

# End Violence Against Children

The Global Partnership



**YOUTH EDITION**



**End Violence  
Against Children**  
THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

# Introduction

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This 'Strategy' paper tells the story of what the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children plans to do in the next few years.

Because the Global Partnership and Fund to End Violence is committed to including children in its work, we present this child-friendly version of the Partnership Strategy. We hope that our young members and partners will find it useful. We welcome any ideas and feedback they may have.



# Foreword

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How well are we, as a global community, meeting the basic right of every child to be protected from violence? The sad truth is: Not very well.

Every five minutes, a child dies as a result of violence.

Every year, at least one billion children personally witness violence.

Four out of five children are subjected to violent discipline at home.

One in five girls between the ages of 15 and 19 have been victims of physical violence.

More than one in ten girls have been victims of sexual violence.

And more than 240 million children live in countries affected by violent conflict. Far too many of them are victims of, witnesses to, and displaced by the horrors of war.

There are real children behind these numbers. A child whose right to a safe, protected childhood has been violated. A child whose chance for a better future has been diminished. Violence against children does more than cause physical and emotional wounds. By producing very high level of stress – called ‘toxic stress’ – violence can undermine the healthy growth of children’s bodies and brains, making them more vulnerable to ill health and less able to reach their full potential as adults.

And children whose life experiences teach them to believe that violence is normal... justified... or acceptable may grow up to hold

those beliefs as adults. This means continued violence in their own families... their own communities... and their own societies.

So when we protect children from violence we don’t only support their health and growth. We also improve their societies, help their economies grow, and in the end, make their countries stronger and safer. And when we fail to protect children from violence, we will have to face the consequences.

The Sustainable Development Goals make this basic link between protecting children from violence and building more peaceful and prosperous societies. Targeting an end to all forms of violence against children could be a turning point for millions of children at risk. But it will only happen if we match our promise to reach these targets with action. Action not only by governments, but by everyone.

## What are the **Global Goals for Sustainable Development**?

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In September 2015 World Leaders committed to the **Global Goals for Sustainable Development**. **17 goals to achieve 3 extraordinary things in the next 15 years. End extreme poverty. Fight inequality and injustice. Fix climate change.** There are also targets to prevent and address all forms of violence that affect children.

More information about this can be found at the back of the paper.



Violence against children is a problem shared by all societies, and the solution must also be shared. The solution must be shared by families – which can be children’s greatest protection against violence, but can also be the greatest source of danger.

It must be shared by the community – which must take responsibility for changing harmful practices that endanger children.

And it must be shared by the broader society – governments, organizations, religious leaders, media and businesses. Their actions can affect the attitudes of everyone in that society. And their support can make a difference for millions of children.

### What do we mean when we talk about **institutions**?

**Institutions are all the things that societies set up to help them run better and feel safer. They can be anything from schools and jails, orphanages, churches and shelters, charities, police forces, courts, militaries, and much more.**



The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children was formed by countries, civil society, the United Nations, educators, children and businesses to turn these shared responsibilities into concrete action.

The Partnership provides a way for countries around the world– and all those working to end violence against children – to share lessons they have learned and the best ways they have found to do things. It helps all of us to work better together.

At the national level, the Global Partnership, working through its members, will help countries make ending violence against children a priority. Together, we will strengthen laws to prevent and punish violence against children and – improve the way we respond to violence against children so we can reduce its impact. We will work hard to help those most in danger of violence to get information and support – and to change the mindset that violence is tolerable in our institutions, our communities or our homes.

Every child has the right to a childhood free from violence – and every society has reasons to protect its youngest members. Children who grow up protected and cherished are more likely to lead healthy, fulfilling lives. They are more likely, more able and more willing to take on the job of guiding their societies – and our shared world – to a more just and healthy future.

Please join us in this vital effort by supporting the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children.

### **Anthony Lake**

UNICEF Executive Director and Founding Co-Chair of the Board of the Global Partnership To End Violence Against Children

# STRATEGY

## VISION

A world in which every child grows up free from violence.

## MISSION

To make societies safer for children and end violence against children everywhere.

## PRINCIPLES

RIGHTS  
FOCUSED

CHILD  
CENTERED

UNIVERSAL

GENDER  
SENSITIVE

INCLUSIVE

TRANSPARENT

EVIDENCE  
BASED

RESULT  
ORIENTED

## GOALS

1

**BUILD  
POLITICAL WILL**

- 1.1 All countries commit to action to end violence against all children
- 1.2 Violence against children and the actions needed to prevent it is part of the national, regional and global discourse
- 1.3 All countries see an increase in finances put towards ending violence and exploitation in all settings

2

**ACCELERATE  
ACTION**

- 2.1 All countries adopt national legislation, policies and programmes to protect children from violence and exploitation including online violence
- 2.2 Pathfinder countries provide increased access for children to comprehensive, coordinated and multi-sectoral services
- 2.3 Children affected by violence including those in conflict settings and on the move, can access child-centered services and programmes

3

**STRENGTHEN  
COLLABORATION**

- 3.1 Support platforms for sustained transnational action and learning
- 3.2 Serve as the global forum to facilitate and accelerate learning and mutual accountability, make recommendations for standard setting and report on progress
- 3.3 Generate and disseminate knowledge, evidence and data

## DRIVERS

**Movement  
Building**

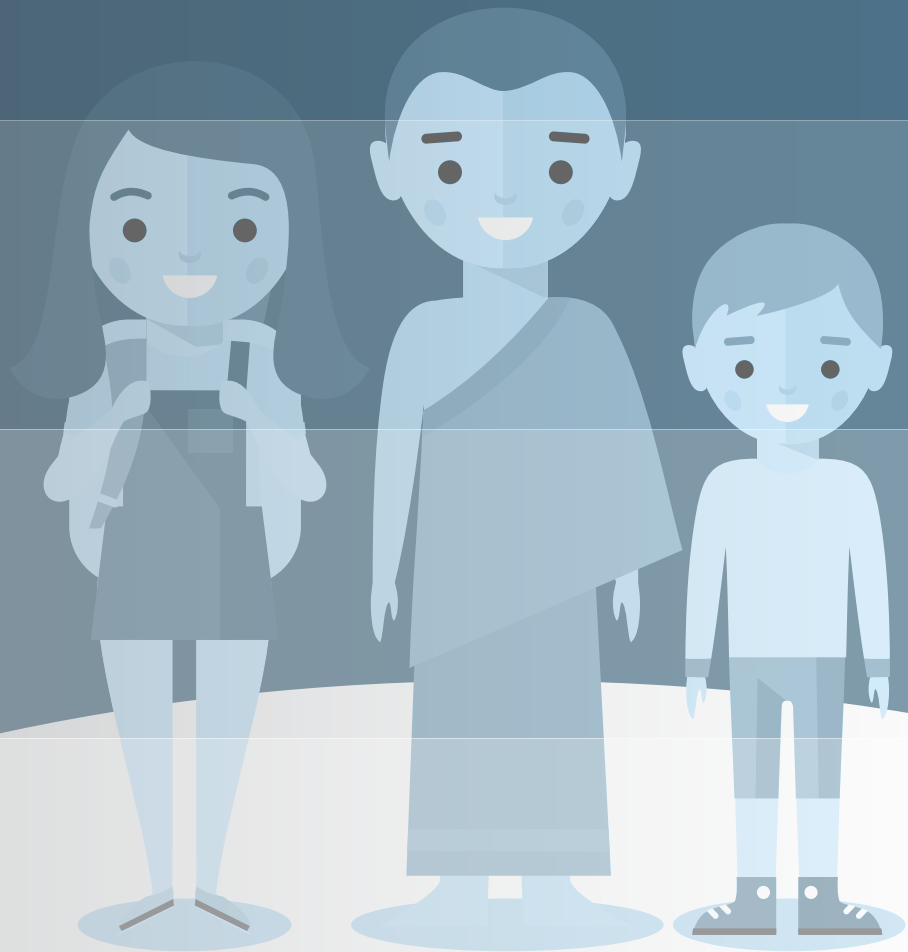
**Finance  
& Resources**

**Data  
& Evidence**

**Monitoring  
& Evaluation**

# Case for Action

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In 2015, world leaders made a promise to end all forms of violence against children by 2030, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals. This moment presents an historic opportunity to unite the world behind a global, national and local movement to protect the world's most precious possession – its children. The Global Partnership (the 'Partnership') to End Violence Against Children was created to help achieve this bold task – in every country, every community and every family.

# Words to Know

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## Agencies

parts of the United Nations or of governments that are separate, but often work with each other

## Agenda

a list of things to do

## Civil society

ordinary people who share interests and work together in groups

## Collaboration

working together

## Evidence

facts and figures that show whether something is true or false

## International

between countries

## Interpersonal violence

violence between individual people rather than as part of war or conflict

## National

about countries

## Policies

rules or courses of action decided on by governments, groups, or political parties

## Political will

a strong wish to change the way things work in a country, region, or town

## Resources

all the things needed to carry out a project — money, people, technical help, etc.

## Services

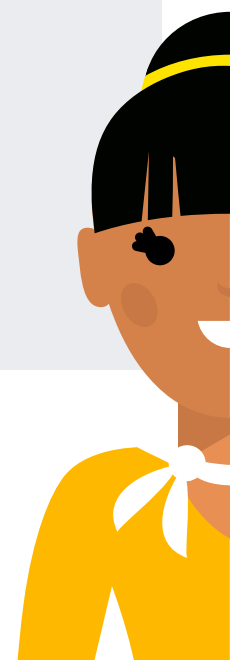
the kinds of help delivered by programmes

## Strategy

a road map for carrying out a plan

## Summit

a large, important meeting



# Why?

Every year, at least a billion children are exposed to violence. Every five minutes, a child dies a violent death somewhere in the world. This epidemic of violence can no longer be tolerated or ignored. As the 2006 study of the United Nations Secretary-General stated:

*"No violence against children is justifiable; all violence against children is preventable. There should be no more excuses. [...] None of us can look children in the eye, if we continue to approve or condone any form of violence against them."*

What does **"forcibly displaced"** mean?

People who have to leave their homes when they do not want to are forcibly displaced. Because of war, famine, drought or poverty, their families may have to move somewhere else within their country, or leave their country altogether.

Across the world, children face shocking levels of physical, sexual and emotional violence. They are used by adults for sexual and economic purposes, or forced to marry before they have grown up. Many are victims of harmful practices like the tradition in some countries of cutting girls' sex organs called female genital mutilation. Violence is also committed by children against other children.

These are problems for all countries, from the richest to the poorest. Every society treasures and wants to protect its children, and yet children are at risk in institutions, schools, communities and even their homes. Civilization's basic building block – the family – is often not a safe space for children. Violence affects children of all ages. It has an impact on both girls and boys. Many children grow up trapped in a cycle, becoming victims over and over or becoming abusers themselves.

In conflict and in crisis, children are the first to suffer. Nearly 246 million children — one out of every 10 around the world — live in societies that have been torn apart by war or other emergencies. Many spend their entire childhood far from home or separated from their families. Almost half the world's forcibly displaced people are children. They may be refugees within or outside of their countries. They may be seeking asylum in another country, or they may not be citizens of any country. They are all at greater risk of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation (including sexual exploitation), being sold to others, or being forced to be soldiers.





Leila Zerrougui, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, has argued:

“Child victims of war are boys and girls we collectively {meaning all of us together} failed to protect. It is our responsibility to ask for urgent action to end grave violations against children....”

The burden of violence is long-lasting:

- Child survivors of violence are at risk of long-term **physical and mental damage**. Their brains fail to grow normally and their immune systems are affected. They are more likely to suffer poor health throughout their lives and to die early.
- Violence prevents children from receiving a **quality education** and **reduces their ability to learn**.
- The negative impact on their **ability to work and make a living** is often permanent, Victims of violence are twice as likely to be unemployed later in life and much more likely to be living in poverty.

The result – more children suffer needlessly.

And **everyone pays the price**. Violence against children is a drain on the world’s economies. And the money that countries spend on health, education and nutrition does not produce the results it should. Violence also corrodes and fractures societies, prevents real participation and destroys trust in institutions like governments, schools, police, and militaries. A 17-year-old boy from Indonesia put it simply:

“Let’s end violence against children for a prosperous future.”

#### BODY AND BRAIN

Brains of abused children can be **smaller**

They can have **damaged immune systems** and higher **risk of cancer**

As adults, they lose **more days** due to ill health each year

#### DEVELOPMENT AND RELATIONSHIP

Victims score lower grades and are **more likely** to drop out of school

Child witnesses of domestic violence are **more likely** to be aggressive themselves

Repeat victims of violence are **more likely** to be depressed

#### RISKY BEHAVIOUR

Physical violence victims are **more likely** to smoke and abuse drugs later in life

They are **more likely** to be obese

They are **more likely** to attempt suicide

#### LOST POTENTIAL

Violence costs US **\$7 trillion** or 8% of global GDP

Victims are **more likely** to have problems at work

As adults, they are **more likely** to experience financial problems<sup>1</sup>

# Why now?

The stubbornness, hugeness, and seriousness of the problem of violence against the youngest members of our societies require us to unite and end this tragedy. Fancy statements and solemn promises have been made, repeated and echoed over the years. Signs of hope and modest progress can be seen. But until now, there has been no widespread outrage equal to the ongoing, unnecessary suffering of children. National strategies are fragmented, weak or non-existent,. Far too little money is spent on efforts to prevent violence. We now have evidence, promises, laws and policies. There are no more excuses. What is left to do is make these programmes happen, and expand them so we can end violence against children forever.

[“Countries must be supported to accelerate their efforts to end violence against children”](#)

Elizabeth Dahlin, CEO of Save the Children Sweden

Morally and in practice, humankind can no longer afford to turn its back on those suffering in harsh conditions ... the millions bullied in their schools ... children gunned down by gangs ... those maimed in war, and the children with alternate sexuality and gender identities kicked out of their homes. All of them are children with hearts and hope and promise ... and a right to live free from fear. Every single child is important.

[“We must work hand in hand and with a sense of urgency.”](#)

Nobel Peace Prize laureate Kailash Satyarthi 2016, World Humanitarian Summit.

And so, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a turning point for children, especially those who are most in danger of violence. In it, the world’s leaders:

- Recognize that **peace and sustainable development are bound together**. All nations must respect, protect and encourage human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
- Set out a vision of “a world which invests in its children and in which **every child grows up free from violence and exploitation**.” This vision clearly links the safety and security of children to global goals for child survival and development.
- Agree to meet a **series of bold targets for ending all forms of violence** against children and for making sure that all children benefit from living in societies that are peaceful, just and welcoming of differences. These goals are part of a complete and whole plan for development.

[For the very first time, the dignity of children and their right to live free from violence and from fear is recognized as a distinct priority on the international development agenda.](#)

[This is an historic achievement. Together, we can transform this unique momentum into an unstoppable movement towards a world free from fear and from violence.](#)

Marta Santos Pais, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children.

# Agenda 2030 Targets to End Violence Against Children

## End violence against children...

16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, and sexual and other types of exploitation
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
4.7	...ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge... [for] promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence...
4.a	...provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

## ...reduce the impact of violence in families, communities and all settings...

16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
11.2	...provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all...
11.7	...provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children...

## ...and ensure access to fair and effective institutions and to justice for all...

16.3	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
16.9	...provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all...
16.a	...provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children...

## ...by mobilizing an effective multi-stakeholder partnership.

17.16	Enhance the Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries...
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnership, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

What are **trafficking** and **exploitation**?

**Trafficking simply means dealing in goods, usually illegally. When we talk about human trafficking, we mean the selling or kidnapping of adults or children in order to force them into slavery. They may be forced to work, have sex, or be soldiers. Exploitation means taking advantage of someone you have power over, and making them do things they don't want to do.**



# Time for solutions

Targets to end violence against children mean little unless they are matched by a strong pledge to act.

We know we must do the right thing. And more and more evidence from around the world shows us how we can make societies safer for children. By using the right laws, systems, policies and investments, always making sure they are used the right way — along with lots of public education and pushing for change — we can reach important, long-lasting and measurable reductions in violence. At the same time we can do much more to respond to the needs of child victims.

According to Margaret Chan, the Director-General of the World Health Organization:

*“We know what works to prevent violence in our homes, schools and workplaces and on our streets and playgrounds. We should take inspiration from governments which have demonstrated success in reducing violence by taking the steps needed. They have shown us that indeed violence is preventable.”*

This is why the new Partnership is badly needed. Agenda 2030 calls for all countries and everyone who works to help children to come together and act to deliver sustainable development to all — especially to the poorest and most in danger. The Partnership is all about doing things that will really make a difference.

By bringing together governments, United Nations agencies, international organizations, faith-based groups, businesses, charities, researchers, educators, and children themselves, the Partnership aims to build on successes won, lessons learned, and the work of other partnerships. Our goals are to:

- Spread the word about the importance of ending violence against children — both to guarantee children’s right to live free from fear and to allow them to benefit from the new sustainable development agenda.
- Keep building a powerful movement behind one strategy for ending violence. This means strengthening the political will to create bold, measurable policies and programmes. They will lead to large, ongoing and measurable reductions in violence.
- Work to end violence in all countries and among all income groups, while focusing energy on children. Those who are in danger of violence are less likely to benefit from the new sustainable development agenda.
- Draw on the skills and energies of all members of society, ensuring they all play their part in defeating violence.
- Use our success in making measurable reductions in violence to argue that more money and time need to be spent to prevent and respond to violence. We must keep increasing our understanding of what works to keep children safe.

The solutions to violence can happen on a large scale only if the energies, skills and resources of all parts of society are harnessed. This means reaching out to all those who work for children, either in jobs or as volunteers, whether from government, ordinary society or business. We must make stronger connections with those working to end violence against women and girls, boys, and young adults, along with those who aim to reduce conflict and build just societies that include everyone. Victims of violence – boys, girls and women – share many of the same risks. Evidence now shows that if we work on the problems of prevention and response together, we can have more success than if we think of them as separate.

# Strategy

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The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children offers a chance for governments, United Nations agencies, international organizations, faith-based groups, businesses, charities, researchers and educators, and children themselves, to work together – with a greater sense that it must be done now – to prevent and respond to violence against children.

# Vision

The Partnership's vision is **a world in which every child grows up free from violence**. It will work for all children, meaning any person below the age of 18 years. And it will fight all forms of physical or emotional violence, injury and abuse, neglect, cruelty or exploitation, including sexual abuse. (You can find a full definition of violence, and more information on types of violence, on page 27).

The Partnership aims to support the Sustainable Development Goals, including ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. There are other targets, too, like trying to end violence against women and girls and end economic exploitation of children. There are also targets that aim to keep children safe in schools and communities and to encourage peace and non-violence.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

All forms of physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse.

### Physical

Fatal and non-fatal physical violence

### Sexual

Any forms of sexual abuse and exploitation

### Emotional

Psychological cruelty, mental abuse, verbal abuse and emotional abuse

### Neglect

The failure, on purpose, to protect the child from danger

# Mission

The Partnership mission is to make societies safer for children and end violence against children everywhere. As an added value, the Partnership does not just bring people and groups together — it also helps all the parts work to make a better whole. It also provides a way for where people from across society — at global, regional, national and local levels — can come together to reach shared goals.

The Partnership understands that violence against children is always part of a bigger picture. It cannot be seen as separate from violence against adults and in society in general. What, we must ask, are the deeper causes of violence against children? Is it seen as acceptable or even good in some places? The Partnership also knows we need to look at the life cycle of the violence and discrimination that children face while growing up. Children who are abused often grow up to be abusers themselves. Violence, in all its forms, must be reduced in children's families and communities, And children need access to justice, and to services and institutions that are fair and really work. So, the Partnership is determined to play a full and active role to create "peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence." (This is from a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015).



# Principles

The Partnership will put children first, and will hold itself to high standards in all its work.

Four principles are **basic** to our work together:

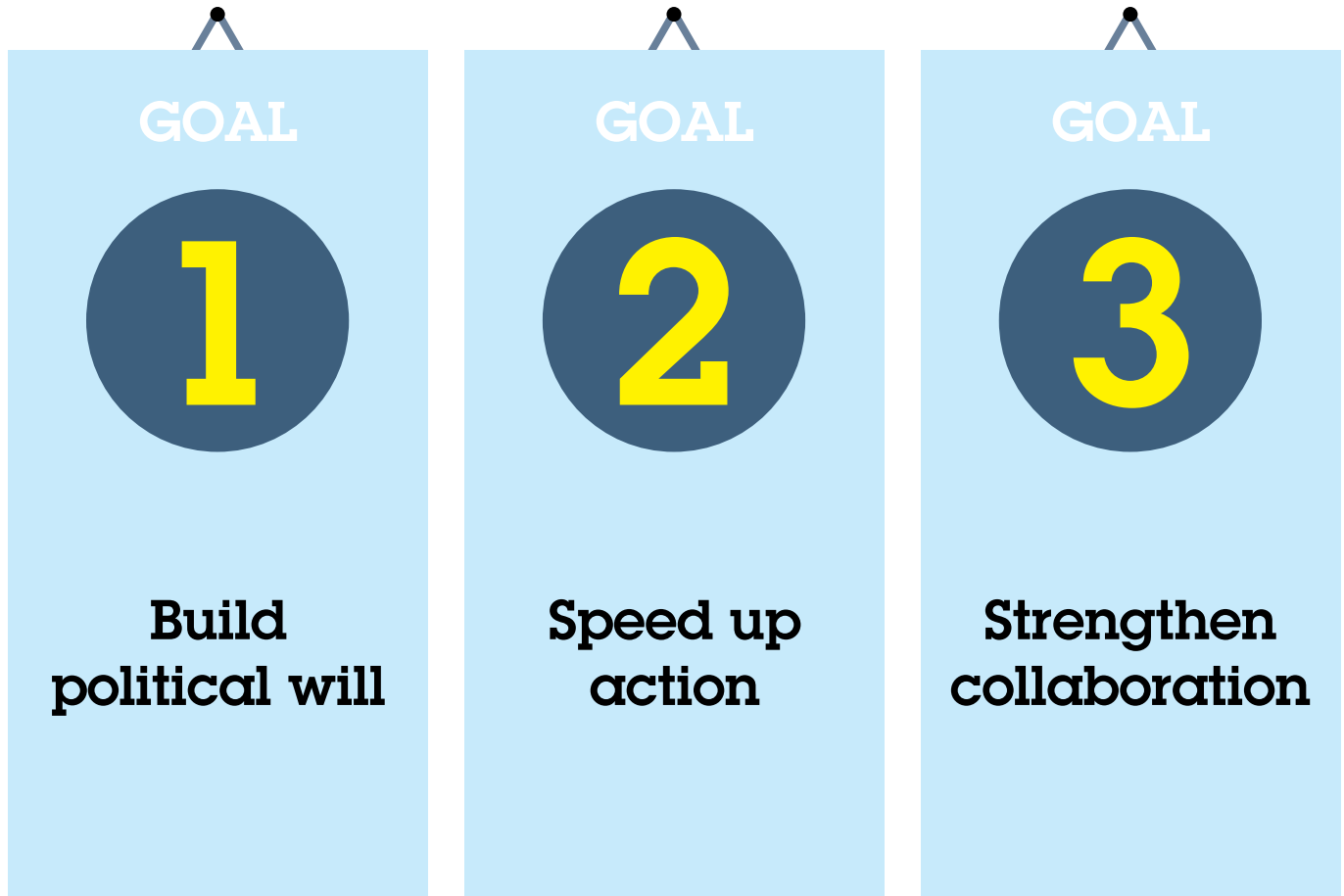
- Rights-focused** The Convention on the Rights of the Child is at the heart of the Partnership's work. All children have an equal right to be protected from violence — whatever their sex, age, ability/disability, legal or care situation, race, religion, or social status. Any action to prevent and respond to violence must look at the needs, rights and best interests of all children, without discrimination of any kind.
- Child-centred** Children's, rights and needs, including their right to speak for themselves, are our main focus. The Partnership will support children as leaders and fighters against violence. It will listen to children and respect their views, giving them real ways to take part in the Partnership and to contribute to its decision-making.
- Universal** All countries, and all parts of society, must take responsibility and be held to pledges for ending violence against children. The Partnership supports countries from all regions and income groups. We will join with regional and local partners to focus on reaching children in the most difficult circumstances – including those harmed by conflict and crisis or left out because of income, class, race, sex, religion, citizenship, disability or legal situation. At the same time, we will work toward the safety and well-being of all children.
- Gender-sensitive** Violence comes with different risks for girls, boys and those with other gender identities. Sensitivity to gender identity will be central to how we design, carry out, track, and test policies and programmes. The goal is to end discrimination, reach gender equality, and empower all women and girls.

Four principles describe **how partners will work together**:

- Inclusive** The Partnership will provide ways for partners from across the world to work together based on trust and respect — including groups of all sizes and people of all ages.
- Transparent** The Partnership will build trust by sharing information and being open about its failures as well as its successes. It is pledged to communicating well with all audiences, including children.
- Evidence-based** The Partnership's work will use the best scientific evidence. Each situation will be treated differently. It is pledged to learning, to sharing lessons and to constantly improving.
- Results-oriented** The Partnership will show its results. It will help countries track their progress in carrying out targets to end violence against children.

# Goals and ways to get there

The Partnership's three goals are:



The three goals are supported by forces that work together: **building movements**, adding **money and other resources**, **reliable data**, and **figuring out what works best**.



## GOAL 1

# Build political will

The Partnership will build and keep up political will to reach the Sustainable Development Goals and end violence against children. Our strategies will be based on facts and figures, not guesses. And they will lead to major, and ongoing, reductions in violence — reductions that can be measured.

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 1.1 | All countries commit to action to end violence against all children.  |
| 1.2 | Violence against children and the actions needed to prevent it are part of national, regional and global discourse. |
| 1.3 | All countries see an increase in finances put towards ending violence and exploitation in all settings.             |

*Most governments accept that violence against children is a serious problem. But few countries have promised to take, and then taken, the serious steps needed to truly reduce violence. The Partnership will push for more urgent action to end all forms of violence. It will start debate at national, regional and global levels. And it will make the case for more money, time, and people to go into programmes that have been proven to prevent violence or effectively respond to it.*

## 1.1 All countries commit to and take action to end violence against all children.

Countries around the world have signed The Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights treaties. This means that they have made a binding promise to prevent violence against children, and protect children from violence where it does happen. The Partnership will give countries a way to work together to keep that promise. It will help countries reach the globally agreed targets for ending all forms of violence and exploitation.

## 1.2 Violence against children, and the actions needed to prevent it, are part of national, regional and global conversations.

The Partnership will make it easier for people to talk about the amount of violence against children, what kind of violence there is, and where it happens — as well as the actions needed to prevent and respond to violence. We will encourage full cooperation with international, regional and national rules about human rights and child rights.

## 1.3 All countries provide more money for ending violence and exploitation at home, school, and everywhere else.

Agenda 2030 is based on the promise of a world that invests in its children, and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. The Partnership will urge all countries to set out a realistic plan for contributing more money and including the prevention of violence against children in budgets and programmes.

## GOAL 2

# Speed up action

Partners will work together to speed action to tackle the violence that children face, first focusing on countries – we call them pathfinder countries – that wish to lead the movement to end violence.

<b>2.1</b>	All countries create laws, policies and programmes to protect children from violence and exploitation, including online violence.
<b>2.2</b>	Pathfinder countries make it easier for children to get all kinds of services.
<b>2.3</b>	Children affected by violence, including those in caught in conflict and those on the move, can use services and programmes created just for them.

*Through the Sustainable Development Goals, all countries have made a pledge to end violence against children. Because everyone must be included, the Partnership will help any country that is prepared to take action to meet this pledge. Our focus will be on all kinds of services that will work together to prevent and respond to violence, and also on new laws. Children in caught conflict need special attention.*

## **2.1 All countries start to use national laws, plans, and programmes to protect children from violence and exploitation, including online violence.**

The Partnership will urge all countries to review, and change as needed, laws, plans and programmes that already exist, and to start making laws that are sensitive to gender and based on human rights. The goal is to keep all children safe, secure and out of danger, and protect them from physical punishment, humiliation, and sexual violence.

## **2.2 Pathfinder countries make it easier for children to use many kinds of services that will work together to produce results.**

Pathfinder countries are countries whose leaders have made a pledge to support actions to end all forms of violence against children. They will make that pledge become reality by using INSPIRE ([see the box on INSPIRE below](#)) The INSPIRE plan works best when all its parts work together and make each other stronger.

## **2.3 Children affected by violence, including those in caught in conflict and those on the move, can use services and programmes created just for them.**

All children who are affected by violence must be able to get help that really works. The Partnership will urge that more money be spent so that children in all countries can get at least basic services like health and education. Children who are harmed by conflict will need special attention, because the Agenda 2030 includes a promise to *reach the furthest behind first*.

## GOAL 3

# Strengthen collaboration

The Partnership will strengthen collaboration among and between countries, and with all people and groups concerned about the safety of children. They will be encouraged to look at shared threats and develop shared solutions, understanding that violence against children is not separate from the violence that surrounds it. The Partnership will work with and add to the efforts – but not push aside or change – the work of partnerships that are already in place.

**3.1** Support ways for countries to work and learn together.

**3.2** Give all the world's countries one place to learn together, hold each other to promises, decide the best ways to help children, and report on progress.

**3.3** Create and spread knowledge, evidence and facts and figures.

*Agenda 2030 encourages all countries to find new ways to cooperate and learn from each other. A lot of progress has been made in recent years, but not enough groups are working together yet. An important role for the Partnership will be finding ways for countries to learn, share knowledge, and act together. So the Partnership will communicate the issues to many different groups. We will help different parts of government and society, like health care and education, work together, and break down walls between them.*

## **3.1 Help action and learning happen across national borders.**

Children face growing threats that cross national borders and that cannot be tackled by any government on its own. Countries can also learn from each other's experience in protecting children from violence. The Partnership will allow countries and groups to learn from one another.

## **3.2 Give all the world's countries one place to learn together, hold each other to promises, decide the best ways to help children, and report on progress.**

Right now, there is no way for countries to work together to end violence against children. This has made it hard to agree on the best ways to help children. It slows the sharing of helpful information from country to country. And it has left the violence prevention and child protection fields scattered and without enough resources. The Partnership will help solve these problems. It will also report on progress, especially by governments.

## **3.3 Create and spread knowledge, evidence and facts and figures.**

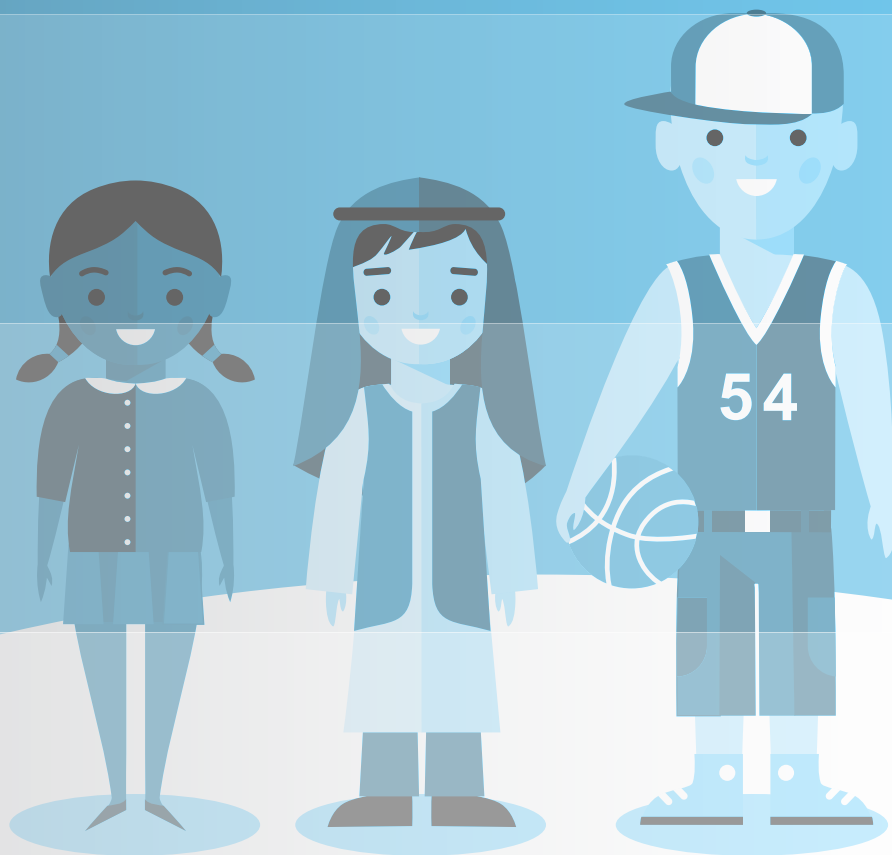
More attention to knowledge, evidence and facts and figures are crucial to making programmes that work and to measuring progress. We badly need to know much more about what works and what doesn't. The Partnership will push for large increases in creating and spreading of up-to-date knowledge and evidence. This will help us find better ways of ending violence against children, and contribute to future versions of the INSPIRE toolkit.

# Drivers

Drivers are the people, knowledge and conditions that start up and support achievement of the mission, goals and targets.

<p><b>a</b></p>	<p><b>Movement building</b> – The Partnership will continue to rally a powerful movement. The movement will help build and keep up the political will to end violence against children. That will speed up action to end violence around the world in countries, regions, and cities and towns. And it will help countries work together, and with groups of ordinary people, including child-led organizations. Strong communication at all levels will be a very important part of this effort. The Partnership will host meetings on solutions. It will draw attention to the achievements of countries and partners that are having success. And it will always highlight the work that is really making a difference in the lives of children.</p>
<p><b>b</b></p>	<p><b>Money and resources</b> - Violence prevention gets too little money in most countries, and hardly exists in many. Up to now, governments have neglected the systems, programmes and people needed to keep children safe. Because of this, an important driver of the Partnership is a new Fund aimed to spark action, country by country, to get true results for children. The Partnership intends to convince governments, charities, and businesses that putting more money into prevention will really make a difference. More money to prevent violence will also make money spent on health, education and other children’s services go farther.</p>
<p><b>c</b></p>	<p><b>Facts, figures, and evidence</b> - The Partnership is pledged to gather and use powerful evidence. It will use research, facts and figures to build political will, find out what works, and to improve sharing and learning between countries and the people in them, building on work already done. The Partnership will convince governments and other partners to put more resources into collecting facts and figures. They will look at evidence like where, how often, and why violence affects children. This will help us learn what works best to fight it, and how much it costs.</p>
<p><b>d</b></p>	<p><b>Observing and seeing what works</b> –The Partnership will share its work with the world. It will also share its ratings of its own work, and measure how well the money it spends is used. Since the Partnership is about learning, it will create and share ways to find out how well ideas for preventing violence work.</p>

# How the Partnership Works



The Partnership helps groups working to end violence against children come together and combine their efforts to have more impact. Governments, United Nations agencies, international groups, groups of ordinary people, including faith-based groups, businesses, charities, researchers and educators, and children themselves, form the fabric of this huge effort.

# Partnership

## Around the globe

Around the world, the Partnership will help the Strategy to get results for children. It will help by building political will, speeding action and making collaboration stronger. The Partnership does not put plans into action. But it will give groups and countries the tools to get proven results that make children safer. The goal is to end all forms of violence against children by 2030. Working through its member countries and partner organizations, the Global Partnership will also help countries study, and change if needed, what they have already. Evidence and results will always guide them. They will look at laws, plans of action, programmes and services meant to prevent and respond to violence against children. Every two years, countries using INSPIRE will come together for a ‘Solutions Summit’. This important meeting will let countries, international and national experts, and leaders from the movement — as well as children themselves — share the lessons they have learned.

## In countries

Each country will use Agenda 2030 in its own way for planning, rules, and strategies. All countries are urged to decide how they will meet the SDG targets to end violence against children as soon as they can. This means that different countries will have their own plans. The plans will build on things other countries are doing, instead of just copying them. If there is not already a way for people to work together, countries will also be urged to create one. Or countries can partner together, sending people from different parts of society who work to end violence against children. Using INSPIRE’s ideas, the countries will prepare these national action plans and

road maps. They will decide what to do first to end violence, when to do it, who is in charge, and what resources are needed. Countries are also asked to build on the “global plan of action to strengthen the role of the health system to address interpersonal violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children” presented by the World Health Assembly in 2016.

## Membership

The Partnership will have a wide membership from many concerned groups. These include governments, United Nations agencies, civil society, including faith-based groups and those working directly with children, business, charities, and educators. Groups interested in applying for membership of the Partnership must pledge to ending violence against children, in keeping with the Partnership’s vision, mission and principles. An application is available online or from the Partnership Secretariat. Only groups, not individuals, may apply for membership.

## Rules for membership

An organization seeking membership should:

- be active in preventing violence against children;
- be pledged to working together to end violence against children;
- agree with the vision, mission and principles of the Partnership;
- be taking actions that support the goals of the Partnership;
- be pledged to carrying out action plans to end violence against children; and
- contribute their own resources and abilities toward plans to end violence against children.

The Partnership Secretariat is hosted by UNICEF, so UNICEF rules apply to its work. UNICEF may not allow a group to join if it does not think the group agrees with UNICEF guiding principles. The Partnership's Board may do the same thing.

On the application form, groups will be asked to pledge to these things:

*“My entity/organization/institution does not have or has not had during the past four years any formal association, affiliation or link, with the breast milk substitutes, tobacco or arms industries, or any subsidiary of a breast milk substitutes/tobacco/arms company or commercial entity involved with the manufacture, sale or distribution of breast milk substitutes/tobacco/arms or tobacco-related products.”*

### **Benefits of Partnership membership**

Benefits of membership include:

- ways to share lessons learned and show successes through events and meeting others, access to a list of partners, working for change with others, and news of what's happening;
- becoming better known, including being listed on the Partnership's website, as well as having a link to the Partnership's site on the group's website; and
- access to news, technical information, and other knowledge resources on the website, online access to older electronic updates, magazines and newspapers, papers, policy and technical reports.

The Secretariat will need to agree beforehand to any use of the End Violence Against Children logo.

### **What is expected of members**

A member of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children is expected to:

- work for the good of the Partnership;

- contribute to one or more goals in the Partnership's Strategic Plan
- lead in carrying out plans, if possible
- talk to, get to know, and help other partners in their country, region, or around the world; and
- put in time, effort and/or resources to the Partnership's activities. This can include money, work, technical knowledge, staff time, help with radio, TV, newspapers and the Internet, helping other partners to attend meetings and events.

# INSPIRE: seven strategies for ending violence against children

Led by the World Health Organization, working together with the Pan American Health Organization, President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Together for Girls, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United States Agency for International Development, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Bank and the Partnership, the INSPIRE package includes seven strategies that, taken together, provide a framework for ending violence against children. The strategies are:



Implementation and enforcement of laws  
(making good laws and making sure they are followed)



Norms and values  
(what societies think is normal and okay)



Safe environments



Parent and caregiver support



Income and economic strengthening



Response and support services



Education and life skills



# Partnership

The Partnership offers the chance for groups pledged to ending violence against children to combine efforts and make more of a difference. Governments, United Nations agencies, international organizations, civil society, including faith-based groups, business, charities, researchers, educators, and children themselves, form the fabric of this group effort. Organizations interested in being members are asked to show support for the Partnership vision, mission, principles and goals. Partners will follow the principles agreed by the Governing Board.

The Partnership will be guided by a high-level Board and a senior-level Executive Committee that will oversee the work of the Secretariat. Governance for the Partnership will grow as the Partnership grows, at first designed to serve the needs of a start-up organization; the Partnership will also take time to get structures right at national level.

## Board

The founding Board supports the vision, mission, principles and strategy. As the highest body of the Partnership, the Board shares knowledge, technology and money to support the Partnership in doing its work.

The Partnership includes all kinds of people and groups. Board members are experienced people who help raise political and financial support for the Board to end violence against children in all countries. The founding Board is expected to have up to 25 seats with different kinds of members, with about 50 per cent of the board representing governments.

## Executive Committee

The founding Executive Committee provides the most important link between the Board

activities and the work of the Partnership. The Board is in charge, but the Executive Committee talks about and decides how the Partnership will take action. It will help the partners feel that they are truly part of all that the Partnership does.

Members of the Executive Committee are senior experts, professionals and/or leaders who can make change within their own groups to support the Partnership goals. They can also give a lot of time and resources to the important start-up period of the Partnership.

It is planned that the founding Executive Committee will have 12–15 members – large enough to have enough knowledge and skills but small enough to work well.

## Secretariat

The Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Partnership. It supports the activities of the Board and Executive Committee, and the Fund.

Hosted by UNICEF in New York, with some team members also working in Geneva, the Secretariat takes the lead on strategy, observing programmes, gathering support for the Partnership, getting resources moving, and communications. The Secretariat will also set up discussions about lessons learned and best ways of doing things, including through the global 'Solutions Summit' that will take place every two years.

At country level, the Partnership depends on its members to support the making and carrying out of action plans. Where there are gaps, the Secretariat may be called upon to spark action, provide support or advice, and find technical help.



# Full Definition of Violence Against Children

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Violence is defined by the World Health Organization as the *“use on purpose of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in will probably result in injury, death, psychological harm, poor development, or poverty”* (Krug et al. 2002)

All forms of harm (whether they are violence, injury, abuse, neglect, bad treatment and exploitation), done by a person or group of people, that harm or might harm a child's health, survival, growth or dignity.

### **Sexual violence**

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Definition: Any form of sexual abuse and exploitation including: (i) forcing a child to take part in any unlawful or mentally harmful sexual activity including unwanted comments and advances; (ii) the use of children in sexual exploitation for money; (iii) the use of children in audio or visual images of child sexual abuse; (iv) child prostitution, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation (within and between countries), sale of children for sex or forced marriage; and (v) forcing or arranging of a child into a forced or early marriage.

### **Physical violence**

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Definition: Fatal and non-fatal physical violence including: (i) all bodily punishment and all other forms of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; (ii) physical bullying and hazing by adults or by other children; (iii) harmful practices such as female genital mutilation or cutting; amputations, binding, scarring, burning and branding; violent and degrading initiation rites, exorcism; sex selection and 'honor' crimes; and (iv) engaging children in physical child labor, including non-sexual slavery, trafficking, and use of child soldiers.

### **Emotional Violence**

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Definition: Psychological maltreatment, mental abuse, verbal abuse and emotional abuse or neglect including: (i) all forms of lasting harmful interactions with a child; (ii) scaring, terrorizing and threatening; exploiting and corrupting; spurning and rejecting; isolating, ignoring and favoritism; (iii) not responding emotionally; neglecting mental health, medical and educational needs; (iv) insults, name-calling, humiliation, belittling, ridiculing and hurting a child's feelings; (v) exposing to domestic violence; (vi) making a child stay alone, isolation or humiliating or degrading conditions of detention; and (vii) psychological bullying and hazing by adults or other children, including using mobile phones and the Internet (known as 'cyber-bullying').

### **Neglect or Negligent Treatment**

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Definition: The failing on purpose to meet children's physical and psychological needs, protect them from danger or get medical, birth registration or other services when those caring for them are able to do so. This includes (i) physical neglect: failure to protect a child from harm, including by not watching them, or to provide a child with basic needs including enough food, shelter, clothing and basic medical care; (ii) psychological or emotional neglect, including lack of any emotional support and love, ongoing lack of attention, caregivers being 'psychologically unavailable' by overlooking young children's cues and signals, and exposure to violence at home or drug or alcohol abuse; (iii) neglect of a child's physical or mental health: withholding essential medical care; (iv) educational neglect: failure to follow laws requiring caregivers to get their children an education at school or somewhere else; and (v) leaving a child.

# More Things to Look At

Child-Friendly version of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

<http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/files/uncrcchildfriendlylanguage.pdf>

Child-Friendly Version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

[http://www.eycb.coe.int/composito/chapter\\_6/pdf/1.pdf](http://www.eycb.coe.int/composito/chapter_6/pdf/1.pdf)

World's Largest Lesson

<https://www.tes.com/worldslargestlesson/>

Road Map to End Violence Against Children

[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/children\\_corner/roadmap\\_to\\_end\\_violence\\_against\\_children.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/children_corner/roadmap_to_end_violence_against_children.pdf)

United Nations Secretary-Generals Study on Violence against Children Adopted for Children and Young People

[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/Childrens\\_corner/Study%20on%20Violence\\_Child-friendly.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/Childrens_corner/Study%20on%20Violence_Child-friendly.pdf)

Your Rights in Pictures

<http://www.cypcs.org.uk/rights/picture/children>

Safe You and Safe Me

[http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/images/childrens\\_corner/Safe\\_You\\_and\\_Safe\\_Me.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/images/childrens_corner/Safe_You_and_Safe_Me.pdf)

