme 8: <u>Child Prostitution</u> .....	39
Campaign Theme 9: <u>Child Pornography</u> .....	41
Campaign Theme 10: <u>Child Trafficking</u> .....	43
Campaign Theme 11: <u>Child Sex Tourism</u> .....	45
Campaign Theme 12: <u>Harmful Traditional Practices</u> .....	47
Campaign Theme 13: <u>Street Children</u> .....	49
Campaign Theme 14: <u>Discrimination Based on Health Conditions</u> .....	51
Campaign Theme 15: <u>Addiction and Substance Abuse</u> .....	53
Campaign Theme 16: <u>Malnutrition</u> .....	55

Campaign Theme 17: <u>Dangers of ICTs</u> .....	57
Campaign Theme 18: <u>Abduction</u> .....	59
Campaign Theme 19: <u>Juvenile Justice &amp; Juvenile Death Penalty</u> .....	61
Ideas to plan your activities / events .....	63
WWSF Proposal for a '19 Days—Youth Prize' .....	66
World Days to use for your advocacy work .....	67
Advertising your event(s) .....	68
Fundraising .....	69
Additional Resources (General and Theme-specific) .....	70
19 Days Activity Report - Guidelines for 2015 .....	86

“We must act now to end children’s skepticism about adult promises. Children are tired of being told they are the future. They want to see us fulfill our promises in the present, and enjoy their rights to be protected from violence today.”

- Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro,  
*Independent Expert for the United Nations Secretary-General’s study on violence against children*

“Violence against children is never justifiable. Nor is it inevitable. If its underlying causes are identified and addressed, violence against children is entirely preventable.”

- Kofi Annan, *Former United Nations Secretary-General*



Photo Credit: El Shaddai, India, 19 Days Coalition Member 2014

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

- Ana Guzman, *Executive Director, Nuestra Escuela Inc., 19 Days Coalition Member*  
*2014 Laureate of the WWSF Prize for Innovative Prevention*





## Introduction to the 19 Days of Activism Campaign 2015

Message from WWSF CEO and Convener 19 Days Campaign

*The 19 Days Campaign supports the emergence of a global culture for prevention of violence*

Dear Partners and Friends,

April 2015

We are happy to launch the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the '19 Days of Activism campaign 1–19 November 2015', an annual program of the WWSF\* Children-Youth section. The **Prevention Kit**, available online, is our **Call to Organize for Action** to relevant organizations and institutions, NGOs, grassroots partners and the media. You are the actors who promote, mobilize and educate civil society in your respective countries to help create **a culture for prevention of violence** by lobbying your government to invest sufficient resources for quality education and prevention measures and to implement, respect and ensure the rights set forth in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Before introducing you to the **Kit** and **2015 Main campaign theme, "Bullying"**, we wish to acknowledge the 134 active coalition partners in 63 countries that organized events and initiatives in 2014. (p. 8-9). The 2014 Global Impact Report is published online <http://www.19days.woman.ch> to consult and be inspired by the creativity and commitment exhibited by many among you, increasing awareness, education, and holding leaders accountable. We are empowered by your efforts to innovate and adapt to new challenges and emerging needs for better prevention.

With the 2015 UN General Assembly launch of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, we need to ensure that prevention of violence against children and youth, protection of their rights, and increased investment to end it are included and prioritized. A new Global Status Report on Violence Prevention by WHO/UNDP/UNODC (p. 17), highlights the need to scale up violence prevention efforts around the world, with one in four children being physically abused and one in five girls being sexually abused. According to this Report, only one third of 133 countries surveyed are implementing large-scale initiatives to prevent violence, such as anti-bullying programs.

With your regular local and national interventions and by including child and youth participation in your activities, we can scale up better prevention measures and help end abuse and violence once and for all. To empower youth coalition members and partners, WWSF is launching this year the **19Days—Youth Prize**, p. 65. The WWSF Prize Partnership Form is available to all coalition members upon request via email.

We look forward to your registration online and invite you to share this Call to Action with your members, networks, schools, Ombudspersons and parliamentarians, and encourage you to use the Kit for ideas to organize for action.

WWSF is grateful for financial support received for the 19 Days campaign and expresses gratitude to the Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Geneva State Municipality Plan-les-Ouates, and all WWSF members, staff and volunteers, in particular Sofia Blomqvist and Shannon Meehan for preparing the revision of the Kit. Wishing you lots of success and looking forward to welcoming you to the coalition this year.

Cordially, **Elly Pradervand**, WWSF CEO and UN Representative, Convener of the 19 Days Campaign



**PERMANENT MISSION  
OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN**



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

Brief history of the WWSF Children-Youth section

2000 launch **World Day for the Prevention of Child Abuse - 19 November**

2004 launch **WWSF Prize for Innovative Prevention Measures** to empower coalition partners

2008 launch **WWSF Guide "Prevention is Key"**, a handbook for citizen action to create change

2010 launch **YouthEngage.com** to mobilize young people for prevention & 10th anniversary of World Day 19 November

2011 launch **First edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** 19 Days Activism 1-19 Nov. main theme "Corporal punishment"

2012 launch **Second edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** & main theme "Children involved in armed conflict"

2013 launch **Third edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** & main theme "Sale of children, child prostitution & child pornography"

2014 launch **Fourth edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** & main theme "Addiction and substance abuse"

2015 launch **Fifth edition** Call to Action-**Prevention Kit** & main theme "Bullying"

2015 launch **19Days-YouthPrize** to award young change-maker champions to prevent violence against children and youth

2015 launch **19 Days Violence Prevention Fund** to increase support for coalition activities and program development

**Message from WWSF Coordinator 19 Days Campaign**

**Dear Coalition Partners,**

April 2015

It is with great excitement that we launch the 2015 edition of the 19 Days campaign for prevention of violence against children and youth. In 2014, each and every initiative undertaken by the global coalition members had its own distinct, transformative element, affirming that we all have an important role to play in the prevention of violence. The activity reports revealed the promising truth that through our collective efforts, addressing contextual challenges, and leveraging the opportunities before us, we can transform society from the bottom up. Let's increase our resolve to bring more members into the 19 Days coalition, and create a worldwide resounding call and action network to prioritize prevention of violence against children and youth.

In order to receive feedback from the field to help strengthen the 2015 Prevention Kit for the global coalition members this year, WWSF conducted an online survey. The survey revealed that in coalition member communities, the main challenges to ending violence against children and youth include lack of sufficient education in prevention measures, lack of political will to institute policy change, low levels of law enforcement and implementation of the Rights of the Child, as well as harmful traditional practices and pervasive social norms that condone violence. Opportunities for transformational change include empowering the youth and strengthening child participation mechanisms in decision-making processes, equipping teachers (including parents) with resources to train students in human rights and violence prevention, building and expanding coalitions, and increasing capacities to report human rights abuses.

In response to these insights, WWSF has adapted the format of the Kit to be more user-friendly and concise, and has focused specifically on integrating good practices into the Kit that address the noted challenges on the ground. In addition, attention has been given to highlight good practices to leverage the opportunities identified for transformational change.

We hope that the campaign tools provide an empowering resource to initiate your 19 Days activities for 2015. We know that grassroots initiatives, knowledge, and practices must form the core of any effective development initiative, and we encourage you to create partnerships, analyze your particular context, and pursue activities that are most in line with your needs and priorities.

We will remain connected throughout the year via e-Mailings, social media, as well as through direct correspondence. Thank you for your commitment to preventing violence against children and youth. We look forward to partnering with you in 2015.

Kind Regards,  
Shannon Meehan, WWSF Coordinator 19 Days Campaign



### Examples of 2014 Campaign Activities

WWSF is happy to share selected examples of activities organized during the 19 Days Campaign 2014. A Global Impact Report is published online: <http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/global-reports>

---

**Cameroon:** CALBRIL aimed through the 19 Days to sensitize the community to the risks of drug use, reflect on alternative drug control strategies, make proposals to the government, mobilize key players in the educational sphere (parents, teachers, social services, and CSOs), and create awareness about relevant instruments for the protection of the Rights of the Child. In pursuit of these aims, awareness and educational sessions were held in 5 primary schools, 4 secondary schools, and 3 associations in the city of Yaoundé and its surroundings.

---

**Mexico:** After several conference presentations to urge the community to break the silence surrounding child sexual abuse, Amate y Ciudadate held a commemoration event on the World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse with participation of parents, children, media representatives and authorities of Tijuana. Activities included an exhibition of children's drawings, information-sharing, 6 TV interviews and several press statements. The municipality of Tijuana supported the campaign and lit the major sights of the city yellow to create awareness about the Yellow Ribbon for the prevention of child abuse.

---

**Sierra Leone:** Due to the closure of schools following the Ebola outbreak, TAIA Development reports that there has been an increase in cases of child sexual abuse, that teen pregnancy is on the rise, and that adults are using their children to sell in the streets. TAIA decided to focus their 2014 campaign on the prevention of sexual abuse, and trained volunteers to go door-to-door to engage in direct dialogue with members of the community in the eastern part of Freetown where sexual violence is increasing. The team visited a total of 1,500 homes.

---

**India:** El Shaddai organized a vast campaign across Goa for each day of the 19 Days of Activism. The campaign was launched with a bike rally, and awareness-raising sessions were held at 15 churches, 10 slums and 9 schools. Three football matches were organized to engage additional youth, and El Shaddai delivered a radio presentation to further sensitize the public on ending child abuse. Five public rallies over several days convened more than 1,400 children, government officials, NGOs and media representatives. More than 15,000 flyers and brochures were distributed, and El Shaddai produced a powerful 19 Days campaign video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qLMhKShizgE>

---

**Nepal:** Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH) provided "train the trainer sessions" on child sexual abuse to 135 youth, reaching a total of 1,181 people. 10 street dramas on child sexual abuse were performed by the theater group Achel, and a national poem competition was organized for children on "My Rights for my Protection." Children sent 250 poems from different parts of the country, and 10 selected poems were awarded and broadcasted through Nepal FM. On the World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse, 2,500 people gathered for the launch of the "Youth in Black Cap" movement, and civil society representatives, youth leaders, government officials, comedy and TV artists, poets, and musicians gave speeches against child sexual abuse.

---

**Poland:** Po Drugie Foundation introduced the 19 Days campaign to 255 boys and 100 girls aged 13-21 residing in 19 closed and semi-open institutions (Juvenile Correctional Centres, Youth Secure Training Centres and Juvenile Shelters). Activities included 22 workshops on topics such as sexual violence, domestic violence, ICTs and cyber abuse, 7 youth debates, the presentation of films, multimedia presentations and plays created by youth, happenings and manifestations against violence, a photo exhibition, and the production by youth of 7 songs, one video, 70 art works, and a violence prevention leaflet.

**2014 Participation**  
**List of 134 coalition member organizations in 63 countries**



### AFRICA

**Angola** - Associação OMUNGA  
**Benin** - Humanitarian Organisation Of Mercy (HOM)  
**Burundi** - Ligue Burundaise pour les droits de la femme  
**Cameroon** - APGDHD COURAGE2D / Association Enfants d'Afrique / Association pour le Développement et la Promotion de la Femme (ADEPROFE) / Association pour les Victimes du Monde / Chantier d'Appui, de Loisirs, de Bricolage des Lapinos (CALBRIL) / Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAAC) / Organisation de Développement et des Droits de l'Homme au Cameroun (GICAR-CAM)  
**Congo (Democratic Republic)** - Coordination pour le Développement de la Femme Rurale (CODEFER) / Genre et protection des Victimes des Conflits Armés (GPVCA et Partenaires du SGTPE GNK) / Groupe d'Action pour la Démobilisation et la Réinsertion des Enfants Soldats (GADERES) / Jeunesse Chrétienne Anglicane (JCA) / Projet Intégré pour les Droits de la personne dans les Entités Nationales (PIDEN) / Technology Multi Connection Development and Human Rights (TMC/DHRNGO)  
**Gabon** - ONG Samba Mwanas  
**Gambia** - Conscience International (CI)  
**Ghana** - Light For Children / Youthlife Africa  
**Ivory Coast** – BICE  
**Kenya** - Village of Hope Community Based Organization  
**Liberia** - Love Foundation  
**Malawi** - Centre for Youth Development  
**Nigeria** - Children and Young People Living for Peace / Morna International Children's Foundation (MICF) / Smile Africa International / Talent Century Chaser Sports International  
**Rwanda** – Heritiers de la Justice - Service des Eglises Protestantes pour les Droits Humains et la Paix  
**Senegal** - Alphabétiser pour un développement durable (ALPHADEV)  
**Sierra Leone** - Taia Development Programme (TDP)  
**Togo** - Programme d'Appui à la Femme et à l'Enfance déshéritée (PAFED) / Structure d'Appui pour le Développement des Initiatives Locales au Togo (SADIL Togo)  
**Uganda** - Amani Initiative / Giving Children Hope Initiative (GCHI)

### AMERICAS AND THE CARRIBEAN

**Argentina** - Abuso Sexual Infantil NO (ASI NO) / Asociación Argentina para la Prevención del Abuso y el Abandono Infantil (APAI) / Confederación de Trabajadores de la Educación de la República Argentina (CTERA) / Salud Activa  
**Bolivia** - Centro Una Brisa de Esperanza (CUBE) / Fundación Phuskana - Centro Terapéutico Mosoj Runitas / Unidad de Promoción de la Salud dependiente del Departamento de Interacción Social de Medicina de la Universidad Mayor de San Simón / Universidad Privada San Francisco de Asís / Vuela Libre Movimiento por una Niñez Libre de Violencia Sexual Comercial  
**Brazil** - Centro Integrado de Apoio Familiar (CIAF)  
**Canada** - Child Abuse Prevention and Counselling Society & Mary Manning Centre / EDUPAX / Federal Association for the Advancement of Visible Minorities (FAAVM)  
**Chile** - Corporación de Promoción y Apoyo a la Infancia (ONG PAICABÍ)  
**Colombia** - Asociación Afecto contra el maltrato infantil (AFECTO) / Asociación Metrópoli Colombia / Corporación para la Atención Integral de la Niñez (CORPOLATIN)



**Costa Rica** - Costa Rican Humanitarian Foundation (CRHF)

**Dominican Republic** - Aprendices con Don Bosco / Centro para el Desarrollo y la Interaccion Constructiva (CEDIC)

**Haiti** - Fondation Maurice A. Sixto (FMAS)

**Mexico** - Asociación Contra el Abuso Sexual y Maltrato Infantil (ACASMI) / Amate y cuidate A.C. / ASI NUNCA MAS A.C. / Municipio de San Nicolas de Los Garza Nuevo Leon / Ririki Intervención Social S.C.

**Peru** - Fundación ANAR / Instituto Peruano de Investigación de Familia y Población (IPIFAP)

**Puerto Rico** - Nuestra Escuela

**United States of America** - Child Advocacy Center, Fayetteville / Child Advocacy Center of Rutherford County Inc. / Children's Advocacy Centers of Georgia / Children Landcare Center International / Mother Caroline Academy and Education Center / NW Children's Fund / Women's postdoc program

**Venezuela** - Coordinacion Proyecto Comunidad Segura y Vida Plena

## ASIA

**Afghanistan** - Cooperation for Peace and Development (CPD) / Watch on Basic Rights Organizaton (WBRAO)

**Armenia** - World Vision Armenia

**Azerbaijan** - Daycare Center "Ishigli Ev" for Street Children

**Cyprus** - Hope For Children UNCRC Policy Center (HFC)

**Egypt** - Arab Human Security Network

**India** - Apne Aap Women Worldwide / El Shaddai Charitable Trust (ESCT) / Enfold Proactive Health Trust / Indian Youth Secured Organization / Navjyoti India Foundation/ Peoples Action for People in Need / People's Cultural Centre (PECUC) / Salt Lake City Prayasam / UDISHA - Society for education, employment & sustainable development

**Jordan** - Jordan River Foundation (JRF) - Queen Rania Family and Child Center

**Lebanon** - Developmental Action without Borders - Naba'a / ABAAD Resource Center for Gender Equality

**Malaysia** - Protect & Save the Children, Malaysia

**Nepal** - Rural Women's Network Nepal (RUWON Nepal)

**Pakistan** - Active Help Organization (AHO) / Association of Networks for Community Empowerment (ANCE) / Community Development Program / Insan Dost Association (IDA) / Kohsar Welfare & Educational Society / KONPAL Child Abuse Prevention Society / Literate Pakistan Programme BEFA / Maharban Social Welfare Trust / Parwarish Welfare Foundation (PWF) / Society for Empowering Human Resource (SEHER) / Takal Welfare Organization / Women Social Organization (WSO)

**Saudi Arabia** - The National Family Safety Program

**Turkey** - International Children's Center (ICC)

**Vietnam** - The Institute for Reproductive and Family Health

## EUROPE

**Albania** - Association for Women with Social Problems

**Austria** - World Summit Youth Award

**Croatia** - Brave Phone Helpline for Abused and Neglected Children / Centar za nestalu i zlostavljanu djecu / The Centre for abused children "Tic" Rijeka / The Office of the Ombudsperson for Children

**France** - Association Internationale des Victimes de l'Inceste

**Germany** - Association to abolish sexual abuse and sexual violence, project for prevention of sexual abuse (AMYNNA)

**Greece** - The Smile of the Child / Organisation Mondiale des Associations pour l'Education Prénatale (OMAEP)

**Macedonia** - Centre for Human Rights "Amos"

**Moldova** - NGO "Terra-1530"

**Netherlands** - STERK: the Relay March for Children's Rights Foundation

**Poland** - Fundacja po DRUGIE / The Nobody's Children Foundation (Fundacja Dzieci Niczyje)

**Romania** - FICE Romania / Direction Générale d'Assistance Sociale et Protection de l'Enfant (D.G.A.S.P.C.)

**Spain** - Unión de Asociaciones Familiares (UNAF) / Federación de Asociaciones para la Prevención del Maltrato Infantil FAPMI - ECPAT España

**Switzerland** - Fondazione ASPI / Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF)

**United Kingdom** - Children 1<sup>st</sup> / Eighteen And Under

## OCEANIA

**Australia** - Organisation Mondiale pour l'Education Préscolaire (OMEP WA Inc.) / End Physical Punishment of Children, Tasmania

**New Zealand** - Child Matters / ECPAT Child ALERT Trust

### 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, we aim 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 priority for the end of violence against children and youth.

### Selected Facts and Figures (UN sources)

- According to data from 106 countries, more than 20% of adolescents aged 13 to 15 stated they have experienced bullying at least once in the past couple of months.
- 1 in 3 girls and 1 in 5 boys will be sexually abused before they reach the age of 18.
- 1 million children are coerced, kidnapped, sold and deceived into child prostitution or child pornography each year.
- It is estimated that up to 10 million children are victims of child sexual exploitation. 43% of victims are trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, which is an illegal activity estimated to be worth between US\$7 and US\$19 billion a year.
- 320,000 young people between the age of 15 and 29 die from alcohol-related causes, resulting in 9% of all deaths in that age group.
- 100 million children live or work in the streets facing daily discrimination, violence and exploitation.
- Around 120 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 are involved in child labor.
- Only 46 States have introduced a comprehensive ban on corporal punishment.
- An estimated 13.5 million children – most of them girls – will be married before they turn 18. About 4.4 million of them will be married before they turn 15.
- In 2012, almost 1 billion children between 2 and 14 were subjected to physical punishment.
- About 140 million girls and women worldwide are currently living with the consequences of FGM.
- It is estimated that at least 1 million children are deprived of their liberty worldwide.
- As many as 150 million girls and 73 million boys worldwide are raped or subject to sexual violence each year, usually by someone in their family circle.
- Children with disabilities are 3-4 times more likely to be victims of violence.
- An estimated 250,000 children are being recruited and used by diverse armed forces/groups.
- In, 2012 the International Association of Internet Hotlines received 37,404 reports of child abuse material, 76% involving prepubescent children and 9% involving very young children.
- Between 80 and 100 million girls are 'missing' from the world's population – victims of gender-based infanticide, feticide, malnutrition and neglect.
- 1 in 4 of the world's children show stunted growth. In developing countries this figure can be as high as 1 in 3.

### 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 global coalition building and civil society mobilization 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 the fight against one or more of the 19 abuse issues listed below. To help create a culture for better prevention of violence against children and youth and to support implementation of the UN Study recommendations (p. 13), we must unite in collaborative action.

### What are the 19 Campaign Themes?

Although many other forms of abuse and violence exist, WWSF has selected the following 19 themes with the main theme for 2015 being **Bullying** (p. 25-30).

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



### Disclaimer

WWSF encourages the use, reproduction and dissemination of material in the Prevention Kit. Except, where otherwise indicated, material may be copied, downloaded and printed for coalition member organization's study use, research and teaching purposes, or for the use of non-commercial services, provided that appropriate acknowledgement and the logo of WWSF as the convener of the 19 Days Campaign and copyright holder is given and that WWSF endorsement of users' views, production of materials or services is not implied in any way. WWSF cannot be held financially responsible for any loss or damage occurring during local or national 19 Days campaign events and initiatives. We thank you for your kind understand and compliance with our disclaimer.

### 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 of us 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 actions are often split into three levels:**

- ✓ **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 to Governments

The 19 Days campaign also serves as a **reminder to governments** that ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to **prioritize prevention**, one of the 12 overarching recommendations proposed in the UN Study on Violence Against Children (*see articles below*).

#### Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

##### Article 19

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

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

##### Article 34

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

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

##### Article 35

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

##### Article 36

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

##### Article 38

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

### Reminder of the UN Study on Violence Against Children

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

Published in 2006 as a global Study on Violence Against Children, the Study was the first attempt to paint a detailed picture of the nature, extent and causes of this issue and proposed **12 clear recommendations for action** to governments.



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

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

**Lobby your government for the implementation of the 12 overarching recommendations and, in particular, recommendation No. 3: prioritize prevention**

**Reminder of the Global Survey on Violence Against Children-Towards a World Free of Violence  
by The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence Against Children**

<http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/page/920#sthash.fcp40Ooo.dpuf>

Published in 2013, and still requiring urgent implementation by all stakeholders—especially governments—the Global Survey is the first report to comprehensively review progress of preventing and eliminating violence against children since the 2006 UN Study on Violence Against Children. While recognizing an increase of child protection mechanisms at national, regional, and international levels, strengthened advocacy networks, and deepened understandings of the causes and consequences of violence against children, the Survey states, **“progress has been too slow, too uneven and too fragmented to make a genuine breakthrough.” To this end, a call is made for a “global effort on an unprecedented scale” to prevent and end violence against children.**

### Key Challenges and Concerns

1. **Insufficient investment in violence prevention**, despite the clear benefits for human and economic development, and the high social cost of inaction.
2. **Fragmented or non-existent national strategies.** The Global Survey finds that most governments have some sort of policy framework in place, but less than 20 per cent have a comprehensive agenda to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children in all settings.
3. **Uncoordinated policy interventions**, with weak communication and articulation across government departments and between central and local authorities.
4. **Unconsolidated and poorly-enforced legislation**, with gaps in children’s legal protection, and between law and practice in many countries.
5. **A lack of focus on gender**, with up to 40 per cent of governments providing no information on laws, policies or advocacy on the gender dimension of violence.
6. **Insufficient attention given to the situation of particularly vulnerable children** who remain hidden, overlooked or ignored.
7. **Inadequate attention to the cumulative impact of violence across children’s life**, and insufficient investment in early childhood care and development and positive parenting programs.
8. **Insufficient investment in child-sensitive mechanisms** for counseling, reporting and complaints on violence against children.
9. **Insufficient recovery and reintegration services.** Where such services exist, they fail to address all forms of violence against children, and little information is available on their quality or impact.
10. **Scarce data and research**, with little information on the extent and impact of violence against children, the risk factors, underlying attitudes and the social norms that perpetuate the violence.

### Building A World Where Violence Has No Place: The Eight Imperatives

1. All governments should develop and promote a national, child-centered, integrated, multidisciplinary and time-bound strategy to address violence against children.
2. Explicit legal bans on violence against children should be enacted as a matter of urgency, accompanied by detailed measures for implementation and effective enforcement.
3. Policy initiatives and legal measures should be accompanied by greater efforts to address the social acceptance of violence against children.
4. There must be an ongoing commitment to children’s meaningful participation.
5. All governments must work to ensure the social inclusion of girls and boys who are particularly vulnerable.
6. Governments must recognize the crucial importance of collecting appropriately disaggregated data on violence against children, and match this recognition with adequate support.
7. There must be a stronger focus on the factors that influence levels of violence and the resilience of children, their families and communities. These include poverty and inequality, environmental degradation, natural disasters, mass population movements, political instability and organized crime.
8. As the international community considers the future global development agenda beyond 2015, violence against children, including the most vulnerable and marginalized girls and boys, must be made a priority and recognized as a cross-cutting concern. The human dignity of children and their right to protection from violence must be at the heart of this global effort, just as they must be at the heart of national strategies.

**Brief Reports: Interactive Dialogues at the Human Rights Council**  
**11-12 March 2015**

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

The Annual Report highlights key global developments in 2014 concerning violence against children. First, as 2014 marked the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), commemorative events held around the world called attention to the influence the CRC has had on shaping national laws and policies, and shifting attitudes and behaviors regarding children's protection. The anniversary also prompted awareness-raising campaigns to further promote the values and rights outlined in the CRC, as well as critical discussions on next steps in enforcement, data collection, and institutional strengthening to uphold the rights enshrined in the Convention. Secondly, this year, the international community is gathering to shape the global development agenda beyond 2015, aimed at a future free from poverty and violence. While the new Sustainable Development Goals will lead the way in the next era of development, it will be essential to put children first. Third, while the acceleration of information and communication technologies (ICTs) present tremendous opportunities for children's learning, development and protection, it is essential to also be aware of the risks and take concerted action to protect children. Finally, emerging concerns are addressed, such as the risk of violence for girls involved in the criminal justice system, and children deprived of liberty.

Link: [https://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A\\_HRC\\_28\\_55\\_EN.pdf](https://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A_HRC_28_55_EN.pdf)



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

The Report of Ms. Leila Zerrougui notes that "unprecedented challenges for the protection of tens of millions of children growing up in countries by conflict materialized in 2014." The recruitment and use of children has become endemic in South Sudan and the Central African Republic. The abduction of hundreds of boys and girls by Boko Haram has "shocked the world's conscience", there is no discernable end foreseen in the Syrian conflict, and ISIL has used extreme violence targeting children directly and indirectly. In the past year, in all of these conflicts, children have been killed, maimed, abducted, sexually abused, and recruited and used by armed forces or groups. At a time when the level of displacement is at its highest since WWII, access to schools, hospitals, and humanitarian assistance is out of reach for countless children. Despite these facts, the Special Rapporteur notes that years of dialogue with parties to conflict is starting to bear fruit, and there is an emerging consensus among governments that children do not belong in armed forces, particularly in armed conflict. Additionally, the joint "Children, Not Soldiers" campaign launched by the Special Representative, together with UNICEF, has gained momentum for the end of recruitment and use of children by government forces by 2016.

Link: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/28/54%20&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/28/54%20&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC)



**WWSF Summary of the Report by the newly appointed Special Rapporteur - Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio\***

In her first annual report to the General Assembly (Dec. 2014), Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio outlined the approach she will take to her mandate. In addition to building upon the extraordinary work of Dr. Najat Maala M'jit, she will further develop the mandate based on her vision and interaction with stakeholders. As stated in her report, her intention is to act as a facilitator of action-oriented dialogue among key stakeholders.

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



\*Maud de Boer-Buquicchio served between 2002 and 2012 as Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe. In 1998, she was elected Deputy Registrar of the European Court of Human Rights. Throughout her mandates, she has focused her work on the fight against discrimination and violence, and the promotion of the rights of the most vulnerable groups, especially children. Link: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/MaudBoerBuquicchio.aspx>

### Summary: Annual Day on the Rights of the Child at UN Human Rights Council Geneva

#### **12 March 2015 - Annual Day theme: Towards better Investment in the Rights of the Child**

The Annual Day provided an opportunity to discuss the key aspects and challenges in planning, mobilizing, allocating and spending public resources in order to realize children's rights. The interactive dialogue made clear that investment in children is not only a human right, but legally obligatory, economically profitable, politically appropriate, and essential to long-term sustainable development.

#### **Key recommendations to governments included:**

- Strengthen data collection to help assess and address the needs of children in vulnerable situations
- Ensure participatory, accountable transparent budget processes
- Improve domestic resource mobilization to prevent over-reliance on ODA & develop sustainable sources
- Invest in access to justice and combat corruption
- Train public officials to strengthen consultations with children

**The annual resolution** requires States to consider children's rights when developing and implementing national policies on health, education, or social protection. It also calls for international cooperation to support national efforts. States' primary responsibility of investing in children must stay firm regardless of their level of development or resource constraints, and should be guided by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

**General Informational Video on the Human Rights Council** Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k2YJgf1rC4>

### Summary: Side Event "Investing in Prevention to End Violence Against Children"

**10 March 2015** - As part of the Working Group on Children and Violence (under the auspices of Child Rights Connect), the panel explored prevention as a core requirement for the elimination of violence against children and as a social and economic benefit for societies in light of the Post-2015 Agenda.



- **Mr. Daniel da Cruz**, Human Rights Adviser and Deputy Permanent Rep. of Luxembourg, emphasized the moral imperative to protect children from violence, and described concrete steps Luxembourg is taking, such as prioritizing the eradication of poverty and working to prevent the use of children in armed conflict.
- **Ms. Marta Santos Pais**, Special Representative to the SG on Violence Against Children, spoke about the linkages between human rights and development, and the enormous socio-economic costs of violence against children. She recommended that governments prioritize investment in prevention and identify indicators to monitor progress in the Sustainable Development Goals to be launched at the UN General Assembly in September 2015.
- **H.E. Mr. Boudjemâa Delmi**, Ambassador and Permanent Rep. of Algeria to the UN in Geneva, reported that Algeria has adopted a multi-sectorial and multi-disciplinary approach when developing new legislation related to violence against children, underlining efforts to improve identification of children at risk.
- **Dr. Christopher Mikton**, Violence Prevention Coordinator at WHO, provided an overview of the "2014 Global Study on Violence Prevention" findings on child maltreatment, highlighting concrete evidence on the cost-effectiveness of prevention, and the need to scale up evidence-based prevention measures, data collection, and monitoring results.
- **Ms. Shannon Meehan**, Coordinator, WWSF 19 Days Campaign, shared about the power of civil society initiatives in prevention of violence against children and youth, and the need to value, expand, and fund that space. She then highlighted specific examples from 19 Days coalition member organizations. Event report with 19 Days Coalition Members' inputs: <http://19days.woman.ch>





## New! Global Status Report on Violence Prevention by the WHO

**The Global Status Report on Violence Prevention 2014**, jointly published by WHO, the UN Development Programme, and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, is a groundbreaking study on the status of violence prevention in 133 countries, and specifically aims to:

- Describe the state of the problem of interpersonal violence worldwide and the extent to which countries are collecting data on fatal and non-fatal violence to inform planning and action
- Assess the current status of program, policy and legislative measures to prevent violence
- Evaluate the availability of health care, social and legal services for victims of violence
- Identify gaps in tackling the problem of interpersonal violence and stimulate national action to address them. Link: [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/en/)



Key facts emerging from the report include that 1 in 4 adults has been physically abused as a child, that maltreatment can cause changes in the brain that increase the risk of behavioral, physical and mental health problems during adulthood, and that 20% of women and 5-10% of men report having been sexually abused as children. While 71% of the 133 countries surveyed for the Report have national action plans to prevent violence, only 41% had national surveys, calling attention to the importance of improving data collection to ensure that prevention approaches meet the needs of children. While many countries implement prevention measures such as home visiting, parenting education, and child sexual abuse avoidance training, there is substantial unmet potential for eliminating violence if prevention measures are implemented at a larger-scale.

More and more studies are emerging that prove that violence is preventable. The WHO has identified 7 “best buy” strategies, which have the potential to reduce multiple types of violence, and also decrease the chances of individuals perpetrating violence or becoming a victim. These violence prevention strategies are:

- Developing safe, stable and nurturing relationships between children and their parents and caregivers
- Developing life skills in children and adolescents
- Reducing the availability and harmful use of alcohol
- Reducing access to guns and knives
- Promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women
- Changing cultural and social norms that support violence
- Victim identification, care and support programs

In addition, the Report calls attention to the fact that while violence prevention laws exist in many countries, enforcement is often lacking. Laws are essential to establishing norms of acceptable social behavior, but more must be done to promote implementation.

### WHO Recommendations

[http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/status\\_report/2014/1579\\_VIP\\_Infographic\\_lowres\\_051214.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/1579_VIP_Infographic_lowres_051214.pdf?ua=1)



## Updates on Universal Ratification (as of 23 March 2015)

### Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- On 14 April 2014, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (OPCP) came into force. The new Protocol enables children and their representatives to submit complaints of specific human rights violations (as outlined in the CRC, OPSC and OPAC) directly to the Committee on the Rights of the Child
- This possibility is available to children whose governments have ratified the Third Optional Protocol, and if national legal channels for redress have been exhausted
- 16 States have ratified or acceded, 35 States have signed
- The 16 State Parties to the OPCP so far are Albania, Andorra, Belgium, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Gabon, Germany, Ireland, Monaco, Montenegro, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Thailand, El Salvador, and Uruguay
- Child-Friendly Version of OPCP  
[http://srs.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/children\\_corner/raising\\_understanding\\_opcp.pdf](http://srs.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/children_corner/raising_understanding_opcp.pdf)

*“The Optional Protocol gives children who have exhausted all legal avenues in their own countries the possibility of applying to the Committee. It means children are able to fully exercise their rights and are empowered to have access to international human rights bodies in the same way adults are under several other human rights treaties. It is a major step forward in the implementation of children’s rights, but at the same time we urge States to develop their own systems to ensure that children’s rights are respected and protected and that their voices can be heard.” (CRC Chair Kirsten Sandberg, OHCHR News 14 January 2014)*

**2015 Global Campaign Poster**


“19 Days of Activism 1 – 19 November” & “World Day – 19 November”  
(an A4 version can be downloaded from <http://19days.woman.ch/> in 3 languages)

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



# 1-19 November 2015

## 19 Days Activism



### Prevention of abuse and violence against children and youth

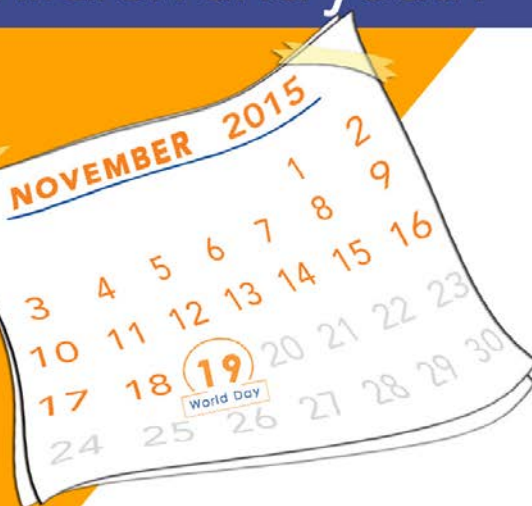







Photo credit ©  
Cooperation for Peace and Development,  
Afghanistan

**Sponsors**

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

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

1-19 November  



## Presentation of the 19 Campaign Themes

Introduction, Selected Facts, Resources, and Ideas for Action

For your information, the 19 themes stay in the original order introduced on p. 11. However, you are free to choose our selected main theme for 2015 or whichever theme that is relevant to your organization’s objectives in your local, national and regional context. You have our support. With each abuse theme, you will find a picture to help you illustrate the topic and support your advocacy on social media. WWSF will continue its daily outreach during the 19 Days Campaign, using the same images. In this way, we collectively convey the message for our resolve to help prevent and ultimately end violence and abuse against children and youth.

5° Edition 2015



## Organizing for change



**19 DAYS OF ACTIVISM - WWSF CHILDREN-YOUTH SECTION**  
c/o WWSF Women's World Summit Foundation  
11 Avenue de la Paix • CH-1202 Geneva / Switzerland  
Tel: +41 22 738 66 19 • [wdpca@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) • <http://19days.woman.ch>

Copyright © 19 Days - WWSF 2015





## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 1: Children Involved in Armed Conflict

#### Introduction

The issue of children involved in armed conflict was the main theme of our 2012 campaign and remains a central issue in our general effort to prevent violence and abuse against children and youth. Link: <http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/2012-main-theme-latest-news-o-children-involved-in-armed-conflict>

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

#### Selected Facts and Figures

- To date, an estimated 250,000 children are being recruited by diverse armed forces.
- There are 159 countries that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.
- Approximately 40% of children associated with armed groups are girls. Young girls are particularly susceptible to sexual violence and abuse at the hands of an armed group, given or taken as “wives” or sexual slaves.
- Radicalized groups with ideological motives are on the increase, involving children in the conflict through ideological indoctrination, or, children become the target of attacks themselves by such groups.<sup>3</sup>
- Children are considered an economically efficient alternative to adult combatants. They are easily indoctrinated and are efficient fighters because they have not yet developed a concept of death.<sup>4</sup>
- As part of recruitment, children are often forced to kill or maim a family member, a tactic to increase trauma and break community bonds.<sup>5</sup>
- Afghanistan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Yemen are currently on the list of states identified by the UN Secretary General as recruiting and using children for military purposes.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, 2007

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

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=a/69/212&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/69/212&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC)

<sup>4</sup> <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/effects-of-conflict/root-causes-of-child-soldiering/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.warchild.org.uk/issues/child-soldiers?gclid=CMnu6b7zprQCFebLtAodrBEA8A>

<sup>6</sup> Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, 2014

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

### Useful Resources

- Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict  
<http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org>
- 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/OPACRC.aspx>
- ICRC - Children in Armed Conflict  
<https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/protected-persons/children>
- Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, 2007  
<http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/ParisPrinciples310107English.pdf>
- The Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols <https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions>
- Geneva Call <http://www.genevacall.org>
- War Child Holland [www.warchildholland.org/](http://www.warchildholland.org/)
- Child Soldiers (formerly "Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers")  
<http://www.child-soldiers.org/home>
- UNICEF - Children and Armed Conflict  
[http://www.unicef.org/emergencies/index\\_childsoldiers.html](http://www.unicef.org/emergencies/index_childsoldiers.html)
- Watchlist on children in armed conflict  
<http://watchlist.org>
- Report of the Secretary General - Children and Armed Conflict, 2014  
[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/878&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/878&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC)
- Impact of Armed Conflict on Children, Report by Graça Machel, 1996 <http://www.unicef.org/graca/>
- For more information, see Resources, page 71-72

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

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

### Ideas for Action

- If your country is involved in armed conflict, **lobby the government** to develop or implement an Action Plan to ensure child protection  
<http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/our-work/action-plans>
- **Develop** a legal framework ensuring that children formerly associated with armed groups/forces are considered not as criminals but as victims and have access to recovery and rehabilitation
- **Develop/improve** birth registration and census systems in order to step up the fight against the ‘anonymous’ recruitment of children, facilitate family tracing, and help assess the number of children recruited or vulnerable to recruitment
- **Raise funds** or resources in favor of rehabilitation centers, i.e. educational materials, medical supplies, etc.
- **Educate** children not to regard war as a game, and not to regard the battlefield as an appropriate place for them
- **Visit** rehabilitation centers for demobilized children and organize meetings/discussions with children, staff and affected persons
- **Ensure training** is provided for all professionals working with children affected by armed conflict
- **Organize** walks, marches or any other public action showing your solidarity with these children even if your own country/region is not in conflict. Idea: Photograph yourself with the hash tag #childrennotsoldiers to show your support  
<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/children-not-soldiers/>
- **Mark the International Day of Child Soldiers** (12 February) with activities, public events, and other initiatives showing your solidarity and educating your communities on the issue
- **Take** all necessary measures to create a culture of non-violence where armed conflict is not a feasible solution, including awareness-raising of the CRC and the OPAC
- **Familiarize** yourself with the innovative approach of “Geneva Call” to promote compliance by armed non-State actors with international humanitarian norms during armed conflicts  
<http://www.genevacall.org/who-we-are/>

## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 2: Sexual Abuse

#### Introduction

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



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

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

#### **Context/situations where sexual abuse can occur:**

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

#### **Consequences of sexual abuse:**

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

#### **Article 19, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**

"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."

#### **Article 34, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**

"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..."

#### Selected Facts and Figures

- 1 in 3 girls and 1 in 5 boys will be sexually abused before they reach the age of 18.<sup>2</sup>
- Children who experience child abuse and neglect are 59% more likely to be arrested as a juvenile and 30% more likely to commit violent crime.<sup>3</sup>
- Children often do not disclose abuse immediately following the event out of fear of the perpetrator.<sup>4</sup>
- According to data collected in Europe, it is estimated that in 70% to 85% of sexual abuse cases, the abuser is somebody that the child knows and trusts.<sup>5</sup>
- Incest/intrafamilial abuse is said to account for about one third of all child sexual abuse cases.<sup>6</sup>
- Incest and sexual abuse crosses all socio-economic, race, class barriers. It happens in both rural and urban environments.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> WHO, Report on the Consultation of Child Abuse Prevention, 1999

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

<sup>3</sup> Idem.

<sup>4</sup> WHO Guidelines 2003, p.76

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default_en.asp)

<sup>6</sup> WHO Guidelines 2003, p.75

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

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

### Useful Resources

- The Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 13, 2011  
[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en)
- Lanzarote Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, Council of Europe  
<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/treaties/Html/201.htm>
- WHO, Guidelines for medico-legal care for victims of sexual violence, 2003  
<http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/924154628X.pdf?ua=1>
- “ONE in FIVE”, The Council of Europe Campaign to Stop Sexual Violence Against Children  
[http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default_en.asp)
- Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse Online  
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index_en.htm)
- Save The Children Spain, A good practice experience on child sexual abuse - Advocacy, network and training  
<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/library/good-practice-experience-child-sexual-abuse-advocacy-network-and-training>
- Coalition for Children – Prevention of Sexual Abuse  
<http://www.safechild.org/new/categoryparents/preventing-child-sexual-abuse/>
- Stop it Now <http://www.stopitnow.org>
- Stop Rape Now: U.N. Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict <http://www.stoprapenow.org/>
- WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action, p.23-31  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)
- For more information, see Resources, page 72

### Ideas for Action

- **Teach and assist** children to understand that:
  - Their body belongs to them
  - They have a right to say who touches them and how
  - If someone touches them in a way they do not like, it is ok to say no
  - If the person doesn't stop, to say, “I'm going to tell” and then tell, no matter what
  - If they're asked to keep a secret, to say, “No, I'm going to tell”
  - If they have a problem, to keep talking about it until someone helps them<http://www.safechild.org/new/categoryparents/preventing-child-sexual-abuse/>
- **Brainstorm** with children about what they could do if they find themselves in a dangerous situation
- **Create** initiatives to foster a safe environment where children feel comfortable to speak out against sexual abuse
- **Support** the creation and maintenance of helplines and hotlines to report child sexual abuse
- **Promote** access to comprehensive sexuality education in school
- **Provide** children with age-specific, child-friendly information on child sexual abuse
- **Ask** your political and religious leaders to make a statement condemning all forms of sexual harassment, abuse and violence against children
- **Request** that Interpol set up and update files of known pedophiles
- **Establish** programs that work to break the prevailing social silence on issues of child sexual abuse
- **Lobby your government** to develop national policies that take into account rehabilitation and recovery systems and mechanisms for victims.





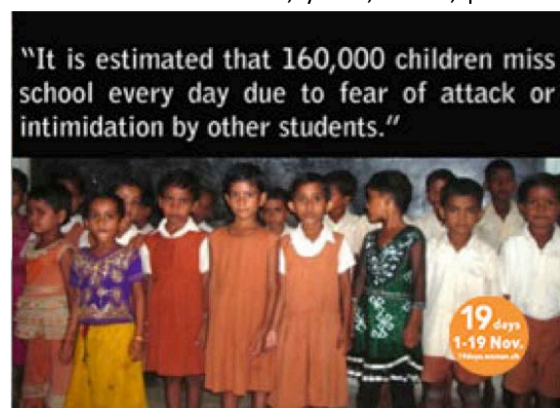
## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 3: Bullying, Main Theme 2015

#### Introduction

This year, WWSF takes the opportunity to focus the main campaign theme on **bullying**, which has become a serious concern in many countries and which exists in many forms. Bullying is by no means a recent phenomenon. It may impact communities differently following the developments that occur within education and in society as a whole.<sup>1</sup>

More and more children, youth, adults, parents and teachers struggle with bullying and its consequences in the



home, on the playground, in the classroom, on the Internet, and within communities.<sup>2</sup> According to data collected from 126 child helplines in 104 countries through Child Helpline International (CHI), bullying is globally the most reported form of abuse.<sup>3</sup>

While bullying is most often a problem within school settings, it also occurs beyond the classroom, notably on the Internet (cyberbullying) and on the journey to and from school. Children can experience bullying directly, as either victims and/or victimizers, or indirectly, as witnesses/bystanders. A child can be a victim of bullying while also bullying other children.<sup>4</sup>

Children who experience violence may be more likely to experience bullying. They may also be more vulnerable to bullying if they come from certain socio-economic backgrounds, live with a disability, express a sexual preference other than the mainstream, or come from a minority ethnic or cultural group.<sup>5</sup> Even though the majority of bullying is done by children bullying other children, teachers and other actors can also be perpetrators.

The first ever stand-alone resolution on bullying, 68/158 Protecting Children from Bullying, was adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2014. It recognizes that bullying in any form, including cyberbullying, could have a long-term negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights of children and their well-being, and that bullying can be associated with discrimination and stereotypes. The resolution encourages Member States to take measures to prevent and protect children from bullying, to promote and invest in education, to raise public awareness about bullying and to share best practices for preventing and tackling bullying, among other measures.<sup>6</sup>

For the 19 Days Campaign 2015, we invite you to examine the ways bullying manifests itself in your community and to design prevention measures to address this challenge in collaboration with your network and partners. Recognizing that bullying is a multi-faceted and complex issue, we would like to stress that the information listed below is intended to provide you with accessible and condensed information to empower you to take action.

Please note that although Bullying is the 2015 Main Theme, you are of course free to focus on the topic(s) of your choice during the 19 Days Campaign 1-19 November.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.antibullying.eu/digital-library>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.antibullying.eu/article/4/short-description>

<sup>3</sup> Child Helpline Data on Abuse and Violence from 2012-2013 – Violence Against Children – Giving a Voice to Children and Young People Worldwide, p.6

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF, Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children, 2014, p. 120

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/health-education/homophobic-bullying/bullying/>

<sup>6</sup> Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2014 [on the report of the Third Committee (A/69/484)] 69/158. Protecting children from bullying

## Campaign Theme 3: Bullying, Main Theme 2015 (cont'd.)

### Definitions

#### Bullying

A person is being bullied when he/she is exposed to negative actions from one or more people repeatedly over a period of time. Negative action is when a person intentionally inflicts injury or discomfort upon another person, through physical contact, verbal abuse or otherwise. This includes **physical bullying** (e.g. pushing, hitting, tripping, kicking, taking or breaking someone's things, making rude gestures), **psychological bullying** (e.g. spreading false rumors, damaging reputation, excluding or embarrassing someone) and **verbal bullying** (e.g. calling names, verbal harassment, taunting, threatening).<sup>7</sup>

**Cyberbullying** is 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. Typically, cyberbullying is carried out repeatedly and over a period of time, and is characterized by an imbalance of power.<sup>8</sup> Examples of cyberbullying include spreading rumors, posting false information or damaging messages, comments or photos, or excluding children from social media or other communication networks.<sup>9</sup> It can be done via platforms such as email, cell phone texting, social media tools, and instant messaging.

**Sexual cyberbullying** involves "the use of sexually loaded terms to insult someone, tease someone because of his or her sexual behavior, make threats or jokes about sexual assault or rape, spread rumors about a person's sexual behavior or pressure someone to engage in sexual activities. Sexual cyberbullying also includes the distribution of sexually explicit photos and videos taken of other children for the purposes of shaming or causing emotional distress to the victim."<sup>10</sup> Creating and sending sexually explicit images over mobile phones ("sexting") and posting inappropriate photos or videos online have been cited as the most common methods of sexual cyberbullying.<sup>11</sup>

**Hazing** refers to rituals and other activities involving harassment, violence or humiliation, which are used as a way of initiating a person into a group.<sup>12</sup>

#### Teasing vs. Bullying

Sometimes, it may be difficult to distinguish playful teasing from bullying. Teasing "usually involves two or more friends who act together in a way that seems fun to all the people involved. Often they tease each other equally, but it never involves physical or emotional abuse."<sup>13</sup>

#### Selected Facts and Figures

- According to data from 106 countries, more than 20% of adolescents aged 13-15 stated they have experienced bullying at least once in the past couple of months in a majority of the countries surveyed.\*
- Girls and boys aged 13-15 are equally likely to report being bullied.\*
- Boys are more likely than girls to bully others (although these results can also suggest that girls were less likely to confess to bullying).\*
- Data collected from Latin America and the Caribbean suggests that 51% of sixth-grade students in the region reported experiencing some type of bullying in the past month.\*
- In a survey of teens in Europe and North America, 31% indicated that they had bullied others (\*UNICEF).
- It is estimated that 160,00 children miss school every day due to fear of attack or intimidation by other students.
- 79% of bullying takes place at school and is perpetrated mostly by peers (84% peers, 2% teachers, 14% others).<sup>14</sup>
- Among 130 countries, 47% reported they had implemented bullying prevention programs.<sup>15</sup>
- Several sources suggest cyberbullying does not stand alone: children experiencing cyberbullying often also experience bullying by traditional means, and most cases of cyberbullying continue or originate in the school setting.<sup>16</sup>
- Cyberbullying is particularly harmful in the sense that it allows continuation of contact with the victim outside of school in the safety of their homes and at all times of the day.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Adapted from Dan Olweus, 1993 and [www.bullying.co.uk](http://www.bullying.co.uk)

<sup>8</sup> Slonje, Robert, Peter K. Smith and Ann Frisén, 'The nature of cyberbullying, and strategies for prevention', *Computers in Human Behavior*, 2012

<sup>9</sup> 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, October 2014

<sup>10</sup> UNICEF, Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children, 2014, p. 71

<sup>11</sup> Idem.

<sup>12</sup> 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

<sup>13</sup> [http://www.violencepreventionworks.org/public/recognizing\\_bullying.page](http://www.violencepreventionworks.org/public/recognizing_bullying.page)

<sup>14</sup> Child Helpline Data on Abuse and Violence from 2012-2013, Violence Against Children, Giving a Voice to Children and Young People Worldwide, p.7

<sup>15</sup> WHO, Global Status Report on Violence Prevention, 2014

<sup>16</sup> Child Helpline Data on Abuse and Violence from 2012-2013 – Violence Against Children – Giving a Voice to Children and Young People Worldwide, p.16; Dan Olweus, <http://www.antibullying.eu/article/466/europe-needs-develop-common-strategy-against-bullying-key-message-1st-conference>

<sup>17</sup> Idem.

## Campaign Theme 3: Bullying, Main Theme 2015 (cont'd.)

### Legislation

**Laws, resolutions, protocols and policies** on children's rights for protection against bullying exist, and we outline below selected human rights instruments linked to bullying.

#### **The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**

- **Article 19** calls upon States to take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

In **General Comment No. 13**, by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, it is clearly stated that psychological bullying by adults or other children, including cyberbullying, is a form of mental violence. The Committee also lists physical bullying as a form of physical violence as outlined in Article 19 of the CRC. It goes on to recognize that violence among children, often expressed through bullying, can have a severe impact on a child's development, education and social integration in the medium and long term."<sup>18</sup>

- **Articles 28 and 29** lay out the right to education. Bullying in schools impedes on the right to education and the development of the child. It is a form of discrimination and exclusion, and it violates the principle of "safe schools."

**The UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/147 - 18 December 2013 on the Rights of the Child** urges States to "take measures to ensure that all those who work with and for children protect children from bullying, including from bullying through the Internet and other communications technologies, and *implement preventive and anti-bullying policies* in order to ensure a safe and supportive environment free from harassment and violence."<sup>19</sup>

**The UN General Assembly Resolution A/69/157 - 18 December 2014 on the Rights of the Child** calls upon all States to "take steps to design and implement preventive and comprehensive anti-bullying measures, including in educational settings, that address bullying and peer-directed aggression against children, which could *include the training of educators and family members and also raising awareness of this matter among children.*"<sup>20</sup>

**The UN General Assembly Resolution A/69/158 - 18 December 2014** is the first ever stand-alone resolution on bullying. The resolution recognizes that bullying can have a potential long-term impact on the enjoyment of human rights of children and negative effects on children affected by bullying or involved in bullying. The resolution also makes the association between bullying, discrimination and stereotypes, and "encourages Member States to:

- (a) **Take** all appropriate measures to prevent and protect children, including in school, from any form of violence, including forms of bullying, by promptly responding to such acts, and to provide appropriate support to children affected by and involved in bullying;
- (b) **Continue** to promote and invest in education, including as a long-term and lifelong process by which everyone learns tolerance and respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring such respect in all societies;
- (c) **Generate** statistical information and data disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant variables at the national level, and to provide information on disability, with regard to the problem of bullying, as a basis on which to elaborate effective public policies;
- (d) **Raise public awareness**, involving family members, legal guardians, caregivers, youth, schools, communities, community leaders and the media as well as civil society organizations, with the participation of children, regarding the protection of children from bullying;
- (e) **Share** national experiences and best practices for preventing and tackling bullying, including cyberbullying."<sup>21</sup>

<sup>18</sup> 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  
<sup>19</sup> UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/147 of 18 December 2013

<sup>20</sup> Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2014 [on the report of the Third Committee (A/69/484)] 69/157. Rights of the child

<sup>21</sup> Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2014 [on the report of the Third Committee (A/69/484)] 69/158. Protecting children from bullying

### Campaign Theme 3: Bullying, Main Theme 2015 (cont'd.)

#### Risk Factors

No single risk factor can be identified as increasing the risk of either being bullied or bullying others. However, several factors may contribute, as outlined below:

#### **Risk factors for bullying others**

- Children who have been maltreated by caregivers, particularly those having experienced physical or sexual abuse
- Children who have witnessed parental physical abuse or domestic violence
- Low self-control, signs of hyperactivity and impulsive behavior
- Children who have weak inhibitions against aggression
- Children who experience multiple forms of violence. In this case, they may be likely to experience bullying while also bullying other children

#### **Risk factors for being bullied**

It is important to stress that children become targets, regardless of any risk factors, because bullies typically find something arbitrary to focus on, small or large (hair color, weight, clothes, getting good/bad marks etc.). Whatever it is, the bully uses this perceived difference as an excuse to justify his or her behavior. A lack of peer-interaction and a feeling of loneliness can increase the risk of being bullied. Children may be more vulnerable to bullying if they come from an ethnic minority, live with a disability, or express a sexual preference other than the mainstream.<sup>22</sup>

#### Protective Factors

In order to help prevent bullying, several protective factors can counteract risk factors:

- A safe, non-violent home and supporting parents
- Positive peer-relationships and good self-esteem
- Established protective and preventive measures to tackle bullying at school- and community-levels

#### Consequences

Negative long-term effects exist both for the person being bullied and for the person bullying others. Children who are bullied may experience negative psychological outcomes such as depression, anxiety, and low life satisfaction. Other consequences include heightened risk of eating disorders and social and relationship difficulties, such as loneliness and being socially withdrawn.

Research has shown that depressive symptoms and suicidal thoughts are not only a consequence for the victim, but also for the person bullying others. Bullying others has been linked to future engagement in juvenile delinquency as well as increased risky behavior such as smoking, drinking and fighting.<sup>23</sup> Bullying is often cited as a primary cause of suicide among teenagers, a phenomenon known as “bullycide.”<sup>24</sup> Besides the immediate negative effects on a child’s mental and physical health caused by bullying, the effects can last long into adulthood, both for the victim and the victimizer. Bullying can be sexual or gender-based. Children face pressure to conform to cultural values and stereotypes of “appropriate” behavior and appearance, with clear rules on what it means to be “masculine” or “feminine.”<sup>25</sup>

Bullying undermines the right to education and the principle of “safe schools”, and negatively affects attendance rates. A child who is afraid to go to school cannot fulfill his or her academic and personal potential, affecting his or her ability to concentrate, decreasing attendance and increasing the risk of dropping out.<sup>26</sup> Bullying also affects children’s right to leisure, play and recreation as they may be afraid of taking part in or losing interest in hobbies and after-school activities.<sup>27</sup> Together, these consequences of bullying have a harmful impact on the children affected as well as a social and economic impact for the society as a whole.

<sup>22</sup> UNICEF, Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children, 2014, p. 120

<sup>23</sup> Idem.

<sup>24</sup> Marr; Neil; Field, Tim, 2001, Bullycide: Death at Paytime (1 ed.)

<sup>25</sup> UN Study on Violence Against Children, 2006, p. 121-122

<sup>26</sup> [http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/edc/Source/Resources/FlyerBeatBullying\\_EN.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/edc/Source/Resources/FlyerBeatBullying_EN.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children Tackling Violence in Schools: A global perspective - Bridging the gap between standards and practice, 2012, p. 2



## Campaign Theme 3: Bullying, Main Theme 2015 (cont'd.)

### Ideas to Organize for Action

The following information is intended to provide some examples of ideas for action to prevent bullying. Anti-bullying initiatives, campaigns, and programs exist in many countries and we invite you to also familiarize yourself with local, national and regional initiatives for additional ideas and support.

### What NGOs and Individuals Can Do (Selected Examples)

- **Equip** teachers with resources to train students in the awareness of human rights, children's rights in particular, and violence prevention, including bullying prevention, through anti-bullying workshops, the sharing of good practices, etc.
- **Build** partnerships on the local, national or regional level through anti-bullying coalitions, alliances or platforms to draw attention and find solutions to the problem of bullying
- **Ensure** that schools have mechanisms for safe and confidential student reporting, intervention, and recovery of victims, as well as rehabilitation of those who have bullied
- **Promote** training on conflict management techniques, mediation schemes and peaceful conflict resolution  
[http://www.antibullying.eu/sites/default/files/wk2\\_guide\\_of\\_good\\_practices\\_final2\\_v2.pdf](http://www.antibullying.eu/sites/default/files/wk2_guide_of_good_practices_final2_v2.pdf)
- **Use** educational and interactive tools to tackle bullying, such as the DeleteCyberbullying app  
<http://deletecyberbullying.eu>
- Have local authorities **take a pledge** to strive for a bully-free community  
<http://www.bullyingawarenessweek.org>
- **Involve** children and youth in advocating for prevention of bullying through interactive theater, art projects, production of guidelines or manuals, etc.
- Have children **write** their feelings about bullying in the form of notes, poems, essays or songs, and honor their work to empower them. Some of the possible themes could be "Why Bullies Bully", "What Bullying Means to Me", "How Can I stop Bullying" <http://www.bullyingawarenessweek.org>
- **Organize** anti-bullying and assertiveness workshops for children and young people who have been bullied and want to learn ways to be assertive  
<https://www.kidscape.org.uk/training/zap-anti-bullying-and-assertiveness-workshops/>
- **Reassure** children that the bullying is not their fault, and can be stopped  
<http://www.safechild.org/new/educators-2/bully-prevention/>
- Work to **develop** a common definition of bullying among teachers, student representatives, school staff and community members so people may enforce the same expectations consistently
- **Avoid** telling bullied children to fight back physically and discuss alternative options for action
- **Support** the creation of an anti-bullying day.  
<http://www.antibullying.eu/webform/37/petition>

*For the 2015 Prevention Kit, WWSF invited **"The Smile of the Child"** to collaborate in the promotion of good practices with regard to this year's main theme on bullying. The Smile of the Child is a Greek NGO offering a wide range of services on a 24/7 basis with the aim to ensure children's welfare and well-being.*

*As **Coordinator of the European Antibullying Network**, the Smile of the Child has developed knowledge and best practices on bullying to support NGOs, governments, youth, parents, educators and other civil society actors to mobilize preventative action.*



[www.hamogelo.gr](http://www.hamogelo.gr)



<http://www.antibullying.eu>

For additional resources, please see page 73.

## Campaign Theme 3: Bullying, Main Theme 2015 (cont'd.)

### What Schools Can Do (Selected Examples)

- **Explain** to children from an early age the difference between playfulness and bullying, and that bullying is unacceptable
- **Promote** the school as a violence-free environment
- **Help** children to understand the implications of their behavior and the underlying reasons for the bullying instead of suspending, expelling or otherwise punishing the perpetrator  
<https://www.crin.org/en/library/publications/forms-violence-bullying>
- **Conduct** a survey of your classroom/school to assess the nature and extent of bullying in order to devise an appropriate bullying prevention plan
- **Establish** an anti-bullying committee, elaborate a response plan to all forms of bullying and regularly monitor and evaluate the plan's effectiveness
- **Organize** teacher-directed discussions and role playing scenarios
- **Address** witnesses and urge them to report
- **Elaborate** an anti-bullying pledge to be taken by school classes (pledge wall at school, each student gives a signed pledge to the school principal)  
<http://ctvnewslondon.ca/ThePledgeToEndBullying/other-regions/>
- **Launch** a bullying awareness day or –week and have local authorities formally recognize it  
<http://www.bullyingawarenessweek.org>
- **Identify** unsafe areas and consider how the school can be made safer outside the classroom, for example, in corridors, outlying areas, sports facilities and during break times, and develop a system for monitoring all areas of the school so no locations are unsupervised  
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002164/216493e.pdf>
- **Create** awareness of educational materials to learn about how to prevent bullying, such as the European Antibullying Network's smartphone application  
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=gr.globo.citrongo.enterprise.client.ean>
- **Reward** positive, pro-social behavior.

### What Young People Can Do (Selected Examples)

- **Learn** how to identify bullying behaviors of all kinds, effective ways to avoid or stop bullies, how to speak up against bullying, how to be an advocate for those who are being bullied, how to accept coaching and be a coach for others, and how to ask for help
- **Develop** a mentor program. Involve older students to serve as positive examples and make presentations to younger students  
<http://www.thebbgroup.org/about/beatbullying>
- **Engage** with schools, youth groups and community-development organizations
- **Create** and **disseminate** awareness-raising materials such as brochures, flyers, and videos
- **Design** an anti-bullying poster  
[\(http://www.bullying.co.uk/poster/\)](http://www.bullying.co.uk/poster/) and utilize other art forms such as songs, theater, poems, drawings, photography or films to express your perspectives on bullying
- **Elaborate** your recommendations on what you think your government should do to prevent bullying. Get together with other young people to submit your recommendations to your local or national authorities.

### Lobby Your Government to Implement the UN Resolution 69/158 Protecting children from bullying, including to:

- **Prevent** and **protect** children from any form of violence, including bullying, by promptly responding to such acts, and provide appropriate support to children affected by and involved in bullying
- **Promote** and **invest** in education, including as a long-term and lifelong process by which everyone learns tolerance and respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring such respect in all societies
- **Generate** statistical information and disaggregated data with regard to the problem of bullying
- **Raise** public awareness regarding the protection of children from bullying
- **Share** national experiences and best practices for preventing and tackling bullying, including cyberbullying  
[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/158](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/158)

#### Other lobby points:

- **Implement** age-adapted anti-bullying programs in all schools
- **Set up** toll free child helplines and/or work with existing ones to ensure services are accessible and visible
- **Issue** guidelines for schools to incorporate a human rights-based approach, promoting non-violence
- **Ensure** an enabling environment for active participation of everyone in preventing bullying.

## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 4: Neglect

#### Introduction



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

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

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

**Educational neglect** is failure to comply with laws requiring caregivers to secure their children’s education through attendance at school or

otherwise. Moreover, **abandonment** is another form of neglect.<sup>2</sup>

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

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

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

**Article 39.2** of the Convention on the Rights of the Child highlights States Parties’ obligation to take appropriate measures to promote the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of children who have been in a situation of neglect.



#### Selected Facts and Figures

- 1 in 10 calls to child helplines worldwide concern neglect (2013).
- According to data from 126 helplines in 104 countries, calls about neglect have approximately doubled in countries where the economic crisis has hit the hardest. Calls about abandonment show similar trends.<sup>3</sup>
- Data suggests that two thirds of reported neglect cases involve the mother.<sup>4</sup>
- Immediate family was reported as perpetrators in 71% of neglect cases.<sup>5</sup>
- Boys and girls contact child helplines in equal numbers to talk about neglect (49% vs. 51%).<sup>6</sup>
- About 30% of abused and neglected children will later abuse their own.<sup>7</sup>
- In the UK, 1 out of every 6 young adults are neglected at some point in their lives.<sup>8</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> Idem.

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

<sup>4</sup> Idem, p. 12

<sup>5</sup> Idem, p. 18

<sup>6</sup> Idem, p. 12

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.childhelp.org>

<sup>8</sup> <https://actionagainstabuse.wordpress.com>

## Campaign Theme 4: Neglect (cont'd.)

### Useful Resources

- Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 13, 2011 - The right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence, CRC/C/GC/13  
[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en)
- Child Helpline Data on Abuse and Violence from 2012-2013 – Violence Against Children – Giving a Voice to Children and Young People Worldwide  
<http://www.childhelplineinternational.org/resources/data/violence-against-children/vac-report-2012-2013/>
- Helpguide.org – Child Abuse and Neglect: Recognizing and Preventing Child Abuse  
[http://helpguide.org/mental/child\\_abuse\\_physical\\_emotional\\_sexual\\_neglect.htm](http://helpguide.org/mental/child_abuse_physical_emotional_sexual_neglect.htm)
- International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN)  
<http://www.ispcan.org>
- WHO, Global Status Report on Violence Prevention, 2014  
[http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/status\\_report/2014/report/report/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/report/report/en/)
- UNICEF Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children, 2014  
[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_74865.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_74865.html)
- Better Care Network - issues related to children who lack adequate family care  
<http://bettercarenetwork.org/bcn/>
- University of Cape Town, WHO, UNICEF: Preventing violence: evaluating outcomes of parenting programmes, 2013  
[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85994/1/9789241505956\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85994/1/9789241505956_eng.pdf?ua=1)
- Child Welfare Information Gateway  
<https://www.childwelfare.gov>
- For more information, see Resources, page 74

### Ideas for Action

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

“...Freedom from violence is indispensable to sustainable development, to a future in which children can grow up healthy, well-nourished, resilient, well-educated, culturally sensitive and effectively protected from neglect, abuse and exploitation....”

- 2014 Annual Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to the Human Rights Council



## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 5: Child Labor

#### Introduction

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

**Child labor refers to work that:**

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

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



**ILO Convention 182** calls for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor.<sup>2</sup> Some of the root causes of child labor are poverty, lack of decent work for adults, lack of social protection, and a failure to ensure that all children are attending school through to the legal minimum age for admission to employment.<sup>3</sup> **Child labor can include bonded labor, forced work in mines, forced agriculture labor, domestic slavery and child soldiers.**<sup>4</sup>

**Article 32.1** of the Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education.

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

#### Selected Facts and Figures

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

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

<sup>2</sup> [www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/c182.htm](http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/c182.htm) - article 3

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

<sup>4</sup> WWSF Guide: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOS and Citizen Action, [http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

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

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

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

### Useful Resources

- ILO, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) <http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/lang--en/index.htm>
- ILO, **Convention 138** concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment  
<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C138>
- ILO, **Convention 189** concerning decent work for domestic workers  
[http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::p12100\\_instrument\\_id:2551460](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::p12100_instrument_id:2551460)
- ILO, Implementing the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 - A Training Guide for Policy Makers  
[http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/informationresources/WCMS\\_211784/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/informationresources/WCMS_211784/lang--en/index.htm)
- ILO, World Report on Child Labour, 2013  
<http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/informationresources/lang--en/index.htm>
- Youth-oriented version of ILO Conventions  
[http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/informationresources/WCMS\\_IPEC\\_PUB\\_26035/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_26035/lang--en/index.htm)
- III Global Conference on Child Labour, 2013  
<http://childlabour2013.org>
- Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, General Comment no. 1 on migrant domestic workers  
[http://tbinet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CMW%2fC%2fGC%2f1&Lang=en](http://tbinet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CMW%2fC%2fGC%2f1&Lang=en)
- Terre des Hommes, At 12 years a slave – children in forced labour, 2014  
[http://www.terredeshommes.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/140610\\_Child-labour\\_at-12-years-a-slave\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.terredeshommes.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/140610_Child-labour_at-12-years-a-slave_FINAL.pdf)
- Global Slavery Index, 2014  
<http://www.globalslaveryindex.org>
- Defense for Children International – Child Labour  
<http://www.defenceforchildren.org/what-we-do/child-labour.html>
- CRIN – A Call for Global Protection of Child Domestic Workers  
<http://bettercarenetwork.org/violence/petitions/petition.asp?petID=1015>
- For more information, please see Resources, p. 74-75

### Ideas for Action

- **Celebrate** the World Day Against Child Labour on 12 June
- **Demand** that employers respect labor standards
- **Help** children understand their rights and the importance of education
- **Stop** children from working in dangerous places
- **Help** working children to leave work and go to school or be trained
- **Ensure** that children are not hurt by their employers
- **Raise awareness** about the dangers of child labor to children's development in your community
- Young people and children can **stop** the silence, **learn** their rights and in particular their right to peace and education, **learn** about and participate in peace-building projects, **organize** discussions at home and in school, and **gather** information via interviews
- **Implement** on the local level the ILO Child Labour Monitoring Scheme  
<http://ilo.org/ipecc/Action/Childlabourmonitoring/lang--en/index.htm>
- **Encourage** companies to commit to a comprehensive code of principles, such as the Ethical Trade Initiative: <http://www.ethicaltrade.org>
- **Lobby your government** to mainstream child labour concerns into child-sensitive social security policies (education, healthcare, nutrition)  
<http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/informationresources/lang--en/index.htm>
- **Lobby your government** to take targeted measures to combat poverty, create decent jobs and introduce a living wage for adults
- **Lobby your government** to ensure access to free and compulsory education
- **For additional ideas to lobby your government, consult** WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action, p. 38-40  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 6: Corporal Punishment

#### Introduction

**Corporal Punishment** was the main theme of the 19 Days campaign 2011, and still remains a central point in our efforts to prevent violence and abuse against children and youth. Link: <http://www.woman.ch/uploads/19days/WWSF-19DaysActivism-PreventionKit-2011-en.pdf>

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

The negative effects of corporal punishment are pronounced, and include direct physical harm and long-term mental and physical health consequences, increased perpetuation and experience of violence as adults, increased antisocial and aggressive behavior, increased risk of criminal behavior, poor cognitive development and school behavioral problems, damaged family relationships and reduction in empathy.<sup>1</sup> Corporal punishment violates children's right to freedom from violence, and also violates their rights to health, development, and education.



#### Selected Facts and Figures

- Around 6 in 10 children worldwide are subject to physical punishment at home.
- Children are protected by law from all corporal punishment in only 46 countries.<sup>2</sup>
- Experiencing corporal punishment is closely related to intimate partner violence, increased aggression in children, increased violence in adults, and impaired cognitive development.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2012, almost 1 billion children between 2 and 14 were subjected to physical punishment.<sup>4</sup>
- A UNICEF report on 33 low and middle-income countries found that an average of 75% of children aged 2-4 experienced violent punishment in the home in the month prior to the survey.<sup>5</sup>



"The vision of a world in which violent punishment of children is universally condemned and prohibited is now within our grasp. We cannot let more generations of children suffer these obvious and deliberate violations of their rights. We must not keep children waiting."

- Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/frame.html>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/progress/prohib\\_states.html](http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/progress/prohib_states.html)

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

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-%2f%2fEP%2f%2fTEXT%2bMOTION%2bB8-2014-0285%2b0%2bDOC%2bXML%2bV0%2f%2fEN&language=EN>

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.childinfo.org/files/report\\_Disipl\\_FIN.pdf](http://www.childinfo.org/files/report_Disipl_FIN.pdf)

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

### Useful Resources

- General Comment Nº 8 (2006), The right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment, CRC <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx?Symbol=CRC/C/GC/8>
- Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment (GIEACPC) <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/frame.html>
- Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading: Ending corporal punishment in penal systems for children, GIEACPC & Save the Children, 2015 <http://endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/reports/Juvenile%20Justice%20Report%202015%20ingles.pdf>
- Campaigns Manual: Ending corporal punishment and other cruel and degrading punishment of children through law reform and social change, GIEACPC & Save the Children Sweden <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/CampaignsManual2010.pdf>
- Hitting People is Wrong – and Children are People too: A practical handbook for organizations and institutions challenging corporal punishment of children <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/hittingwrong.pdf>
- Council of Europe – Raise Your Hand Against Smacking Campaign [http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/corporalpunishment/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/corporalpunishment/default_en.asp)
- Save the Children Resource Center, Positive Discipline <http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/child-protection/priority-areas/physical-and-humiliating-punishment/positive-discipline>
- Center for Effective Discipline <http://www.gundersenhealth.org/ncptc/center-for-effective-discipline>
- Triple P: Positive Parenting Program <http://www.triplep.net/glo-en/home/>
- 28 Ways to Teach Nonviolence, Kindness, and Peacefulness to Children, Cheryl Landy <http://www.gundersenhealth.org/upload/docs/NCPTC/CED/28-ways.pdf>
- Fair and Effective Discipline for All Students: Best Practice Strategies for Educators, National Association of School Psychologists <http://www.nasponline.org/communications/spawareness/effdis.pdf>
- For more information, see Resources, p. 75

### Ideas for Action (proposed by GIEACPC)

- **Identify and analyze** the factors that contribute to the use of corporal punishment and the obstacles that need to be overcome to prohibit and eliminate it
- **Distribute, teach, and create awareness** about key documents, recommendations, and human rights treaties highlighting the rights of the child to be protected from corporal punishment, and **translate** them into local languages
- **Mobilize** religious leaders to take a stand against corporal punishment <http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/reports/FaithHandbook.pdf>
- **Lobby** your government to promote a rights based approach to prohibition, and to ensure that legislation is in place to ban corporal punishment in the home, schools, penal institutions, and all settings. Where legislation is in place, **lobby** your government and policy makers to develop robust strategies for implementation

### Additional Ideas for Action

- **Create awareness** about the harms of corporal punishment, and the positive impact of prohibiting and eliminating it
- **Promote and develop** within the community courses and trainings on alternative forms of discipline and nonviolent communication, and encourage parents to learn and develop practical positive parenting skills
- **Include training** on positive discipline methods in teacher curricula and address the causes of violent behavior of teachers and students
- **Convene** public debates to challenge myths and social and cultural norms that corporal punishment is a justifiable form of discipline
- **Incorporate** in the school curriculum children's rights training and conflict resolution skills
- For more ideas for action, see the Main Theme of the 2011 WWSF Prevention Kit (Pages 15-19) <http://www.woman.ch/uploads/19days/WWSF-19DaysActivism-PreventionKit-2011-en.pdf> as well as the WWSF Guide "Prevention is Key!" <http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide>



## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 7: Sale of Children

#### Introduction

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

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

**As of March 2015**, 169 States have ratified or acceded to the OPSC. 9 States have signed but not ratified. 19 States have neither signed nor ratified.

**Dr. Najat Maalla M'jid**, former UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, explains in her 2013 report the factors that affect the sale and sexual exploitation of children as multidimensional, linked to the political, legal, socioeconomic, cultural and environmental context, both at national and transnational levels. Factors include weakening of families, economic hardship, migration, conflicts and violence, climate change and natural disasters, evolving social norms, increasing social demand, global spread of the internet, globalization and financial transactions. Such factors must be considered and integrated into a plan of prevention of the sale of children.

**Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio**, newly appointed UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, recommends at the international level a comprehensive and global legal framework preventing, prohibiting and protecting children from sale and sexual exploitation online.

Link: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/MaudBoerBuquicchio.aspx>



#### Selected Facts and Figures

- Although many States have laws prohibiting the trafficking of children, very few have laws regarding the sale of children. The two abuses are distinct, and according to the CRC, States should implement measures to prevent both.
- Organizations estimate that about 60,000 children between the ages of 2-4 are kidnapped every year, often sold to orphanages and end up in American or European families.<sup>1</sup>
- As demand for adoption continues to increase and supply decreases, conditions for abuse, corruption and excessive fees contribute to the sale of children and illegal adoption.<sup>2</sup>
- The Internet has led the expansion of the sale and trafficking of children for the purposes of illegal adoption, partly because it allows the creation of websites, which offer children as commodities across borders.<sup>3</sup>
- Child marriage can be regarded as a form of the sale of children. The dowry requirement can provide an incentive for parents to arrange their daughters to marry, and child marriage can be used to settle debts and provide economic security to families.
- One third of women today aged 20 to 24 years, approximately 70 million, were married before the age of 18.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Idem.

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

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

### Useful Resources

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2014 <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G14/248/31/PDF/G1424831.pdf?OpenElement>
- Reflection on a 6-year tenure as Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Najat Maalla M'jid, 2013  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/AnnualReports.aspx>
- Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)  
<http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/>
- UNICEF and Innocenti Research Centre Handbook on the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. UNICEF, 2009  
[http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional\\_protocol\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional_protocol_eng.pdf)
- Main Theme of WWSF 2013 Prevention Kit  
[http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention\\_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf](http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf)
- Regional Overviews on the situation of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, ECPAT International <http://www.ecpat.net/news/ecpat-releases-new-regional-overviews-csec>
- Girls Not Brides <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org>
- Child-friendly version of the OPSC  
[http://srs.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/children\\_corner/RaisingUnderstanding\\_OPSC.pdf](http://srs.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/children_corner/RaisingUnderstanding_OPSC.pdf)
- For more information, see Resources, page 75-76

### Ideas for Action

- **Intervene** in schools to explain and circulate the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC)
- **Start** a public debate about the **demand side** of the sale of children, and explore the way the problem manifests itself in your local and national context
- **Support** the strengthening of parenting programs and parental capacities
- **Train** disaster response personnel and aid agencies to take care of children and minimize the risk of children being separated from their families
- **Lobby** your government to:
  - **Ratify** the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography if it has not already done so. If your government is Party to the Protocol, lobby for full implementation
  - **Ratify** the Hague Adoption Convention and ensure that national adoption policies take into account the best interests of the child and protect against illegal adoption  
[http://www.hcch.net/upload/adoguide\\_e.pdf](http://www.hcch.net/upload/adoguide_e.pdf)
  - **Implement** civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages of children
  - **Set up** toll free help lines providing children with information and confidential support
- **Create** a local coalition with various stakeholders to devise strategies to prevent child trafficking  
 Resource: *Training Manual to Fight Trafficking in Children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation*, ILO, UNICEF and UNGIFT  
[http://ilo.ch/ipec/areas/Traffickingofchildren/WCMS\\_111537/la ng--en/index.htm](http://ilo.ch/ipec/areas/Traffickingofchildren/WCMS_111537/la ng--en/index.htm)
- **Take steps** to prevent and end child early and forced marriage, which are considered forms of the sale of children <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/child-marriage-theory-of-change/>



## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 8: Child Prostitution

#### Introduction

**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.**

**Dr. Najat Maalla M’jid**, former Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, notes in her 2013 report that “demand for child prostitution is fuelled by overall demand for prostitution, beliefs that having sex with a child is “safer” and a range of issues revolving around power, superiority and the perception of children as objects.” It is important that those who seek to sexually abuse or exploit a child are the subject of criminal sanction.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, Dr. Najat Maalla M’jid reported that, “the root causes of child prostitution have become worse in recent years. They include early sexualization and the dissemination of sexualized images of children, the effects of the economic crisis as well as violence, gangs and peer pressure.”<sup>2</sup> The Internet, mobile phone applications, and websites can facilitate child prostitution, and technological advances have changed the landscape. Technology can be used for recruitment and advertising, and shifting methods online pose a challenge for identifying traffickers.

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

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

#### Selected Facts and Figures

- Although no reliable data is available on the extent of the phenomenon globally, studies indicate that it exists in all environments, including in developed countries, and across various socioeconomic levels.
- It is estimated that up to 10 million children are victims of child sexual exploitation. 43% of victims are trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, which is an illegal activity estimated to between US\$7 and US\$19 billion a year.<sup>2</sup>
- Child sex tourism is a critical part of child prostitution, and the demand side must be addressed at all levels.<sup>3</sup>
- It is believed that nearly 80% of all trafficking worldwide is for sexual exploitation, with over 20% of the victims being children.<sup>4</sup>
- As many as 1.8 million children are exploited in prostitution or pornography worldwide.
- Involvement in prostitution is also associated with running away, homelessness, and loneliness.
- Poverty is a factor of heightening the risk of children being used for sexual exploitation (UNICEF).

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

<sup>2</sup> Idem.

<sup>3</sup> Idem.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ecpat.net/what-we-do>

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

### Useful Resources

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC)  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>
- World Congress III against commercial sexual exploitation of children [www.csecworldcongress.org](http://www.csecworldcongress.org)
- UNICEF and Innocenti Research Centre. Handbook on the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography  
[http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional\\_protocol\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional_protocol_eng.pdf)
- ECPAT International <http://www.ecpat.net>  
 ECPAT is a major campaigner in the effort to stop sexual exploitation of children. They hold international assemblies every three years.
- Women's Justice Center - A Guide for Mothers, Grandmothers, and Others for Helping a Girl Caught in Prostitution or Sex Trafficking  
<http://www.justicewomen.com/guide/>
- Regional Overviews on the situation of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, ECPAT International <http://www.ecpat.net/news/ecpat-releases-new-regional-overviews-csec>
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014, UNODC [http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf)
- WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)
- WWSF Main Theme 2013 Prevention Kit  
[http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention\\_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf](http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf)
- For more information, see Resources, page 76

### Ideas for Action

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



**“Child participation** is critical to the development of any national strategy based on child rights that is designed to prevent the sale and sexual exploitation of children and ensure their protection, recovery and reintegration. Child participation helps to widen the outreach of advocacy and awareness-raising initiatives and empowers children to gain confidence and trust and promote peer education about the harm caused by sale and sexual exploitation....”

– **Dr. Najat Maalla M'jid**, former UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (A/67/291, *Child Participation as a Key Element in Preventing and Combating the Sale and Sexual Exploitation of Children*, 10 August 2012)



## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 9: Child Pornography

#### Introduction

**Definition:** **Article 2** of the Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and **Child Pornography** (OPSC), refers to any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for sexual purposes. The definition may also include non-visual depictions, such as text and sound, as well as “virtual child pornography.”<sup>1</sup>

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



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

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

#### Selected Facts and Figures

- Estimates indicate that the number of child abuse images online runs into the millions and the number of individual children depicted is most likely in the tens of thousands.
- According to Internet Watch Foundation the number of domains hosting child sexual abuse content halved between 2006 and 2012 and that the 9,550 web pages reported were hosted on 1,561 domains from 38 countries in 2012.
- Pornography Industry Statistics provided by Internet Filer Review has estimated the industry at \$57 billion worldwide.
- In 2011, the International Association of Internet Hotlines received 29,908 reports of child abuse material, 71% involving prepubescent children and 6% involving very young children. By 2012, that number had jumped to 37,404 reports, 76% involving prepubescent children and 9% involving very young children.
- By the beginning of 2013, the International Child Sexual Exploitation image database managed by INTERPOL had enabled identification of 3,000 victims and 1,500 offenders from more than 40 countries, as well as data related to numerous unidentified victims whose cases are yet to be investigated.<sup>3</sup>
- According to a 2012 study of 169 countries, 69 Countries have legislation sufficient to combat child pornography offenses. 53 Countries still have no legislation at all that specifically addresses child pornography.<sup>4</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> Idem.

<sup>3</sup> First four facts from [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/A-HRC-25-48\\_FINAL-en.doc](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/A-HRC-25-48_FINAL-en.doc)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.icmec.org/en\\_X1/pdf/Child\\_Pornography\\_Model\\_Law\\_English\\_7th\\_Edition\\_2012.pdf](http://www.icmec.org/en_X1/pdf/Child_Pornography_Model_Law_English_7th_Edition_2012.pdf)

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

### Useful Resources

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>

- ECPAT International <http://www.ecpat.net/EI/index.asp>
- Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online (Youth-focused), ECPAT International, 2009  
[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child%20Friendly\\_\\_Child%20Pornography\\_FINAL\\_0.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child%20Friendly__Child%20Pornography_FINAL_0.pdf)
- Regional Overviews on the situation of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, ECPAT International <http://www.ecpat.net/news/ecpat-releases-new-regional-overviews-csec>
- Association of Sites Advocating Child Protection <http://www.asacp.org>
- Main Theme WWSF 2013 Prevention Kit  
[http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention\\_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf](http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf)
- What is Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children? Definitions for Young People, ECPAT International  
[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child\\_Friendly\\_Def\\_EN\\_G.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child_Friendly_Def_EN_G.pdf)
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, A/HRC/28/56, 2014  
[http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage\\_e.aspx?m=102](http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?m=102)
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, Najat M'jid Maalla, A/HRC/25/48, 2013  
[http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session25/Documents/A-HRC-25-48\\_en.doc](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session25/Documents/A-HRC-25-48_en.doc)
- Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online  
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/2012/20121130\\_02\\_en.htm#/c](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/2012/20121130_02_en.htm#/c)
- Virtual Global Taskforce – Combating online child sexual abuse <http://www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com>
- Directive 2011/92/EU on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011L0093>
- For more information, see Resources, page 76-77

### Ideas for Action

- **Educate** children about the risks associated with the Internet and other technology to prevent and combat child pornography
- **Intervene** in schools to explain and circulate the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; create a debate among children, parents and teachers
- **Conduct** awareness-raising sessions with teachers, parents, NGOs, and government representatives to discuss risks for child pornography and protective factors such as installing filtering tools, etc.
- **Encourage** Internet service providers, mobile phone companies, Internet cafes and other relevant actors to develop and implement Codes of Conduct and self-regulation measures that address prevention and protection from child pornography
- **Know where to report** child pornography if stumbled across. In the UK, the Internet Watch Foundation monitors complaints of illegal material on the Internet (<http://www.iwf.org.uk>). In the United States, report child pornography online at [www.cybertipline.org](http://www.cybertipline.org), where the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children will look into it. There is a website, <http://www.inhope.org>, where an individual can report illegal Internet activity in any country or language
- **Encourage** corporate responsibility, through models such as the Financial Coalition Against Child Pornography  
[http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en\\_X1&PagelId=3064](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PagelId=3064)
- **Set up** toll free help lines providing children with information and confidential support
- **Lobby** your government to **criminalize** all aspects of child pornography and to **ratify** the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography if it has not already done so. If your government has ratified, lobby for full implementation of the plan of action.

## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 10: Child Trafficking

#### Introduction

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

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



**Trafficking is a clear violation of human rights, prohibited under international human rights law.** To apply a human rights approach to the issue of trafficking means to ensure that the victim is at the center of any action. Practically speaking, we must analyze the "trafficking cycle" and the ways violations of human rights occur throughout it. This requires us to look into the demand side and to "identify and redress the discriminatory practices and unjust distribution of power that underlie trafficking, which perpetuates impunity for traffickers, and denies justice to victims."<sup>2</sup>

In the 2010 Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, it is made clear that strategies to prevent trafficking must address underlying factors that increase vulnerability such as poverty, lack of employment opportunities, sex discrimination and inequality, restrictive immigration laws and policies, war and conflict.<sup>3</sup>

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

#### Selected Facts and Figures

According to the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2014)<sup>4</sup>

- Globally, children comprise nearly 1/3 of detected trafficking victims, which is a 5% increase compared to the 2007-2010 period.
- Between 2010 and 2012, victims holding citizenship from 152 different countries were found in 124 countries.
- While most trafficking victims are subjected to sexual exploitation, trafficking for other forms of exploitation are increasing, especially for forced labor, but also for armed combat, petty crime, and forced begging. About 40% of the victims detected between 2010 and 2012 were trafficked for forced labor.
- Thousands of ads are posted on the Internet daily to promote some form of trafficking.
- Most victims are trafficked close to home, within the region or even in their country of origin, and their exploiters are often fellow citizens.
- More than 2 billion people are not protected by the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, considering the 9 countries lacking legislation, and 18 countries with partial legislation.
- Convictions for trafficking remain very low. Only 4 in 10 countries reported having 10 or more yearly convictions, with nearly 15% having no convictions at all.

<sup>1</sup> ILO, Combatting trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy makers and practitioners, 2008 <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=9130>

<sup>2</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, 2010

<sup>3</sup> Idem.

<sup>4</sup> Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2014 [http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf)

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

### Useful Resources

- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC 2014 [http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf)
- 100 Best Practices in Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings: The Role of Civil Society, The Protection Project [http://www.protectionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/100-Best-Practices-in-Combating-TIP\\_Final-Doc1.pdf](http://www.protectionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/100-Best-Practices-in-Combating-TIP_Final-Doc1.pdf)
- European Commission "Together Against Trafficking in Human Beings" [http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/node/4598\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/node/4598_en)
- Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons <http://www.un.org/press/en/2010/ga10974.doc.htm>
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, 2010 (with a thematic focus on prevention) <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/483/11/PDF/N1048311.pdf?OpenElement>
- A Handbook on Planning Projects to Prevent Child Trafficking, Dottridge M. for Terre des hommes Foundation, 2007 [http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/prevent\\_child\\_tra\\_0607.pdf](http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/prevent_child_tra_0607.pdf)
- Stop the Traffik <http://www.stopthetraffik.org/the-scale-of-human-trafficking>
- UN.GIFT.HUB: Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking <http://www.ungift.org>
- Blue Heart Campaign Against Human Trafficking <http://www.unodc.org/blueheart/>
- Rights Here, Rights Now: Recommendations for Protecting Trafficked Children, UNICEF, 2007 [http://lastradainternational.org/Isidocs/RightsHere\\_RightsNow.pdf](http://lastradainternational.org/Isidocs/RightsHere_RightsNow.pdf)
- International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, UNODC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNIFEM, OHCHR, ILO, IOM, OSCE, OAS, Anti-Slavery, John Hopkins, ECPAT, TdH, 2009 [http://origin-www.unicef.org/protection/Framework\\_for\\_Action\\_TIP\(1\).pdf](http://origin-www.unicef.org/protection/Framework_for_Action_TIP(1).pdf)
- Reference Guide on Protecting the Rights of Child Victims of Trafficking in Europe, UNICEF [http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/UNICEF\\_Child\\_Trafficking\\_low.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/UNICEF_Child_Trafficking_low.pdf)
- For more information, see Resources, page 77-78

### Ideas for Action

- **Learn** about the situation of child trafficking in your country in order to tailor responses to local, national and regional specifics
- **Engage** in a public awareness campaign to inform the community about the root causes, different methods of traffickers, and available resources, including hotlines
- **Launch** public debates about the demand side of child trafficking (through presentations, media, press releases, etc.)
- **Create** a local coalition with various stakeholders to devise strategies to prevent child trafficking Training Manual to Fight Trafficking in Children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation, ILO, UNICEF and UNGIFT [http://ilo.ch/ipec/areas/Traffickingofchildren/WCMS\\_111537/la ng--en/index.htm](http://ilo.ch/ipec/areas/Traffickingofchildren/WCMS_111537/la ng--en/index.htm)
- **Provide** training on the warning signs of child trafficking to help the community identify and support children at risk
- **Research** where the source and destination points for trafficking are in your region, and empower local communities at source and destination points to understand what creates vulnerability to trafficking and determine context specific action
- **Ensure** that adequate services are available for children that suffer abuse at home and **raise awareness** about such services. Children experiencing violence at home are more likely to run away and at a higher risk of being trafficked
- **Provide** recovery and rehabilitation programs and offer emergency and long-term support for all children who have been trafficked and/or subject to commercial sexual abuse [www.savethechildren.net](http://www.savethechildren.net)
- **Lobby** your government to:
  - **Ensure** access to basic social services, such as education, vocational and life-skills training, health care, and birth registration. These are all key elements to preventing trafficking
  - **Take steps** to address child trafficking both nationally and globally and penalize adults responsible for it with prison sentences.



## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 11: Child Sex Tourism

#### Introduction



**Definition: Child Sex Tourism (CST)** is “the sexual exploitation of children by a person or persons who travel from their home district, home geographical region, or home country in order to have sexual contact with children.” Child sex tourists can be both domestic travellers and international tourists. CST often involves the use of accommodation, transportation and other tourism-related services that facilitate contact with children and enable the perpetrator to remain fairly inconspicuous in the surrounding population and environment. Child sex tourism involves the exchange of cash, clothes, food or some other form of consideration to a child or to a third party for sexual contact.<sup>1</sup>

**Child sex tourism** is a multi-billion dollar industry. It is difficult to obtain precise figures for the number of victims or perpetrators. As an illegal activity, CST is mostly hidden or involves criminal groups. Child sex tourists may be preferential abusers, who deliberately seek out children for sex, or situational abusers, who engage in sexual acts with children out of experimentation.

Victims of CST are often:

- Caught in poverty, from minority groups, dependent on seasonal economies
- Working children, children living on the street, children abused or neglected in the home, AIDS orphans<sup>2</sup>

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

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

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

#### Selected Facts and Figures

- More than 250,000 sex tourists visit Asia each year.
- At any time, an estimated 1,8 million children are being sexually exploited for profit across the world.
- Child sex tourists are particularly attracted to places where their activities will go unnoticed and their motives unsuspected, such as countries or communities in crisis, and where the risk is small.
- CST destinations evolve quickly and frequently, as a result of the development of new tourism destinations and economic, social and political developments.<sup>3</sup>
- A frequent misperception is that all child sex tourists are middle-aged or older men. Young tourists have also been known to travel for the express purpose of sexually abusing children.<sup>4</sup>
- In 2012, hotel business professionals (from the Accor Group), the police and ECPAT signed a joint agreement to reduce the delays in reporting cases of CST. The agreement provides special training for professionals in the hotel industry working in sex tourism destination countries in order to cooperate with authorities and better prevent the exploitation of children by tourists.

<sup>1</sup> ECPAT International, Combating Child Sex Tourism, Questions and Answers, 2008

<sup>2</sup> Idem.

<sup>3</sup> 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>

<sup>4</sup> ECPAT International, Combating Child Sex Tourism, Questions and Answers, 2008

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

### Useful Resources

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>
- The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/ChildrenIndex.aspx>
- Thematic Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, A/HRC/22/54, 2012  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/AnnualReports.aspx>
- ECPAT International
  - Combating Child Sex Tourism – Questions & Answers, 2008 <http://ecpat.net/resources#category-about-csec>
  - Sexual Exploitation in Tourism, Child-friendly version, 2009 [http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child-Friendly\\_Child%20Sex%20Tourism\\_2009.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child-Friendly_Child%20Sex%20Tourism_2009.pdf)
  - Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Tourism – a contribution to the World Congress II against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, 2008  
[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Thematic\\_Paper\\_CST\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Thematic_Paper_CST_ENG.pdf)
- World Tourist Organization – protection of children in tourism  
<http://ethics.unwto.org/content/protection-children-tourism>
- World Tourism Network on Child Protection  
<http://ethics.unwto.org/content/world-tourism-network-child-protection>
- Worldvision – information material and toolkits on child safe tourism available in English, Khmer, Thai, Vietnamese and Lao  
<http://www.wvi.org/asiapacific/childsafetourism>  
<http://www.childsafetourism.org>
- Code of conduct for the protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism  
<http://www.thecode.org/>
- WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action, p.46-48  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)
- For more information, see Resources, page 78

### Ideas for Action

- **Raise** awareness about the root causes of CST and organize public education campaigns
- **Stay** informed and **support** the efforts of authorities and the tourism industry to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children
- **Support** organizations that work to protect and end commercial sex tourism and exploitation
- **Promote** awareness raising and sensitization to ensure that both travellers and tourism professionals are aware of the issue and are able to formulate a response when they encounter the problem
- **Encourage** travel agencies, airlines and other travel and tourism companies to hand out information on CST such as brochures, ticket folders, luggage tags, video spots, public service announcements, etc. [www.ecpat.net](http://www.ecpat.net)
- Do not hesitate to **report on suspicion** of sexual exploitation to local authorities  
 (list of hotlines available at [http://www.unwto.org/protect\\_children/](http://www.unwto.org/protect_children/))
- **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>
- **Encourage** young people to learn about safety and protection skills via workshops, school lessons, puppet shows, role-playing, films and videos, storybooks and comics, etc.
- **Start** a public debate about the demand side of child sex tourism
- **Lobby** the business community to sign the Code of conduct for the protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism  
<http://www.thecode.org>
- **Lobby** your government to enforce legislation to prosecute tourists and travellers for sexual crime
- **For additional ideas on how to lobby your government**, consult Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action, p. 46-47  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 12: Harmful Traditional Practices

#### Introduction

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

**Article 24.3** of The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) calls on States to take effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.



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 challenge through legal and other measures, have been FGM and Early, Child and Forced Marriage.<sup>2</sup>

**FGM** refers to all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.<sup>3</sup> FGM is mostly carried out on young girls and has no health benefits, and is recognized as a violation of the human rights of girls and women. The 2012 UN Resolution on *Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations* demonstrated a political will of the international community to eliminate FGM.

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

**For additional information, see “Violating Children’s Rights: Harmful Traditional Practices Based on Tradition, Culture, Religion or Superstition”** [http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/InCo\\_Report\\_15Oct.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/InCo_Report_15Oct.pdf)

#### Selected Facts and Figures

- About 140 million girls and women worldwide are currently living with the consequences of FGM, and it is estimated that 3 million girls are at risk of FGM each year.<sup>5</sup>
- FGM has been reported to occur in all parts of the world, but it is most prevalent in the western, eastern, and north-eastern regions of Africa, some countries in Asia and the Middle East and among certain immigrant communities in North America and Europe.<sup>6</sup>
- 26 countries in Africa and the Middle East have prohibited FGM by law or constitutional decree.<sup>7</sup>
- 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.<sup>8</sup>
- Estimates suggest that about 18% of those married before age 18 are boys, while about 82% are girls.<sup>9</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.crin.org/docs/InCo\\_Report\\_15Oct.pdf](http://www.crin.org/docs/InCo_Report_15Oct.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> WHO, Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation - An interagency statement, 2008

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

<sup>5</sup> WHO, Female Genital Mutilation, Fact Sheet n°241, February 2012; SRSG, Global Survey on Violence Against Children

<sup>6</sup> WHO, Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation - An interagency statement, 2008

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

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

<sup>9</sup> Idem.

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

### Useful Resources

- UN General Assembly Resolution on Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations, 2014, A/RES/69/150  
[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/150](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/150)
- Joint General Recommendation/General Comment No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices  
[http://jurist.org/paperchase/CEDAW\\_General\\_Comment\\_31.pdf](http://jurist.org/paperchase/CEDAW_General_Comment_31.pdf)
- International NGO Council on Violence Against Children, Violating Children's Rights: Harmful Practices Based on Tradition, Culture, Religion or Superstition, 2012  
[http://www.crin.org/docs/InCo\\_Report\\_15Oct.pdf](http://www.crin.org/docs/InCo_Report_15Oct.pdf)
- The UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Program on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Summary Report  
<http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Joint%20Programme%20on%20FGMC%20Summary%20Report.pdf>
- WHO, Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation  
<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/fgm/9789241596442/en/>
- UNICEF, Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change, 2013  
[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_69875.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_69875.html)
- A Girl's Right to Live: Female Foeticide and Girl Infanticide, NGO CSW Working Group  
[http://www.ngocsw-geneva.ch/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/girl\\_s\\_infanticide\\_report\\_2007.pdf](http://www.ngocsw-geneva.ch/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/girl_s_infanticide_report_2007.pdf)
- Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices  
<http://www.iac-ciaf.net/>
- Girls Not Brides <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org>
- World YWCA <http://www.worldywca.org>
- Advocates for Human Rights – Stop Violence Against Women  
[http://www.stopvaw.org/government\\_and\\_ngo\\_responses](http://www.stopvaw.org/government_and_ngo_responses)
- WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action, p.48-56  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)
- For more information, see Resources, page 78-79

### Ideas for Action

- **Lobby** your government to:
  - **Implement** the CEDAW and CRC Conventions, set up the legal minimum age for marriage and require birth and marriage registrations
  - **Enact, strengthen and enforce** laws prohibiting FGM and child marriage
- **Start** a public debate about what constitutes harmful traditional practices in your community
- **Mark** the International Day for Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation, 6 February
- **Organize** educational campaigns aimed at raising awareness of the risks and consequences of harmful traditional practices and stimulating public discussion and debate. Use of mass media (TV, radio, community theatre, newspapers), individual and group consultations, information sessions, and training sessions
- **Promote** access to primary and secondary education to help delay child marriage
- **Promote** a multi-sectorial, sustained and community-led approach for action  
<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/fgm/9789241596442/en/>.
- **Involve** respected and influential personalities, including traditional and religious leaders, as agents of change, calling for the elimination of harmful traditional practices (WWSF Guide, p.50)
- **Ensure** that the medical profession supports the abandonment of FGM: provide training to health care providers  
<http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Joint%20Programme%20on%20FGMC%20Summary%20Report.pdf>.
- **Promote** schemes enabling FGM performers to compensate economic loss from ending the practice
- **Call for** simplification of nullification process of Early, Child and Forced Marriages
- **Ensure** support for girls already in marriage and access to remedies for those that leave marriage.



## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 13: Street Children

#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

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



“It is estimated that there are about 100 million street children in the world” (Unicef)



#### Selected Facts and Figures

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

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

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Ecpat-Journal\\_Oct2013.pdf](http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Ecpat-Journal_Oct2013.pdf)

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

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

<sup>4</sup> <http://streetchildren.org>

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

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

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

### Useful Resources

- Human Rights Council Resolution 16/12 Rights of the child: a holistic approach to the protection and promotion of the rights of children working and/or living on the street  
[http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage\\_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/RES/16/12](http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/RES/16/12)
- Consortium for Street Children Resource Library  
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/>
- OHCHR, Protection and promotion of the rights of children working/living on the street, 2012  
<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>
- Runaway & Homeless Youth and Relationship Violence Toolkit, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence  
<http://www.nrcdv.org/rhydvtoolkit/common-ground/>
- State of the World's Street Children: Research  
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/state-of-the-worlds-street-children-research/>
- Street Children – UNICEF's Toolkit on Diversion and Alternatives to Detention  
[http://www.unicef.org/tdad/index\\_56502.html](http://www.unicef.org/tdad/index_56502.html)
- Street Child Africa  
<http://www.streetchildafrica.org.uk/prevention.html>
- StreetInvest: Investing in Children on the Street  
<http://www.streetinvest.org/>
- Civil Society Forums on Street Children
  - East and Southern Africa:  
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/a-civil-society-forum-for-east-and-southern-africa-on-promoting-and-protecting-the-rights-of-street-children/>
  - Francophone Africa:  
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/a-civil-society-forum-for-francophone-africa-on-promoting-and-protecting-the-rights-of-street-children/>
  - North Africa & Middle East:  
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/a-civil-society-forum-for-north-africa-and-the-middle-east-on-promoting-and-protecting-the-rights-of-street-children/>
  - East & Southeast Asia:  
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/a-civil-society-forum-for-east-and-south-east-asia-on-promoting-and-protecting-the-rights-of-street-children-2001/>
  - West Africa:  
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/a-civil-society-forum-for-anglophone-west-africa-on-promoting-and-protecting-the-rights-of-street-children/>
- For more information, see Resources, page 79-80

### Ideas for Action

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

## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 14: Discrimination Based on Health Conditions

#### Introduction

**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. As this theme addresses many different situations in which children may be discriminated against based on health conditions, we encourage you to reflect upon the ways such discrimination manifests in your community to determine your action priorities.



**Discrimination on the basis of disability means** “any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation.”<sup>1</sup> By extension, this definition could be applied to the situation of all persons discriminated against, including children, based on the state of their health.

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

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

#### Selected Facts and Figures

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

<sup>1</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Art. 2

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

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/Equal%20Right,%20Equal%20Opportunity\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/Equal%20Right,%20Equal%20Opportunity_WEB.pdf),

<sup>4</sup> Idem., <sup>5</sup> Idem.

<sup>6</sup> State of the World's Children 2013: Children with Disabilities, UNICEF

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

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.childrenandaids.org/files/str6\\_full\\_report\\_interactive\\_29-11-2013.pdf](http://www.childrenandaids.org/files/str6_full_report_interactive_29-11-2013.pdf), p. 15

<sup>9</sup> Idem., p. 11

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

### Useful Resources

- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx>
- World Report on Disability, World Health Organization, WHO, 2011 [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/06/23/000356161\\_20110623012348/Rendered/PDF/627830WPOWorld00PUBLIC00BOX361491B0.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/06/23/000356161_20110623012348/Rendered/PDF/627830WPOWorld00PUBLIC00BOX361491B0.pdf)
- Equal Right, Equal Opportunity: Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities, Global Campaign for Education and Handicap International  
[http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/Equal%20Right,%20Equal%20Opportunity\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/Equal%20Right,%20Equal%20Opportunity_WEB.pdf)
- CRIN, Guide to non-discrimination and the CRC  
[http://www.crin.org/docs/CRC\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.crin.org/docs/CRC_Guide.pdf)
- Handbook for Parliamentarians on the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities  
<http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=212>
- Key Programmes to Reduce Stigma and Discrimination and Increase Access to Justice in National HIV Responses, UNAIDS, 2011  
[http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/Key\\_Human\\_Rights\\_Programmes\\_en\\_May2012\\_0.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/Key_Human_Rights_Programmes_en_May2012_0.pdf)
- NGO Code of Good Practice, Self-Assessment Checklist: Children & HIV, World Vision International <http://hivcode.org/silo/files/final-children-.pdf>
- Global HIV/AIDS Response, Epidemic Update and Health Sector Progress Towards Universal Access, Progress Report, WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF, 2011  
[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241502986\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241502986_eng.pdf)
- Down Syndrome Education International  
<http://www.dseinternational.org/en-us/>
- Human Rights Watch Information about Gender-Based Violence for People with Disabilities  
[http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/related\\_material/Gender%20based%20violence%20ETR%20final.pdf](http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/related_material/Gender%20based%20violence%20ETR%20final.pdf)
- Human Rights Watch – Future Forsaken, Abuses Against Children Affected by HIV/AIDS in India, 2004  
<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/FutureForsaken.pdf>
- Humanium Help the Children <http://www.humanium.org/en/disabled-%20children/>
- For more information, see Resources, page 80-81

### Ideas for Action

- **Mark** the World AIDS Day, 1 December, and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, 3 December
- **Create awareness about:**
  - Disability and the rights of all children as highlighted in the CRC
  - Human rights and laws relating to anti-discrimination via media outlets (TV, radio, print, Internet), community mobilization and education, peer outreach, etc. (UNAIDS)
- **Educate** students on the problem of media messages that portray discriminatory representations, and stigmatize disability, health conditions, and mental illness  
<http://www.thementalelf.net/populations-and-settings/child-and-adolescent/fighting-mental-illness-stigma-in-the-classroom/>
- **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)
- **Connect** with care centers for children with disabilities and gather information about their needs and opportunities for collaboration
- **Lobby** your government to:
  - Ratify and implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol
  - Take the costs associated with children with disability into account in the creation of social policies through social grants, transportation subsidies, etc. (UNICEF)
- **Take action** to help end overreliance on institutionalization for children with disabilities, and support the development of family-based and community-based rehabilitation (Idem.)
- **Dismantle barriers** to exclusion, and promote the need to ensure that schools, health facilities, and public spaces are built to facilitate access and the participation of all children (Idem.)
- **Be sure** that children with disabilities are at the center of efforts to build inclusive societies, and consulted to hear their needs and whether or not they are being met, both with NGO work and in the creation of government policies (Idem.)



## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 15: Addiction and Substance Abuse

#### Introduction

The theme “**Addiction and Substance Abuse**” was the main theme for the 2014 Campaign, and remains a central issue in our general efforts to prevent addiction and substance abuse.



Link: [http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention\\_Kit/2014\\_prevention-kit\\_en.pdf](http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention_Kit/2014_prevention-kit_en.pdf)

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

**Definition:** 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. **Addiction** is the repeated use of a psychoactive substance or substances, to the extent that the user (referred to as “an addict”) is periodically or chronically intoxicated, shows a compulsion to take the preferred substance/s, has great difficulty in voluntarily ceasing or modifying substance abuse, and exhibits determination to obtain substances by almost any means. Frequently, withdrawal syndrome occurs when substance use is interrupted. **Substance abuse** refers to the use of substances, including alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs, pharmaceutical drugs, and other harmful substances used for non-medical purposes in a way that is harmful or hazardous.<sup>2</sup> Substance abuse often leads to addiction, but can also pose a problem without the physical dependence of addiction.

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

#### Selected Facts and Figures

- In 2011, the number of drug-related deaths was estimated at 211,000. Most of those deaths were among the younger population of users and were, to a large extent, preventable.<sup>6</sup>
- 320,000 young people (15-29) die from alcohol-related causes, resulting in 9% of all deaths in that age group.<sup>7</sup>
- Alcohol and illicit drug use amounts to 5.4% of the total global burden of disease.<sup>8</sup>
- Involvement in drug use can increase the risks of being both a victim and/or perpetrator of violence, while experiencing violence can increase the risks of initiating illicit drug use.
- Children on drugs are four times more likely to exchange sex for drugs, food, shelter, or money.<sup>9</sup>
- In a European survey on violence victimization among dependent drug users in Austria, England, Germany and Switzerland, 42% reported a history of being attacked, assaulted or molested in the last six months.<sup>10</sup>
- The illicit global drug trade is valued at over US\$300 billion a year. If it were a country, its gross national product would be listed as 21st in the world.<sup>11</sup>
- Street children are 60% more likely to use drugs than non-street children.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> International Narcotics Control Board, 2013 Report, [http://www.incb.org/documents/Publications/AnnualReports/AR2013/English/AR\\_2013\\_E.pdf](http://www.incb.org/documents/Publications/AnnualReports/AR2013/English/AR_2013_E.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> WHO Lexicon, [http://www.who.int/substance\\_abuse/terminology/who\\_lexicon/en/](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/terminology/who_lexicon/en/) & Mentor Foundation, [http://www.mentorfoundation.org/uploads/Lessons\\_Learned\\_in\\_Drug\\_Prevention.pdf](http://www.mentorfoundation.org/uploads/Lessons_Learned_in_Drug_Prevention.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Child Rights Information Network, Children’s Rights and Drug Use: [http://www.crin.org/docs/Childrens\\_rights\\_and\\_drug\\_use.pdf](http://www.crin.org/docs/Childrens_rights_and_drug_use.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> 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>

<sup>5</sup> EURAD, Psychoactive Substances: A Guide for Policy Makers <http://www.eurad.net/filestore/PDF/FinalDocument.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> UNODC, World Drug Report, [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/secured/wdr/wdr2013/World\\_Drug\\_Report\\_2013.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/secured/wdr/wdr2013/World_Drug_Report_2013.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> WHO, Substance Abuse Facts & Figures [http://www.who.int/entity/substance\\_abuse/facts/en/](http://www.who.int/entity/substance_abuse/facts/en/)

(Additional references overleaf)

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

### Useful Resources

- The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs  
[http://www.incb.org/documents/NarcoticDrugs/Yellow\\_List/52nd\\_Edition/Yellow\\_List\\_52nd\\_edition\\_EN.pdf](http://www.incb.org/documents/NarcoticDrugs/Yellow_List/52nd_Edition/Yellow_List_52nd_edition_EN.pdf)
- UNODC: International Standards on Drug Use Prevention  
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/prevention/prevention-standards.html>
- Mentor International Prevention Hub for Prevention of Substance Abuse  
<http://preventionhub.org/en>
- Child Rights Information Network, Children's Rights and Drug Use  
[http://www.crin.org/docs/Childrens\\_rights\\_and\\_drug\\_use.pdf](http://www.crin.org/docs/Childrens_rights_and_drug_use.pdf)
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA): Prevention Principles  
<http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/preventing-drug-abuse-among-children-adolescents/prevention-principles>
- EMCDDA: European Drug Prevention Quality Standards  
<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals/prevention-standards>
- Prevention – Smart Parents Free e-learning course <http://prevention-smart.org/>
- EURAD, Psychoactive Substances: A Guide for Policy Makers  
<http://www.eurad.net/filestore/PDF/FinalDocument.pdf>
- UNODC, Youth Initiative Discussion Guide  
[http://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/youth\\_initiative\\_discussion\\_guide\\_E.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/youth_initiative_discussion_guide_E.pdf)
- World Health Organization – Management of Substance Abuse [http://www.who.int/substance\\_abuse/en/](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/en/)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) – Prevention of Drug Abuse  
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/prevention/index.html>
- Foundation for a Drug-Free World  
<http://www.drugfreeworld.org/home.html>
- National Registry of Evidence-Based Programmes  
<http://nrepp.samhsa.gov>
- SPORT for Families  
<http://preventionpluswellness.com/programs/sport-for-families-parent-program/>
- For more information, see Resources, p. 81-82

### Ideas for Action

- **Join** Mentor International's Prevention Hub to access the latest research and tools for substance abuse prevention amongst children and youth  
<http://preventionhub.org>
- **Create** a platform to publicly highlight innovative and effective drug and substance abuse prevention programs for children and youth
- **Involve** children and youth in advocating for their own needs with regard to substance abuse prevention (interactive theater, art projects, child-friendly media, opportunities to address needs to government representatives, etc.)
- **Learn and integrate** parenting techniques to help prevent substance abuse of your children
- **Promote and integrate** educational programs for substance abuse prevention in schools such as Botvin LifeSkills <http://www.lifeskillstraining.com/> Unplugged <http://mentor-adepis.org/unplugged/>
- **Engage** with local schools, youth groups and community-development organizations
- **Integrate** substance abuse prevention and treatment into a national strategy for the healthy development of children and youth
- **Develop** national standards for schools, employers and healthcare professionals to implement substance abuse prevention and education policies into their programming
- **Lobby** local authorities to ensure the youth voice is heard, and use social media, TV, and press to inform adults about how drugs and substance abuse affect children and youth
- **Ensure** that juvenile justice for substance abuse upholds the rights of the child, is aimed towards transitioning away from abuse, and is in conformity with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice  
<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/40/a40r033.htm>

### Additional references (cont'd.)

- <sup>8</sup> WHO Atlas on Substance Abuse, [http://www.who.int/substance\\_abuse/activities/msba](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/activities/msba)
- <sup>9</sup> WHO, Interpersonal Violence and Illicit Drugs, [http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/interpersonal\\_violence\\_and\\_illicit\\_drug\\_use.pdf](http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/interpersonal_violence_and_illicit_drug_use.pdf)
- <sup>10</sup> UNODC, Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, <http://www.unodc.org/documents/hlr/V0984963-English.pdf>
- <sup>11</sup> UNODC, Youth Initiative Discussion Guide, [http://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/youth\\_initiative\\_discussion\\_guide\\_E.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/youth_initiative_discussion_guide_E.pdf)
- <sup>12</sup> Medical Daily "Drug Use Among Homeless Children Up To 92% In Some Countries, Most Using Inhalants", <http://www.medicaldaily.com/drug-use-among-homeless-children-92-some-countries-most-using-inhalants-247612>

## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 16: Malnutrition

#### Introduction

**Malnutrition is defined** as a “condition resulting when a person’s diet does not provide adequate nutrients for growth and maintenance or when a person is not able to adequately utilize the food consumed due to illness. Malnutrition encompasses both undernutrition (too thin, too short, micronutrient deficiencies) and ‘overnutrition’ (overweight and obesity).”<sup>1</sup>

Malnutrition is measured using the following indicators:

- Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition that reflects a recent and severe process that has led to substantial weight loss. This is usually the result of starvation and/or disease.
- Stunting is an indicator of chronic malnutrition that reflects the long-term nutritional situation of a population. It is calculated by comparing the height-for-age of a child with a reference population of well-nourished and healthy children.
- Underweight is measured by comparing the weight-for-age of a child with a reference population of well-nourished and healthy children.<sup>2</sup>



The **underlying cause of child malnutrition** is poverty, including low income and family status, as well as inadequate access to water, food, housing, sanitation, and healthcare. Conflict and political instability are also major contributing factors for many reasons, including disrupting agricultural production, creating internally displaced persons, and compromising public infrastructures. Additionally, natural disasters and extreme weather conditions, such as flooding, droughts, earthquakes, storms, and crop failures pose obstacles to children’s access to nutrition.<sup>3</sup>

**Undernourishment** describes the status of people whose food intake does not include sufficient calories (energy) to meet minimum physiological needs. **Hunger is defined** as not having enough to eat to meet energy requirements. Hunger can lead to malnutrition, but absence of hunger does not imply absence of malnutrition.

**The right to food is a human right** as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Art. 25) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Art. 11). **Enough food** is produced to feed the entire global population, yet poverty, war, climate and weather, food wastage, unstable markets, a lack of investment in agriculture, uneven distribution of resources and other factors contribute to the presence of hunger.<sup>4</sup>

#### Selected Facts and Figures

- 1 in 4 of the world’s children show stunted growth. In developing countries it is as high as 1 in 3.<sup>5</sup>
- Malnutrition is an underlying cause of death of 2.6 million children each year—one-third of the global total of children’s deaths.<sup>6</sup>
- Adults who were malnourished as children earn at least 20% less on average than those who weren’t.<sup>7</sup>
- An estimated 66 million primary school-age children attend classes hungry across the developing world.<sup>8</sup>
- Globally, 42 million under-five year olds were overweight in 2013, up from 32 million in 2000.<sup>9</sup>
- Poor nutrition causes nearly half (45%) of deaths in children under five – 3.1 million children each year.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.wfp.org/hunger/glossary>

<sup>2</sup> Idem.

<sup>3</sup> <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/109/78/PDF/G1310978.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.wfp.org/hunger/glossary>

<sup>5</sup> [http://thousanddays.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/A\\_Life\\_Free\\_From\\_Hunger\\_EOlowres-Africa-b1.pdf](http://thousanddays.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/A_Life_Free_From_Hunger_EOlowres-Africa-b1.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Idem.

<sup>7</sup> Idem.

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.stophungernow.org/learn/hunger-facts/>

<sup>9</sup> <http://data.unicef.org/resources/levels-and-trends-in-child-malnutrition-overview-2014>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.wfp.org/hunger/stats>

## Campaign Theme 16: Malnutrition (cont'd.)

### Useful Resources

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>
- The Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 12 –The right to adequate food, 1999  
[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2FC.12%2f1999%2f5&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2FC.12%2f1999%2f5&Lang=en)
- Zero Hunger Challenge – global call to action by the UN Secretary General  
<http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger/aboutus.shtml#&panel1-3&panel2-3>
- A Life Free From Hunger: Tackling Child Malnutrition, Save the Children  
[http://thousanddays.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/A\\_Life\\_Free\\_From\\_Hunger\\_EOlowres-Africa-b1.pdf](http://thousanddays.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/A_Life_Free_From_Hunger_EOlowres-Africa-b1.pdf)
- UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Food/Pages/FoodIndex.aspx>
- FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014 <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2014/en/>
- FAO – Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, 2004  
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/y7937e/y7937e00.pdf>
- World Food Programme – Hunger  
<http://www.wfp.org/hunger>
- Action Against Hunger  
<http://www.actionagainsthunger.org>
- UNICEF, Improving Child Nutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress, 2013  
[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_68661.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_68661.html)
- Free e-learning course on infant and young child feeding, Cornell University & UNICEF  
<http://nutritionworks.cornell.edu/UNICEF/about/>
- For more information, see Resources, page 82

“Nutritional status is influenced by three broad factors: food, health and care. Optimal nutritional status results when children have access to affordable, diverse, nutrient-rich food; appropriate maternal and child-care practices; adequate health services; and a healthy environment including safe water, sanitation and good hygiene practices.”

- Improving Child Nutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress, 2013, UNICEF

### Ideas for Action

- **Promote** the importance of maternal nutrition before and during pregnancy to prevent low birth weight
- **Promote** school meal projects to encourage families to keep their children in school  
<http://www.wfp.org/preventing-hunger>
- **Organize** awareness raising and/or fundraising activities on eliminating malnutrition, one example is the AAH International “Race Against Hunger” for Schools <https://s3.amazonaws.com/acf-site-files/main/race/the-race-against-hunger-for-schools.pdf>
- **Build partnerships** or join the existing global community Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and lobby your country to commit to the initiative. SUN unites governments, businesses, civil society, the UN and researchers to enable putting the right policies in place, collaborating with partners to implement programs with shared nutrition goals, and mobilizing resources <http://scalingupnutrition.org>
- **Promote** sustainable food production and consumption, as well as good sanitation practices and access to clean drinking water
- **Lobby** your government to:
  - **Put** the elimination of hunger as a top political priority and to install hunger eradication policies that involve public and private investments, including
  - **Recognize** the right to food as a human right
  - **Raise** agricultural productivity
  - Better **access** to inputs, land, services, technologies and markets
  - Measures to **promote** rural development; social protection for the most vulnerable, including strengthening their resilience to conflicts and natural disasters
  - Specific nutrition programs, particularly to **address** micronutrient deficiencies in mothers and children under five.  
<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2014/en/>





## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 17: Dangers of ICTs

#### Introduction

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



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

- Children's exposure to disturbing or potentially **harmful content** on websites, online forums and blogs
- **Sale and sexual exploitation of children**, which is committed or facilitated through new technologies
- Proliferation of **child sexual abuse images** and materials and with this, increased levels of harm for the victims and increased levels of profits for criminal enterprises
- Development of virtual networks of individuals whose principal interest lies in child sexual abuse or **child trafficking** and other forms of exploitation
- Inappropriate contact with children and **'grooming'** by unknown adult(s)
- **Cyberbullying**, by means of email, online chat services, personal web pages, text messages and other forms of electronic content
- Exposure to **violent video games** is linked to delinquency, fighting at school and during their free time as well as violent criminal behavior
- Online pressure to make purchases or pay for services
- **Overuse of ICTs and Internet 'addiction'**
- **Generating and broadcasting** of sexual content involving children
- Children's own **involvement in cybercrime** and online scams<sup>1</sup>

#### Selected Facts and Figures

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

“...The challenge of creating a safe online environment for children lies in developing a range of responses that strike the appropriate balance between maximizing the potential of new technologies to promote and protect children's rights while minimizing the risks and ensuring children's safety and well-being.” - *Joint statement*

[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/story/2015-02-09\\_1222](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/story/2015-02-09_1222)

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> WWSF, Prevention is Key! Guide for NGO and citizen action

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

<sup>4</sup> Idem.

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

### Useful Resources

- Office of the UN SRSG on VAC, Releasing children's potential and minimizing risks - ICTs, the Internet and Violence against Children, 2014  
[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/\\_1149](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/_1149)
- Annual Report to the Human Rights Council of the SRSG VAC 2014, A/HRC/28/55  
[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/a-hrc-28-55\\_1216](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/a-hrc-28-55_1216)
- Report to the Human Rights Council of the SR on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2014, A/HRC/28/56  
[http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/A.HRC.28.56\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/A.HRC.28.56_en.pdf)
- Global Alliance against child sexual abuse online  
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index_en.htm)
- Virtual Global Taskforce – reporting online sexual abuse <http://www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com/what-we-do/>
- ITU & UNICEF, Guidelines for Industry on Child Online Protection  
[http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Documents/bD\\_Broch\\_INDUSTRY\\_09\\_09.pdf](http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Documents/bD_Broch_INDUSTRY_09_09.pdf)
- ITU Guidelines for Parents, Guardians and Educators on Child Online Protection, 2011  
[http://www.itu.int/dms\\_pub/itu-s/opb/gen/S-GEN-COP.EDUC-2012-PDF-E.pdf](http://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-s/opb/gen/S-GEN-COP.EDUC-2012-PDF-E.pdf)
- ECPAT International – Resources on preventing exploitation of children through the Internet and ICTs [http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/EI\\_publications.asp](http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/EI_publications.asp)
- INHOPE – International Association of Internet Hotlines <http://www.inhope.org/gns/home.aspx>
- REDNatic – Latin American Coalition (in Spanish)  
<http://rednatic.org>
- ICMEC – Global Internet Safety Campaign  
[http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en\\_X1&PageId=4347](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=4347)
- Safe Social Media <http://www.safesocialmedia.eu>
- UNESCO Kit for Teachers, Students, Parents and Professionals, 2006  
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001492/149278e.pdf>
- WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action, p.57-69  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)
- For more information, see Resources, p. 82-84

### Ideas for Action

- **Celebrate** Safer Internet Day, 10 February, with awareness raising activities  
<http://www.saferinternet.org/safer-internet-day>  
<http://www.asiainternetcoalition.org/asia-internet-coalition-and-internet-safety/>
- **Lobby** your government to evaluate and control media content for age appropriate use
- **Promote** filtering technologies to prevent child abuse content online from being accessed  
<http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Access-blocking>; <https://www.iwf.org.uk>
- **Teach your children** about basic internet safety, including never sharing your password or address, never arranging to meet someone without telling a parent, how to report hateful content, etc.
- **Raise awareness** of the risks associated with ICTs among children, their parents and caregivers
- **Encourage** the development of effective policy responses, appropriate monitoring tools, counseling and complaint mechanisms
- **Promote** training of law enforcement officials, teachers, child protection officers and other professionals working with children
- **Involve and empower** children and youth through the use of new technologies and social media, encouraging them to share ideas and knowledge of exploitative behaviors and ways to stop them, and to report suspicious behavior  
[http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/A.HRC.28.56\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/A.HRC.28.56_en.pdf)
- **Support** recovery for children who have been exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation  
[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/\\_1149](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/_1149)
- **Highlight** the role of the corporate sector to introduce measures to enhance children's online safety  
[http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Documents/bD\\_Broch\\_INDUSTRY\\_09\\_09.pdf](http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Documents/bD_Broch_INDUSTRY_09_09.pdf) & <http://www.unicef.org/csr/215.htm>
- **Ensure** helplines exist in your country  
<http://www.childhelplineinternational.org>
- **Establish** hotlines to allow the reporting of exploitative practices, such as the INHOPE network.  
<http://www.inhope.org/gns/home.aspx>

## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 18: Abduction

#### Introduction

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

Child abduction can take various forms:

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

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



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

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

#### Selected Facts and Figures

- It is estimated that at least 8 million children worldwide go missing each year.<sup>2</sup>
- In the US during 2012 alone, law enforcement entered 797,400 children as missing into the FBI's National Crime Information Center database, some of which were temporarily missing and some of which were abducted.<sup>3</sup>
- In India, a child goes missing every 8 minutes, according to data from the National Crime Records Bureau. In 2011, almost 60,000 children were reported missing from a total of 28 states.<sup>4</sup>
- 250,000 children are reported missing every year in the European Union, 1 child every 2 minutes.<sup>5</sup>
- In Europe, only 2-5% of missing children cases reported involve third party criminal abductions.<sup>6</sup>
- Parental abductions represent 36% of missing children cases reported via the missing children hotline number 116 000.<sup>7</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en\\_X1&PageId=4050](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=4050)

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/vc\\_majorthefts/cac/non-family-abductions](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/vc_majorthefts/cac/non-family-abductions)

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Idem.

<sup>7</sup> Idem.

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

### Useful Resources

- Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 9  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>
- Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction  
<http://www.hcch.net/upload/conventions/txt28en.pdf>
- Hague Convention Guide to Good Practice  
[http://www.hcch.net/index\\_en.php?act=publications.listing&sub=4](http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=publications.listing&sub=4)
- Child Abduction Section of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction  
[http://www.hcch.net/index\\_en.php?act=text.display&tid=21](http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=text.display&tid=21)
- Child Focus (Foundation for Missing and Sexually Exploited Children) <http://www.childfocus.be/fr>
- Missing Children Europe  
<http://www.missingchildreneurope.eu/>
- Missing Children in the European Union: Mapping, data collection and statistics, European Commission [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/missing\\_children\\_study\\_2013\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/missing_children_study_2013_en.pdf)
- International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC) – reports on good practices  
[http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en\\_X1&PageId=4348#Abduction](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=4348#Abduction)
- ICMEC YouTube Channel for finding missing children  
<https://www.youtube.com/user/DontYouForgetAboutMe>
- Global Missing Children's Network  
[http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en\\_X1&PageId=3065](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=3065)
- Reunite International Child Abduction Prevention Guide <http://www.reunite.org/pages/prevention.asp>
- ICARE Foundation <http://www.stopchildabduction.org>
- For more information, see Resources, p. 84

“Indifference or inaction is a form of encouragement or de facto license to non-State actors to commit horrendous acts of violence with impunity.”

- UN SR on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Rashida Manjoo on the abduction of girls by Boko Haram  
<http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14577&LangID=E#sthash.m4gquqH.dpuf>

### Ideas for Action

- **Mark** the International Missing Children Day, 25 May, with public events, activities and projects aiming at raising awareness among your communities and authorities
- **Set up and/or support** family mediation systems helping adults to peacefully resolve conflicts related to divorce, child custody. For example, create spaces allowing people to share their concerns in the presence of a third party
- **Share** the Hague Convention *Guide to Good Practice* with local and national policy makers  
[http://www.hcch.net/index\\_en.php?act=publications.listing&sub=4](http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=publications.listing&sub=4)
- **Use** the Hague Convention *Guide to Good Practice Part III: Prevention Measures* to inform the basis for the creation of a child abduction prevention plan and strategy  
[http://www.hcch.net/upload/abdguideliii\\_e.pdf](http://www.hcch.net/upload/abdguideliii_e.pdf)
- **Create** school programs to sensitize children, youth, parents and teachers on issues related to the prevention of abduction. Such issues may include the risks of the Internet, sexual abuse, and the protection of vulnerable groups
- **Organize** communication campaigns (TV, radio, websites, and social media) on the importance of reporting missing children in a timely manner, and where to do so. Also include care institutions, social workers and other professionals  
[http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/missing\\_children\\_study\\_2013\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/missing_children_study_2013_en.pdf)
- **Circulate** the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the other international or regional treaties protecting the right of children to live with their families
- **Contribute** to the diffusion of emergency helplines among children as well as adults
- **Join** the global child abduction prevention leaders in support of implementing the “International Travel Child Consent Form”.  
[http://www.stopchildabduction.org/Child\\_Travel\\_Consent\\_Form.html](http://www.stopchildabduction.org/Child_Travel_Consent_Form.html)





## WWSF - 19 Days of Activism for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth

### Campaign Theme 19: Juvenile Justice & Juvenile Death Penalty

#### Introduction

For your information, the Theme 19 has been changed to focus on “**Juvenile Justice & Juvenile Death Penalty.**” While the original formulation of the theme still carries importance, more can be done to promote the prevention of violence against children in the juvenile justice system, such as strategies that provide an alternative to detention and custodial sentences for children.<sup>1</sup>

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

**Article 40** of the CRC recognizes “the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child’s sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child’s respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child’s age and the desirability of promoting the child’s reintegration and the child’s assuming a constructive role in society.”

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

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

The **concept of restorative justice** is a central theme of juvenile justice, which aims to restore the harm caused by an offense rather than punishing the crime. Some of the benefits for children include taking responsibility and changing behavior; feeling respected and being heard during the restorative justice process; avoiding the harmful effects of deprivation of liberty; and freedom from stigma.<sup>3</sup>

The **use of the death penalty** for crimes committed by juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years is prohibited under international human rights law, as outlined in multiple international and regional instruments (see Resources section for full list).



#### Selected Facts and Figures

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

“Guided by the child’s dignity and best interests, based on dialogue, negotiation and problem solving, restorative justice moves away from retributive and punitive approaches and focuses on reparation and children’s reintegration.”

- *SRSF on violence against children*, [http://srsf.violenceagainstchildren.org/story/2015-01-28\\_1219](http://srsf.violenceagainstchildren.org/story/2015-01-28_1219)

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

<sup>2</sup> Idem.

<sup>3</sup> Idem.

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

<sup>5</sup> Idem.

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/life\\_imprisonment\\_children\\_global.pdf](https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/life_imprisonment_children_global.pdf)

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

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

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

### Useful Resources

- The Convention of the Rights of the Child  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>
- The Committee of the Rights of the Child, General Comment no. 10 (2007) – Children’s Rights in Juvenile Justice  
[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f10&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f10&Lang=en)
- SRSG on Violence Against Children, Promoting Restorative Justice, 2013  
[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications\\_final/srsgvac\\_restorative\\_justice\\_for\\_children\\_report.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/srsgvac_restorative_justice_for_children_report.pdf)
- SRSG on Violence Against Children, Prevention of and Responses to violence against children within the Juvenile Justice System, 2012  
[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications\\_final/web\\_juvenile\\_justice\\_final.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/web_juvenile_justice_final.pdf)
- UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/194 - United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 2014  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/54cf56124.html>
- UNODC, Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes, 2006  
[http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\\_justice/06-56290\\_Ebook.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/06-56290_Ebook.pdf)
- 2014 World Congress on Juvenile Justice  
<http://jj2015.ch/en>
- ECOSOC Resolution 2004/27, Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime  
<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2004/resolution%202004-27.pdf>
- UN General Assembly Resolution United Nations A/RES/45/113, 1990, Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty  
<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/45/a45r113.htm>
- The Munyonyo Declaration on Child Justice in Africa [http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/\\_412](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/_412)
- Defense for Children International – Juvenile Justice <http://www.defenceforchildren.org/juvenile-justice.html>
- Council of Europe, Child-friendly justice  
[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/childjustice/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/childjustice/default_en.asp)
- For more information, see Resources, p. 85

### Ideas for Action

- **Support** the Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty <http://www.childrendeprivedofliberty.info>
- **Organize** awareness raising activities to enhance understanding of restorative justice and promote child-friendly attitudes among justice professionals and service providers
- **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
- **Collaborate** with penitential institutions to develop tools for better reintegration processes for children and young people in conflict with the law
- **Emphasize** the necessity to improve prevention of offenses and contribute to the creation of structures, tools and projects helping children to discover and use their potential in areas other than criminal activity
- **Lobby** your government to install alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, in legislation and in practice
- **Promote** training of actors in the juvenile justice system on legislation and guidelines, children’s rights, and child development. The actors concerned include the police, prosecutors, the judiciary, probation officers, lawyers, social workers, facilitators and mediators
- **Promote** efficient coordination between all justice actors (the police, social welfare, schools, NGOs, local mediators and community volunteers)
- **Encourage** informal justice systems, mechanisms such as religious authorities, traditional leaders, customary courts, tribal/clan social structures and community forums to align traditional conflict resolution practices with child-sensitive justice  
[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/story/2015-01-28\\_1219](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/story/2015-01-28_1219)
- **Join** the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty and participate in their activities at local, national and international levels  
<http://www.worldcoalition.org/>
- **Mark** the World Day Against the Death Penalty, 10 October with activities, events, projects, lobbying, etc.

## Ideas to plan your activities / events

### Choosing an Issue

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

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



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

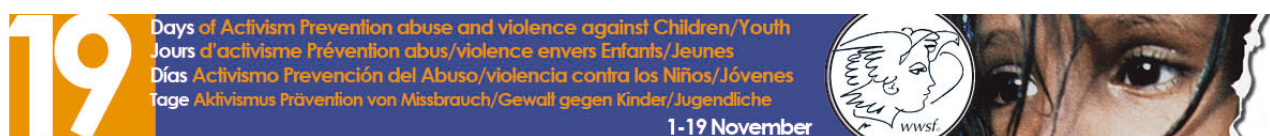
### Planning

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

#### 1. Raise awareness

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

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





For your advocacy and social media communications, regarding the 19 campaign themes, WWSF provides you with the 19 images used in the Prevention Kit. This collage is available to all registered coalition members online. You are, however, free to create and use your own material. WWSF would appreciate receiving copies of your images used for your events. In addition, selected videos are available on the 19 themes. Link: <http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/videos>





## 2. E-activism

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

## 3. Build skills

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

## 4. Honor and involve new partners

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



## 5. Fundraise

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

## 6. Organize concerts

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

## 7. Political activities

- **Lobby your government** to ratify the Optional Protocols, if they have not yet done so and to take all necessary measures for full implementation (for more information see p. 18).
- **Hold your Leaders accountable**
  - Encourage young people to hold governments accountable by launching a **"Walk the Talk campaign"** and regularly remind leaders to implement their promises made at numerous UN international conferences and national sessions
  - Organize youth meetings with government members
  - Lobby your government for policy changes
  - Implement new laws and prevention programs at the grass-roots level
  - Learn lobby techniques and distribute information to state- and non-state actors
  - Raise public and media awareness so that others join your initiative or launch a government lobby campaign of their own.



## 8. **NEW!** Launch of the WWSF "19 Days—Youth Prize"

WWSF is encouraging registered coalition member organizations to participate in identifying and awarding youth champions who are engaged in the 19 Days violence prevention campaign and programs that focus on children and youth exposed to violence in their communities (description on the next page).



**WWSF Proposal for a '19 Days—Youth Prize'**  
**Call for Young Leaders to Stand up and be Heroes for Change**

**In 2015** the WWSF Children-Youth **section proposes to registered active coalition members** to launch with its 2015 local/national Call to Action a nomination process for the **19 Days—Youth Prize**, honoring young actors (boys and girls, aged 18-25) for their prevention and protection services of violence against children and young people during the 19 Days of activism campaign 1-19 November.



**Notice to active WWSF coalition members:** WWSF is pleased to present this idea to increase the number of young change makers who impact with their service the community. We propose that you launch in 2015 a national nomination process to identify youth prevention actors for the establishment of your national **19 Days—Youth Prize** to be awarded. To start, we suggest you put in place a national Prize committee to help prepare a program for such awards and select young actors (aged 15 to 24) who organize and lead concrete action in the field of violence prevention and protection of children's rights during the 19 Days of activism campaign 1-19 November in your country.

**We propose the following steps**

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

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

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

**International convener:** WWSF - Women's World Summit Foundation – Children/Youth section, 11 Av. de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland, an international solidarity empowerment network with a mission to help advance women's and children's rights via its annual programs, campaigns, world days and prize awards.  
<http://19days.woman.ch> WWSF has consultative status to the United Nations (ECOSOC, UNFPA, DPI).

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

## World Days to use for your advocacy work

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

### Observe and take action on:

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



### Advertising your event(s)

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

#### How to advertise

Here are some ideas:

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

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

#### Relations with the Media

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

##### When to contact the Media

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

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

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

##### Organize a press conference

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

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

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

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



### 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.

### Remember

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

### Local fundraising

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

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

### Keep track of funds

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

### Tips and resources on how to fundraise

- Funds for NGOs, Grants and Resources for Sustainability: <http://www.fundsforngos.org>
- The Foundation Center: <http://fdncenter.org/>
- eHow – How to Fund Raise Effectively for a Nonprofit Organization  
[http://www.ehow.com/how\\_15341\\_fund-raise-effectively.html](http://www.ehow.com/how_15341_fund-raise-effectively.html)
- Better-fundraising.ideas.com  
<http://www.better-fundraising-ideas.com/>
- About.com – Nonprofit Charitable Organizations  
<http://nonprofit.about.com/od/fundraising/u/happydonors.htm>

### For your information!

WWSF is also fundraising for the coordination, research, and publishing of the annual Prevention Kits and follow-up to the Call to Action with coalition members. A special WWSF **19 Days Prevention Fund** has been set up to receive contributions and donations for the ongoing campaign work, including related programs and awards. Every donation, no matter the size, will help advance the building of a culture for prevention of violence. We thank you in advance for investing in the creation of a world fit for children and youth. We all have a role to play.

Account No.: **IBAN CH65 0027 9279 HU16 5291.2**

## Additional Resources (General and Theme-specific)

### I) General Resources

#### **Convention on the Rights of the Child**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[http://ratifyop3crc.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/OPIC\\_Rules\\_of\\_Procedure.pdf](http://ratifyop3crc.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/OPIC_Rules_of_Procedure.pdf)

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

[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications\\_final/toward\\_a\\_world\\_free\\_from\\_violence.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/toward_a_world_free_from_violence.pdf)

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

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

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

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

#### **Committee on the Rights of the Child**

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

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

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

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

[www.srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org](http://www.srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org)

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

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

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

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

#### **Consultation on Effective Child Sensitive Counseling, Complaint and Reporting Mechanisms**

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

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

[http://www.unicef.org/media/files/Beijing\\_Declaration.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/media/files/Beijing_Declaration.pdf)

#### **The Marrakech Declaration**

[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/marrakech\\_declaration\\_english.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/marrakech_declaration_english.pdf)

#### **CRIN – Child Rights Information Network**

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

#### **Report on Political Commitments by Regional Organizations and Institutions**

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

[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications\\_final/Political\\_Commitments\\_by\\_Regional\\_Organizations.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/Political_Commitments_by_Regional_Organizations.pdf)

#### **Ratify OP3CRC – International Coalition for the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure**

<http://www.ratifyop3crc.org>

Child-friendly section: <http://ratifyop3crc.org/material/speak-up-for-your-rights/>

#### **South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children**

<http://www.saievac.info/>

#### **Statement on Commitment to Eliminate Violence Against Children**

<http://www.religionsforpeace.org/node/56>

#### **Global Movement for Children**

<http://www.gmfc.org>

#### **The ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights – AICHR**

<http://www.aseansec.org/22769.htm>

#### **Child Helpline International (CHI)**

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

#### **West African Youth Forum “Say No to Violence Against Children”**

<http://www.plan-childrenmedia.org/spip.php?article1125&vac=1&lang=eng>

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

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

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

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

**WWSF - Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action**  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**African Charter on Human and People's Rights**  
[http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/banjul\\_charter.pdf](http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/banjul_charter.pdf)

**African Youth Charter**  
[http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/AFRICAN\\_YOUTH\\_CHARTER.pdf](http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/AFRICAN_YOUTH_CHARTER.pdf)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1) Children Involved in Armed Conflict

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

**The Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols**  
<https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions>

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

**Impact of Armed Conflict on Children, Report by Graça Machel, 1996**  
[http://unicef.org/graca/a51-306\\_en.pdf](http://unicef.org/graca/a51-306_en.pdf)

**Cape Town Principles and Best Practices, UNICEF and UN NGO Working Group, 1997**  
[http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/Cape\\_Town\\_Principles\(1\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/Cape_Town_Principles(1).pdf)

**Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, 2007**  
<http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/ParisPrinciples310107English.pdf>

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

**Children & Armed Conflict Mobile Phone Application**  
<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/children-and-armed-conflict/id561453751?mt=8>

**Geneva Call**  
<http://www.genevacall.org>

**Watchlist on children in armed conflict**  
<http://watchlist.org>

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

[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/878&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/878&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC)

**International Bureau for Children's Rights – Children Exposed to Armed Conflict**

[http://www.ibcr.org/images/contenu/infotheque/fiches\\_thematiques/enfants\\_et\\_conflits\\_armes.pdf](http://www.ibcr.org/images/contenu/infotheque/fiches_thematiques/enfants_et_conflits_armes.pdf)

**UNICEF: Children and Armed Conflict**

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

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

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

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

[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**Site of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict**

<http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org>

**Univerbal – “Enfants-Soldats Stop” Program**

<http://univerbal.net/>

**The Paris Principles: Agreement to End the Use of Children in War (video)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kFDL-n9AbE>

**Ismael Beah Calls for the Protection of Children in Armed Conflict (video)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OljO2okPdb0>

## 2) Sexual Abuse

**The Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 13, 2011**

[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en)

**Coalition for Children – Prevention of Sexual Abuse**

<http://www.safechild.org/Program2.htm>

**Council of Europe – “ONE in FIVE” the Council of Europe Campaign to Stop Sexual Violence Against Children**

[http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/default_en.asp)

**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>

**Council of Europe and SRSG Campaign to Stop Sexual Violence Against Children**

[http://www.coe.int/t/dc/files/events/2010\\_campagne\\_enfants/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dc/files/events/2010_campagne_enfants/default_en.asp)

**The Rio de Janeiro Declaration and Call for Action to Prevent and Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents**

[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/WCIII\\_Outcome\\_Document\\_Final.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/WCIII_Outcome_Document_Final.pdf)

**Follow-up to the Brazil World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents**

[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Final\\_Agenda\\_Follow\\_up\\_Meeting\\_WCIII.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Final_Agenda_Follow_up_Meeting_WCIII.pdf)  
[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/outcome\\_report\\_followup\\_WCIII%20%281%29.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/outcome_report_followup_WCIII%20%281%29.pdf)

**Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse Online**

[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index_en.htm)

**Global Submission by the International Save the Children Alliance UN Study on Violence Against Children. 10 Essential Learning Points: Listen and Speak Out against Sexual Abuse of Girls and Boys. The International Save The Children Alliance (2005)**

<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/library/listen-and-speak-out-against-sexual-abuse-boys-and-girls-10-essential-learning-points-global>

**Stairway Foundation Inc.: A Learning and Resource Center for Children's Rights**

<http://www.stairwayfoundation.org/stairway/home>

**Stop Rape Now: U.N. Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict**

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

**Stop It Now! Together we can Prevent the Sexual Abuse of Children**

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

**Save The Children Spain, A good practice experience on child sexual abuse - Advocacy, network and training**

<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/library/good-practice-experience-child-sexual-abuse-advocacy-network-and-training>

**WHO, Guidelines for medico-legal care for victims of sexual violence, 2003**

<http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/924154628X.pdf?ua=1>

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

[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**UNICEF: World Congress III Against Child Sexual Exploitation**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Ck-9rfxVSY>



### 3) Bullying

**WWSF: Prevention is key! – Guide for NGO and citizen action**

[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**The Convention on the Rights of the Child**

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

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

**UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/147, 18 December 2013, Rights of the Child**

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/147](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/147)

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

**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2014 [on the report of the Third Committee (A/69/484)] 69/157. Rights of the child**

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/157](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/157)

**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2014 [on the report of the Third Committee (A/69/484)] 69/158. Protecting children from bullying**

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/158](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/158)

**United Nations Children's Fund, Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children, UNICEF, 2014**,

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_74865.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_74865.html)

**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/>

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

[http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/status\\_report/2014/report/report/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/report/report/en/)

**European Antibullying Network, European Guide of Anti-Bullying Good Practices, 2014**

[http://www.antibullying.eu/sites/default/files/wk2\\_guide\\_of\\_good\\_practices\\_final2\\_v2.pdf](http://www.antibullying.eu/sites/default/files/wk2_guide_of_good_practices_final2_v2.pdf)

**European Antibullying Network, Strategy Position Paper, 2014**

[http://www.antibullying.eu/sites/default/files/wk3\\_ean\\_strategy\\_position\\_paper\\_explanatorypaper\\_final.pdf](http://www.antibullying.eu/sites/default/files/wk3_ean_strategy_position_paper_explanatorypaper_final.pdf)

**European Antibullying Network – Smart Phone Application on good practices:**

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=gr.globo.citrongo.enterprise.client.ean>

**Child Trends – Database on bullying programme**

<http://www.childtrends.org/what-works/>

**UNESCO – online resources on homophobic bullying**

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/health-education/homophobic-bullying/>

**UNESCO, Good Policy and Practice in HIV and Health Education, Booklet 8, Education Sector Responses to Homophobic bullying, 2012**, <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002164/216493e.pdf>

**UNESCO, Stopping Violence in Schools, A guide for teachers** <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001841/184162e.pdf>

**KidsHealth – Bullying**

<http://kidshealth.org/kid/feeling/emotion/bullies.html>

**ABC – Europe's Antibullying Campaign**

<http://www.e-abc.eu/en/>

**European Awareness Raising Campaign on Cyberbullying**

<http://deletocyberbullying.eu/tag/kids/>

**NoBullying:** <http://nobullying.com>

**Violence prevention – Prof. Dan Olweus Bullying Prevention Program**

<http://www.violencepreventionworks.org/public/index.page>

**Kidscape – prevention of bullying and sexual abuse**

<https://www.kidscape.org.uk/media/152791/kspreventingbullying.pdf>

**Child Trends – Database on bullying programmes**

<http://www.childtrends.org/what-works/>

**Child Rights Information Network - Online resources on bullying**

<https://www.crin.org/en/library/publications/bullying-online-resources#ge>

**Stand Up ND - Ways to Stop Bullying**

<http://standupnd.net>

[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f13&Lang=en)

<http://www.childhelplineinternational.org/resources/data/violence-against-children/vac-report-2012-2013/>

<http://www.childwelfare.gov/preventing/>

<http://www.childwelfare.gov/can/impact/>

<http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/usermanuals/neglect/chaptertwo.cfm>

[http://helpguide.org/mental/child\\_abuse\\_physical\\_emotional\\_sexual\\_neglect.htm](http://helpguide.org/mental/child_abuse_physical_emotional_sexual_neglect.htm)

<http://www.ispcan.org>

[http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/status\\_report/2014/report/report/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/report/report/en/)

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_74865.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_74865.html)

<http://bettercarenetwork.org/bcn/>

[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85994/1/9789241505956\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85994/1/9789241505956_eng.pdf?ua=1)

[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**Kimbati: Protecting the Children (video)**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=baQGiwQLMLQ>

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

[http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::p12100\\_instrument\\_id:2551460](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::p12100_instrument_id:2551460)

<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C138>

http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C182

[http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2008/108B09\\_252\\_engl.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2008/108B09_252_engl.pdf)

http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/lang--en/docName--WCMS\_127018/index.htm

<http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/Informationresources/lang--en/index.htm>

[http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS\\_IPEC\\_PUB\\_26035/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_26035/lang--en/index.htm)

<http://childlabour2013.org>

[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CMW%2fC%2fGC%2f1&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CMW%2fC%2fGC%2f1&Lang=en)

[http://www.terredeshommes.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/140610\\_Child-labour-at-12-years-a-slave\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.terredeshommes.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/140610_Child-labour-at-12-years-a-slave_FINAL.pdf)

**Global Slavery Index, 2014**  
<http://www.globalslaveryindex.org>

ILO, free eLearning course on eliminating the worst forms of child labour:  
[http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/Informationresources/WCMS\\_240699/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/Informationresources/WCMS_240699/lang--en/index.htm)

**Child Rights Information Network (CRIN) – A Call for Global Protection of Child Domestic Workers**  
<https://www.crin.org/en/home/network/challenge/petitions/call-global-protections-child-domestic-workers/list-signatures>

**Defense for Children International – Child Labour**  
<http://www.defenceforchildren.org/what-we-do/child-labour.html>

**WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action**  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**Child Labour: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty (video)**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sJ4TdYwCBsQ>

## 6) Corporal Punishment

**General Comment № 8 (2006), The right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment, CRC**  
<http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx?Symbol=CRC/C/GC/8>

**Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment (GIEACPC) & Subscribe to the Newsletter**  
<http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/frame.html>

**Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading: Ending corporal punishment in penal systems for children, GIEACPC & Save the Children, 2015**  
<http://endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/reports/Juvenile%20Justice%20Report%202015%20ingles.pdf>

**Campaigns Manual: Ending corporal punishment and other cruel and degrading punishment of children through law reform and social change, GIEACPC & Save the Children Sweden**  
<http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/CampaignsManual2010.pdf>

**Hitting People is Wrong – and Children are People too: A practical handbook for organizations and institutions challenging corporal punishment of children**  
<http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/pdfs/hittingwrong.pdf>

**Council of Europe – Raise Your Hand Against Smacking Campaign**  
[http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/corporalpunishment/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/corporalpunishment/default_en.asp)

**Save the Children Resource Center, Positive Discipline**  
<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/child-protection/priority-areas/physical-and-humiliating-punishment/positive-discipline>

**Center for Effective Discipline**  
<http://www.gundersenhealth.org/ncptc/center-for-effective-discipline>

**Triple P: Positive Parenting Program**  
<http://www.triplep.net/glo-en/home/>

**28 Ways to Teach Nonviolence, Kindness, and Peacefulness to Children, Cheryl Landy**  
<http://www.gundersenhealth.org/upload/docs/NCPTC/CED/28-ways.pdf>

**Fair and Effective Discipline for All Students: Best Practice Strategies for Educators, National Association of School Psychologists**  
<http://www.nasponline.org/communications/spawareness/effdiscipfs.pdf>

**Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (website for children)**  
<http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/children>

**UNICEF. Child Disciplinary Practices at Home: Evidence from a Range of Low – and Middle – Income Countries. UNICEF (2010)**  
[http://www.childinfo.org/files/report\\_Displ\\_FIN.pdf](http://www.childinfo.org/files/report_Displ_FIN.pdf)

**What Makes a Good Teacher? Children Speak their Minds. UNESCO (1996)**  
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0010/001041/104124m.pdf>

**WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOa and Citizen Action**  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**Raise your hand against smacking (video)**  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtUdWJZ\\_\\_ms](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtUdWJZ__ms)

## 7) Sale of Children

**Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)**  
<http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/>

**UNICEF and Innocenti Research Centre. Handbook on the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. UNICEF (2009)**  
[http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional\\_protocol\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional_protocol_eng.pdf)

**WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action**  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography**  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>

**Reflection on a 6-year tenure as Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Najat Maalla M'jid, 2013**  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/AnnualReports.aspx>

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2014** <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G14/248/31/PDF/G1424831.pdf?OpenElement>

**Main Theme Section of 2013 Prevention Kit**  
[http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention\\_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf](http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf)

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

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

**Unborn children for sale in S Korea (video)**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5tYKVrj9LWs>

**Interview: UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (video)**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CaMZe4E4Uo0>

## 8) Child Prostitution

**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography**  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>

**UNICEF and Innocenti Research Centre. Handbook on the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. UNICEF (2009)**  
[http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional\\_protocol\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional_protocol_eng.pdf)

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

**World Congress III against commercial sexual exploitation of children**  
<http://resources.ecpat.net/worldcongressIII/overview2.php>

**ECPAT International**  
<http://www.ecpat.net>

**WWSF Main Theme 2013 Prevention Kit**  
[http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention\\_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf](http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf)

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

**Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014, UNODC**  
[http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf)

**Child Prostitution: The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children**  
<http://gvnet.com/childprostitution/>

**WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action**  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**ECPAT Air France Anti-Child Prostitution PSA (video)**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RAa7GdfbsqY>

**Cafe Renascer helps sexually exploited girls (video)**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hsM5O1u2044>

## 9) Child Pornography

**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography**  
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/crc-sale.htm>

**ECPAT International**  
<http://www.ecpat.net/EI/index.asp>

**International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children. Child Pornography: Model Legislation and Global Review – Fifth Edition. International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (2008)** [http://polis.osce.org/library/t/3648/2801/GOV-USA-RPT-3648-EN-Child%20Pornography\\_%20Model%20Legislation%20&%20Global%20Review%20\(5th%20Edition\).pdf](http://polis.osce.org/library/t/3648/2801/GOV-USA-RPT-3648-EN-Child%20Pornography_%20Model%20Legislation%20&%20Global%20Review%20(5th%20Edition).pdf)

**Main Theme WWSF 2013 Prevention Kit**  
[http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention\\_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf](http://19days.woman.ch/images/Prevention_Kit/2013-e-kit-final2light.pdf)



**Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online (Youth-focused), ECPAT International, 2009**  
[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child%20Friendly\\_\\_Child%20Pornography\\_FINAL\\_0.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child%20Friendly__Child%20Pornography_FINAL_0.pdf)

**What is Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children? Definitions for Young People, ECPAT International**  
[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child\\_Friendly\\_Def\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child_Friendly_Def_ENG.pdf)

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, Najat M'jid Maalla, A/HRC/25/48 (2013)**  
[http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session25/Documents/A-HRC-25-48\\_en.doc](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session25/Documents/A-HRC-25-48_en.doc)

**Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online**  
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/2012/20121130\\_02\\_en.htm#/c](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/2012/20121130_02_en.htm#/c)

**Virtual Global Taskforce – Combating online child sexual abuse**  
<http://www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com>

**Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography**  
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011L0093>

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

**Stop it Now**  
<http://www.stopitnow.org>

**Association of Sites Advocating Child Protection**  
<http://www.asacp.org>

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, A/HRC/28/56, 2014**  
[http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage\\_e.aspx?m=102](http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?m=102)

**UNICEF and Innocenti Research Centre. Handbook on the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. UNICEF (2009)**  
[http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional\\_protocol\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional_protocol_eng.pdf)

**WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action**  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**STOP Child Pornography (video)**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pVrsPEyvzhs>

**Fighting against online child pornography (video)**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l4MKLsPUcnc>

## 10) Child Trafficking

**Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2014**  
[http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf)

**100 Best Practices in Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings: The Role of Civil Society, The Protection Project**  
[http://www.protectionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/100-Best-Practices-in-Combating-TIP\\_Final-Doc1.pdf](http://www.protectionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/100-Best-Practices-in-Combating-TIP_Final-Doc1.pdf)

**European Commission “Together Against Trafficking in Human Beings”**  
[http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/node/4598\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/node/4598_en)

**Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons**  
<http://www.un.org/press/en/2010/ga10974.doc.htm>

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, 2010 (with a thematic focus on prevention)**  
<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/483/11/PDF/N1048311.pdf?OpenElement>

**Stop the Traffik**  
<http://www.stophetraffik.org/the-scale-of-human-trafficking>

**Rights Here, Rights Now: Recommendations for Protecting Trafficked Children, UNICEF, 2007**  
[http://lastradainternational.org/lisidocs/RightsHere\\_RightsNow.pdf](http://lastradainternational.org/lisidocs/RightsHere_RightsNow.pdf)

**International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, UNODC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNIFEM, OHCHR, ILO, IOM, OSCE, OAS, Anti-Slavery, John Hopkins, ECPAT, TdH, 2009**  
[http://origin-www.unicef.org/protection/Framework\\_for\\_Action\\_TIP\(1\).pdf](http://origin-www.unicef.org/protection/Framework_for_Action_TIP(1).pdf)

**Reference Guide on Protecting the Rights of Child Victims of Trafficking in Europe, UNICEF**  
[http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/UNICEF\\_Child\\_Trafficking\\_low.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/UNICEF_Child_Trafficking_low.pdf)

**Blue Heart Campaign Against Human Trafficking**  
<http://www.unodc.org/blueheart/>

**Dottridge M. for Terre des hommes Foundation. A Handbook on Planning Projects to Prevent Child Trafficking. Terre des Hommes Foundation (2007)**  
[http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/prevent\\_child\\_tra\\_0607.pdf](http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/prevent_child_tra_0607.pdf)

**Dottridge M. for ECPAT International. *Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes*. ECPAT International (2008)**  
[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Thematic\\_Paper\\_Trafficking\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Thematic_Paper_Trafficking_ENG.pdf)

**International Bureau for Children's Rights – Child Trafficking**  
[http://www.ibcr.org/images/contenu/infotheque/fiches\\_thematiques/traite\\_des\\_enfants.pdf](http://www.ibcr.org/images/contenu/infotheque/fiches_thematiques/traite_des_enfants.pdf)

**Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) – Trafficking and Children**  
<http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/en/about/trafficking-of-children.html>

**The Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action – World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children**  
[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/stockholm\\_declaration\\_1996.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/stockholm_declaration_1996.pdf)

**Warburton J. for the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. *Prevention, Protection and Recovery of Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation*. www.woman.ch/june09/children/files/expertpaper-1.doc**

**UNICEF. *Rights Here, Rights Now: Recommendations for Protecting Trafficked Children*. UNICEF (2007)**  
[http://lastradainternational.org/lisidocs/RightsHere\\_RightsNow.pdf](http://lastradainternational.org/lisidocs/RightsHere_RightsNow.pdf)

**Worldvision, the Vulnerability Report - Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, 2014:**  
<http://un-act.org/publication/view/vulnerability-report-human-trafficking-greater-mekong-sub-region/>

**WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action**  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**Child trafficking in Kyrgyzstan (video)**  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gAJ2aAvmb\\_k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gAJ2aAvmb_k)

## 11) Child Sex Tourism

**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography**  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>

**Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography**  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Children/Pages/ChildrenIndex.aspx>

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

**Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism**  
[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Code\\_of\\_Conduct\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Code_of_Conduct_ENG.pdf)

### **ECPAT International**

**Combating Child Sex Tourism – Questions & Answers, 2008**

<http://ecpat.net/resources#category-about-csec>

**Sexual Exploitation in Tourism, Child-friendly version, 2009**

[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child-Friendly\\_Child%20Sex%20Tourism\\_2009.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Child-Friendly_Child%20Sex%20Tourism_2009.pdf)

**Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Tourism - Thematic paper submitted by ECPAT International as a contribution to the World Congress II against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, 2008**

[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Thematic\\_Paper\\_CST\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/Thematic_Paper_CST_ENG.pdf)

**Delaney S. Young's Person's Guide to Combating Child-Sex Tourism, 2008**

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

**World Tourist Organization – protection of children in tourism**

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

**World Tourism Network on Child Protection**

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

**Worldvision – information material and toolkits on child safe tourism available in English, Khmer, Thai, Vietnamese and Lao**

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

<http://www.childsafetourism.org>

**International Bureau for Children's Rights – Child Sex Tourism**

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

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

[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**Child Sex Tourism In Flight Video (video)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xo8qbxUhGfI>

## 12) Harmful Traditional Practices

**Joint general recommendation/general comment No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices**  
[http://jurist.org/paperchase/CEDAW\\_General\\_Comment\\_31.pdf](http://jurist.org/paperchase/CEDAW_General_Comment_31.pdf)

**Joint UNFPA-UNICEF Program on Female Genital Mutilation Cutting** <http://www.unfpa.org/gender/practices3.html>

**The UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Summary Report 2008-2013**  
<http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Joint%20Programme%20on%20FGMC%20Summary%20Report.pdf>

**UN General Assembly Draft Resolution on Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations, 2014, A/RES/69/150**  
[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/150](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/150)

**UNFPA, Top 10 Myths about child marriage**  
<http://www.unfpa.org/news/top-10-myths-about-child-marriage>

**UNFPA, Implementation of the International and Regional Human Rights Framework for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation, 2014**  
<http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/FGMC-humanrights.pdf>

**UNICEF, Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change, 2013**  
[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_69875.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_69875.html)

**Working Group on the Girl Child – NGO Committee on the Status of Women. A Girl's Right to Live: Female Foeticide and Girl Infanticide, 2007**  
[http://www.ifuw.org/advocacy/reports/2007-girls\\_infanticide.pdf](http://www.ifuw.org/advocacy/reports/2007-girls_infanticide.pdf)

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

**Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices**  
<http://www.iac-ciaf.net/>

**Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation: An Interagency Statement (OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO)**  
[http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2008/eliminating\\_fgm.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2008/eliminating_fgm.pdf)

**Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Statistical Exploration. UNICEF (2005)**  
[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_29994.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_29994.html)

**International NGO Council on Violence Against Children, *Violating Children's Rights: Harmful Practices Based on Tradition, Culture, Religion or Superstition* (2012)**  
[http://www.crin.org/docs/InCo\\_Report\\_15Oct.pdf](http://www.crin.org/docs/InCo_Report_15Oct.pdf)

**UNICEF, *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change* (2013)**  
[http://www.unicef.org/media/files/FGCM\\_Lo\\_res.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/media/files/FGCM_Lo_res.pdf)

**Working Group on the Girl Child – NGO Committee on the Status of Women (CoNGO). A Girl's Right to Live: Female Foeticide and Girl Infanticide. (2007)**  
[http://www.wilpfinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/2007\\_A\\_Girls\\_Right\\_to\\_Live.pdf](http://www.wilpfinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/2007_A_Girls_Right_to_Live.pdf)

**Wambui Kuria. Female Genital Mutilation: A Guide to Laws and Policies Worldwide**  
**UK: Zed Books (2000)** Look for it in your local libraries or purchase it online [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com)

**World YWCA**  
<http://www.worldywca.org>

**Advocates for Human Rights – Stop Violence Against Women**  
[http://www.stopvaw.org/government\\_and\\_ngo\\_responses](http://www.stopvaw.org/government_and_ngo_responses)

**WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGOs and Citizen Action**  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**The Story of Florence and Harmful Traditional Practices in Malawi (video)**  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n2wLYtg\\_02c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n2wLYtg_02c)

**Empowering Girls by Challenging Harmful Traditions (video)**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cpl8pcNbBDC>

### 13) Street Children

**Human Rights Council Resolution 16/12 "Rights of the child: a holistic approach to the protection and promotion of the rights of children working and/or living on the street"** [http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage\\_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/RES/16/12](http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/RES/16/12)

**Consortium for Street Children**  
<http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/>  
<http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/international-day/>

**Consortium for Street Children Resource Library**  
<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/>

**OHCHR, Protection and promotion of the rights of children working/living on the street (2012)**  
<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>

**Runaway & Homeless Youth and Relationship Violence Toolkit: Guidance Materials for Practitioners, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence**

<http://www.nrcdv.org/rhydvtoolkit/common-ground/>

**State of the World's Street Children: Research**

<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/resources/state-of-the-worlds-street-children-research/>

**Street Children – UNICEF's Toolkit on Diversion and Alternatives to Detention** [http://www.unicef.org/tdad/index\\_56502.html](http://www.unicef.org/tdad/index_56502.html)

**Street Child Africa**

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

**StreetInvest: Investing in Children on the Street**

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

**OHCHR study on The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children Working and/or Living on the Street: Children's Voices Paper, Anne Louise Meincke**

<http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/ChildrensVoicespaper.pdf>

**Civil Society Forums on Street Children**

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

**2011 UN Resolution on Street Children**

<http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/content.asp?pageID=70>

**OHCHR. Protection and promotion of the rights of children working/living on the street (2012)**

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

**PLAN. Because I am a Girl: The State of the World's Girls 2010 – Digital and Urban Frontiers: Girls in a Changing Landscape (2010)**

[http://plan-international.org/girls/pdfs/BIAAG\\_2010\\_EN2.pdf](http://plan-international.org/girls/pdfs/BIAAG_2010_EN2.pdf)

**Street Children – UNICEF's Toolkit on Diversion and Alternatives to Detention**

[http://www.unicef.org/tdad/index\\_56502.html](http://www.unicef.org/tdad/index_56502.html)

**StreetInvest: Investing in Children on the Street**

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

**WHO. Working with Street Children: Implementing a street children project: World Health Organization, Geneva (2000)**

[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2000/WHO\\_MSD\\_MDP\\_00.14\\_module10.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2000/WHO_MSD_MDP_00.14_module10.pdf)

**Lack of policy further endangers India's street kids (video)**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j4as0TVx\\_fk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j4as0TVx_fk)

**A second chance for street children in Uganda (video)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2iwFi7eN4U4>

---

**14) Discrimination Based on Health Conditions**

**Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx>

**WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF - Global HIV/AIDS Response, Epidemic Update and Health Sector Progress Towards Universal Access, Progress Report, 2011**

[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241502986\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241502986_eng.pdf)

**Human Rights Watch – Future Forsaken, Abuses Against Children Affected by HIV/AIDS in India, 2004**

<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/FutureForsaken.pdf>

**Centers For Diseases Control and Prevention – Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/default.htm>

**Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance. Keep the Promise: A Teaching Resource on Advocacy and HIV and AIDS. Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance (2006)**

[http://www.ibe.unesco.org/AIDS/doc/HIV\\_AIDS\\_370\\_EN.pdf](http://www.ibe.unesco.org/AIDS/doc/HIV_AIDS_370_EN.pdf)

**Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections and Under 18 Conceptions**

<http://www.nice.org.uk/PHI003>

**UNESCO – Fast Car: Traveling Safely Around the World (video game to learn about HIV and AIDS prevention)**

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

**UNICEF - Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV**

[http://www.unicef.org/aids/index\\_preventionyoung.html](http://www.unicef.org/aids/index_preventionyoung.html)



UNICEF Regional Office for Central, Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, 4th Child Protection Forum for Central Asia that took place between 1-3 August 2013. "Creating inclusive policies, systems and services for children with disabilities"

[http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/protection\\_24286.html](http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/protection_24286.html)

**World Report on Disability, World Health Organization, WHO, 2011**

[http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/06/23/000356161\\_20110623012348/Rendered/PDF/627830WP0World00PUBLIC00BOX361491B0.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/06/23/000356161_20110623012348/Rendered/PDF/627830WP0World00PUBLIC00BOX361491B0.pdf)

**Guide to non-discrimination and the CRC, CRIN**

[http://www.crin.org/docs/CRC\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.crin.org/docs/CRC_Guide.pdf)

**Handbook for Parliamentarians on the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

<http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=212>

**Key Programmes to Reduce Stigma and Discrimination and Increase Access to Justice in National HIV Responses, UNAIDS, 2011**

[http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/Key\\_Human\\_Rights\\_Programmes\\_en\\_May2012\\_0.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/Key_Human_Rights_Programmes_en_May2012_0.pdf)

**NGO Code of Good Practice, Self-Assessment Checklist: Children & HIV, World Vision International**

<http://hivcode.org/silo/files/final-children-.pdf>

**Down Syndrome Education International**

<http://www.dseinternational.org/en-us/>

**Human Rights Watch Information about Gender-Based Violence for People with Disabilities**

[http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/related\\_material/Gender%20based%20violence%20ETR%20final.pdf](http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/related_material/Gender%20based%20violence%20ETR%20final.pdf)

**Humanium Help the Children**

<http://www.humanium.org/en/disabled-%20children/>

**Equal Right, Equal Opportunity : Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities, Global Campaign for Education and Handicap International**

[http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/Equal%20Right,%20Equal%20Opportunity\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/Equal%20Right,%20Equal%20Opportunity_WEB.pdf)

**How Does HIV/AIDS Impact Child Rights? (video)**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cp01FH7ZP\\_Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cp01FH7ZP_Q)

## 15) Addiction and Substance Abuse

**World Health Organization – Management of Substance Abuse**

[http://www.who.int/substance\\_abuse/en/](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/en/)

**World Health Organization - Lexicon of Alcohol and Drug Terms published by the World Health Organization**

[http://www.who.int/substance\\_abuse/terminology/who\\_lexicon/en/](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/terminology/who_lexicon/en/)

**Foundation for a Drug-Free World**

<http://www.drugfreeworld.org/home.html>

**The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs**

[http://www.incb.org/documents/NarcoticDrugs/Yellow\\_List/52nd\\_Edition/Yellow\\_List\\_52nd\\_edition\\_EN.pdf](http://www.incb.org/documents/NarcoticDrugs/Yellow_List/52nd_Edition/Yellow_List_52nd_edition_EN.pdf)

**UNODC: International Standards on Drug Use Prevention**

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

**Mentor's Principles of Effective Practice**

<http://preventionhub.org/practice/principles-of-effective-prevention>

**Mentor International Prevention Hub for Prevention of Substance Abuse**

<http://preventionhub.org/en>

**National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA): Prevention Principles**

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

**EMCDDA: European Drug Prevention Quality Standards**

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals/prevention-standards>

**Prevention – Smart Parents Free e-learning course**

<http://prevention-smart.org/>

**SPORT for Families**

<http://preventionpluswellness.com/programs/sport-for-families-parent-program/>

**DrugScope Parents and Families, Engaging parents and families**

<http://www.drugscope.org.uk/resources/goodpractice/educationandprevention/parents>

**Child Rights Information Network, Children's Rights and Drug Use**

[http://www.crin.org/docs/Childrens\\_rights\\_and\\_drug\\_use.pdf](http://www.crin.org/docs/Childrens_rights_and_drug_use.pdf)

**EURAD, Psychoactive Substances: A Guide for Policy Makers**

<http://www.eurad.net/filestore/PDF/FinalDocument.pdf>

**UNODC, Youth Initiative Discussion Guide**

[http://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/youth\\_initiative\\_discussion\\_guide\\_E.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/youth_initiative_discussion_guide_E.pdf)

**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) – Prevention of Drug Abuse**  
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/prevention/index.html>

**National Registry of Evidence-Based Programmes**  
<http://nrepp.samhsa.gov>

**Exchange on Drug Demand Reduction Action, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction**  
<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/themes/best-practice/examples/about>

## 16) Malnutrition

**F. James Levinson & Lucy Bassett. Malnutrition is Still a Major Contributor to Child Deaths: Population Reference Bureau (2007)**  
<http://www.prb.org/pdf07/Nutrition2007.pdf>

**Olivier De Schutter – United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food**  
<http://www.srfood.org/>

**Michael Kahn. Undernutrition behind Third of Child Deaths: Studies. Reuters (2008)**  
<http://in.reuters.com/article/2008/01/17/us-nutrition-children-idINL1652413820080117>

**Right to Food – Jean Ziegler**  
<http://www.righttofood.org/>

**World Food Programme – Hunger**  
<http://www.wfp.org/hunger>

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights**  
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

**International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>

**The Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 12 –The right to adequate food, 1999**  
[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2fC.12%2f1999%2f5&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2fC.12%2f1999%2f5&Lang=en)

**UNICEF, Improving Child Nutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress, 2013**  
[http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_68661.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_68661.html)

**UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food**  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Food/Pages/FoodIndex.aspx>

**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>

**FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014**  
<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2014/en/>

**Scaling UP Nutrition (SUN)**  
<http://scalingupnutrition.org>

**A Life Free From Hunger: Tackling Child Malnutrition, Save the Children**  
[http://thousanddays.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/A\\_Life\\_Free\\_From\\_Hunger\\_EOlowres-Africa-b1.pdf](http://thousanddays.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/A_Life_Free_From_Hunger_EOlowres-Africa-b1.pdf)

**World Food Programme – Hunger**  
<http://www.wfp.org/hunger>

**Action Against Hunger**  
<http://www.actionagainsthunger.org>

**Free e-learning course on infant and young child feeding, Cornell University & UNICEF**  
<http://nutritionworks.cornell.edu/UNICEF/about/>

**Zero Hunger Challenge – global call to action by the UN Secretary General**  
<http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger/aboutus.shtml#&panel1-3&panel2-3>

**Compilation of videos on childmalnutrition**  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bqElcMMmj5M&list=PLVHcddsJQhXuXTZnFMcVveuWEaMXbA\\_vH](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bqElcMMmj5M&list=PLVHcddsJQhXuXTZnFMcVveuWEaMXbA_vH)

## 17) Dangers of ICTs

**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**  
[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/\\_1149](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/_1149)

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

**Report to the Human Rights Council of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2014, A/HRC/28/56**  
[http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/A.HRC.28.56\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/A.HRC.28.56_en.pdf)

**Global Alliance against child sexual abuse online**

[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/index_en.htm)

**Virtual Global Taskforce – reporting online sexual abuse**  
<http://www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com/what-we-do/>

**ITU & UNICEF, Guidelines for Industry on Child Online Protection**  
[http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Documents/bD\\_Broch\\_INDUSTRY\\_0909.pdf](http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Documents/bD_Broch_INDUSTRY_0909.pdf)

**International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Guidelines for Parents, Guardians and Educators on Child Online Protection, 2011**  
[http://www.itu.int/dms\\_pub/itu-s/opb/gen/S-GEN-COP.EDUC-2012-PDF-E.pdf](http://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-s/opb/gen/S-GEN-COP.EDUC-2012-PDF-E.pdf)

**Ecpat International – Resources on preventing exploitation of children through the Internet and ICTs**  
[http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/EI\\_publications.asp](http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/EI_publications.asp)

**INHOPE – International Association of Internet Hotlines**  
<http://www.inhope.org/gns/home.aspx>

**REDNatic – Latin American Coalition (in Spanish)**  
<http://rednatic.org>

**ICMEC – Global Internet Safety Campaign**  
[http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en\\_X1&PageId=4347](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=4347)

**Safe Social Media**  
<http://www.safesocialmedia.eu>

**UNESCO, Media Education: A Kit for Teachers, Students, Parents and Professionals, 2006**  
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001492/149278e.pdf>

**Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime**  
<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/treaties/Html/185.htm>

**Action Innocence**  
<http://www.actioninnocence.org/>

**Coalition for Children – Safety on the Internet**  
<http://www.safechild.org/internet.htm>

**ECPAT International. Violence Against Children in the Cyberspace: A Contribution to the United Nations Study on Violence Against Children. ECPAT International (2005)**  
[http://www.ecpat.net/ei/Publications/ICT/Cyberspace\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/ei/Publications/ICT/Cyberspace_ENG.pdf)

**Enough is Enough: Making the Internet Safer for Children and Families**  
<http://www.enough.org/>

**International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children**  
[http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en\\_X1&PageId=4347](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=4347)

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

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

**NetCity.org (A website for children aged between 9-12 to learn how to use the Internet carefully)**  
<http://www.netcity.org/>

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, Najat M'jid Maalla. Promotion and Protection of all Human Rights, Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including the Right to Development. Human Rights Council (2009)**  
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4ab0d35a2.html>

**Adults & Children Together Against Violence – Media Violence & Children**  
<http://actagainstviolence.apa.org/>

**Brodeur J., and EDUPAX. Promising Practices to Protect Children from Media Violence. Brodeur and CRIN (2006)**  
<https://www.comminit.com/en/node/221902/307>

**Media Education Foundation**  
<http://www.mediaed.org/>

**PLAN. Because I am a Girl: The State of the World's Girls 2010 – Digital and Urban Frontiers: Girls in a Changing Landscape (2010)**  
[http://plan-international.org/girls/static/docs/BIAAG\\_2010\\_EN2.pdf](http://plan-international.org/girls/static/docs/BIAAG_2010_EN2.pdf)

**UNESCO. Media Education: A Kit for Teachers, Students, Parents and Professionals. Edited by Divina Frau-Meige. UNESCO (2006)**  
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001492/149278e.pdf>

**WWSF: Prevention is Key! – Guide for NGO and Citizen Action**  
[http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en\\_US](http://www.woman.ch/index.php?page=wwsf-prevention-guide&hl=en_US)

**ECPAT International: Understanding African Children's use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) a youth-led survey to prevent sexual exploitation online (2013)**

[http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/EI\\_publications.asp](http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/EI_publications.asp)

**Understanding the use of ICTs by children and young people in relation to their risks and vulnerabilities online specific to sexual exploitation - A youth-led study in Latin America (2012)**

[http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/Publications/ICT/ICT%20Research%20in%20LatinAmerica\\_ENG.pdf](http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/Publications/ICT/ICT%20Research%20in%20LatinAmerica_ENG.pdf)

**Psychology Matters – Violent Video Games – Psychologists Help Protect Children from Harmful Effects**

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

**Everyone Knows Your Name - Online Safety Commercial (video)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dT1GvPQG904>

## 18) Abduction

### Child Abduction

<http://www.hcch.net/upload/conventions/txt28en.pdf>

**Child Abduction Section of website of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction**

[http://www.hcch.net/index\\_en.php?act=text.display&tid=21](http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=text.display&tid=21)

**Hague Convention Guide to Good Practice**

[http://www.hcch.net/index\\_en.php?act=publications.listing&sub=4](http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=publications.listing&sub=4)

**Missing Children Europe**

<http://www.missingchildreneurope.eu/>

**International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC) – reports on good practices**

[http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en\\_X1&PageId=4348#Abduction](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=4348#Abduction)

**Global Missing Children's Network**

[http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en\\_X1&PageId=3065](http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en_X1&PageId=3065)

**ICMEC YouTube Channel for finding missing children**

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

**Missing Children in the European Union: Mapping, data collection and statistics, European Commission**

[http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/missing\\_children\\_study\\_2013\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/missing_children_study_2013_en.pdf)

**Reunite International Child Abduction Prevention Guide**

<http://www.reunite.org/pages/prevention.asp>

**Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 9**

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

**Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction**

<http://www.hcch.net/upload/conventions/txt28en.pdf>

**Organisation of American States, Inter-American Convention on the International return of children**

<http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/treaties/b-53.html>

**Child Focus (Foundation for Missing and Sexually Exploited Children)**

<http://www.childfocus.be/>

**Missing Children Europe**

<http://www.missingchildreneurope.eu/>

**International Social Service**

<http://www.iss-ssi.org/>

**ICARE Foundation**

<http://www.stopchildabduction.org>

**Stop Violence**

<http://www.stopviolence.fr/>

**In Guatemala, a child's death inspires stronger protection laws (video)**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7N4BAZ2\\_ilw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7N4BAZ2_ilw)

**89 school children abducted by South Sudan militia (video)**

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

## 19) Juvenile Justice & Juvenile Death Penalty

**The Committee of the Rights of the Child, General Comment no. 10 (2007) – Children's Rights in Juvenile Justice**

[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f10&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f10&Lang=en)

**SRSg on Violence Against Children, Promoting Restorative Justice, 2013**

[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications\\_final/srsgvac\\_restorative\\_justice\\_for\\_children\\_report.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/srsgvac_restorative_justice_for_children_report.pdf)

**SRSg on Violence Against Children, Prevention of and Responses to violence against children within the Juvenile Justice System, 2012**

[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications\\_final/web\\_juvenile\\_justice\\_final.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/web_juvenile_justice_final.pdf)



**UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/194 - United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 2014**  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/54cf56124.html>

**UNODC, Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes, 2006**  
[http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\\_justice/06-56290\\_Ebook.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/06-56290_Ebook.pdf)

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

**ECOSOC Resolution 2004/27, Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime**  
<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2004/resolution%202004-27.pdf>

**UN General Assembly Resolution United Nations A/RES/45/113, 1990, Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty**  
<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/45/a45r113.htm>

**The Munyonyo Declaration on Child Justice in Africa**  
[http://srs.g.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/\\_412](http://srs.g.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/_412)

**Council of Europe, Child-friendly justice**  
[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/childjustice/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/childjustice/default_en.asp)

**Defense for Children International – Juvenile Justice**  
<http://www.defenceforchildren.org/juvenile-justice.html>

**American Convention on Human Rights, article 19**  
<http://www.cidh.org/Basicos/English/Basic3.American%20Convention.htm>

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

**Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949, Article 68**  
<http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/full/380>

**Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), Article 77**  
<http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/full/470?opendocument>

**Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), Article 6.4**  
<http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/full/475?opendocument>

**International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 6-5**  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CCPR.aspx>

**African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, Article 5**  
<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/africa/afchild.htm>

**American Convention on Human Rights, Article 4.5**  
<http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/treaties/b-32.html>

**ACAT France (Christian Action for the Abolition of Torture)**  
<http://www.acatfrance.fr/peine-de-mort>

**World Coalition Against the Death Penalty**  
<http://www.worldcoalition.org>

**UN General Assembly, United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: resolution/ adopted by the General Assembly, 26 January 2015, A/RES/69/194**  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/54cf56124.html>

### 19 Days Activity Report - Guidelines for 2015

In order to learn more about the activities of coalition members, and to share the impact of your prevention work, WWSF kindly asks that each registered, active member organization submit an Activity Report via email to [wdpca@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) (deadline: 15.01.2016).

WWSF will include a summary of your activities in the 19 Days Global Impact Report 2015 and publish it online together with selected photos, videos, and press releases. These materials may also be shared via other outlets to increase awareness of your innovations.

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

#### **Please be sure to address the following points in your report**

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

#### **Additional information you may wish to send**

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





Navjyoti India Foundation, India, Coalition Member Organization 2014



The WWSF Children – Youth Section thanks you for your participation.



**Contact:** 19 Days Activism for prevention of child abuse 1-19 November  
c/o WWSF-Women's World Summit Foundation | Children-Youth Section  
11 avenue de la Paix | CH-1202 Geneva | Switzerland  
Tel: +41 (0) 22 738 66 19 | Fax: +41 (0) 22 738 82 48  
E-mail: [wdpca@wwsf.ch](mailto:wdpca@wwsf.ch) | [www.woman.ch](http://www.woman.ch) | <http://19days.woman.ch>  
IBAN: CH65 0027 9279 HU16 5291.2