Global aspect of Violence against children

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Violence is preventable

Why Now?

- Every five minutes, a child is killed by violence

- The scale of violence is unacceptable in all countries

- Violence causes severe physical, cognitive, and economic damage

endviolence
global partnership to end violence against children

Consequences of
Violence Against Children

Violence against children is a burden on the Individual, on the Family and on the Society, leading to Poverty and Unemployment, and drain the economy of the state.

1. Cost of direct and in direct Medical care.
2. Cost of Psychiatric and Psychological care and rehabilitation.
3. Cost of social services.
4. Cost of child protection.
5. Cost of Institutional and substituted care.
6. Cost to prisons and responding to crimes.
7. Reduction or loss of income.
8. Early death.

The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study
www.acestudy.org

Most of Adulthood Diseases are Rooted in our Childhood

My Destiny is in my Childhood

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The Relationship of Adverse Childhood Experiences to Adult Health:
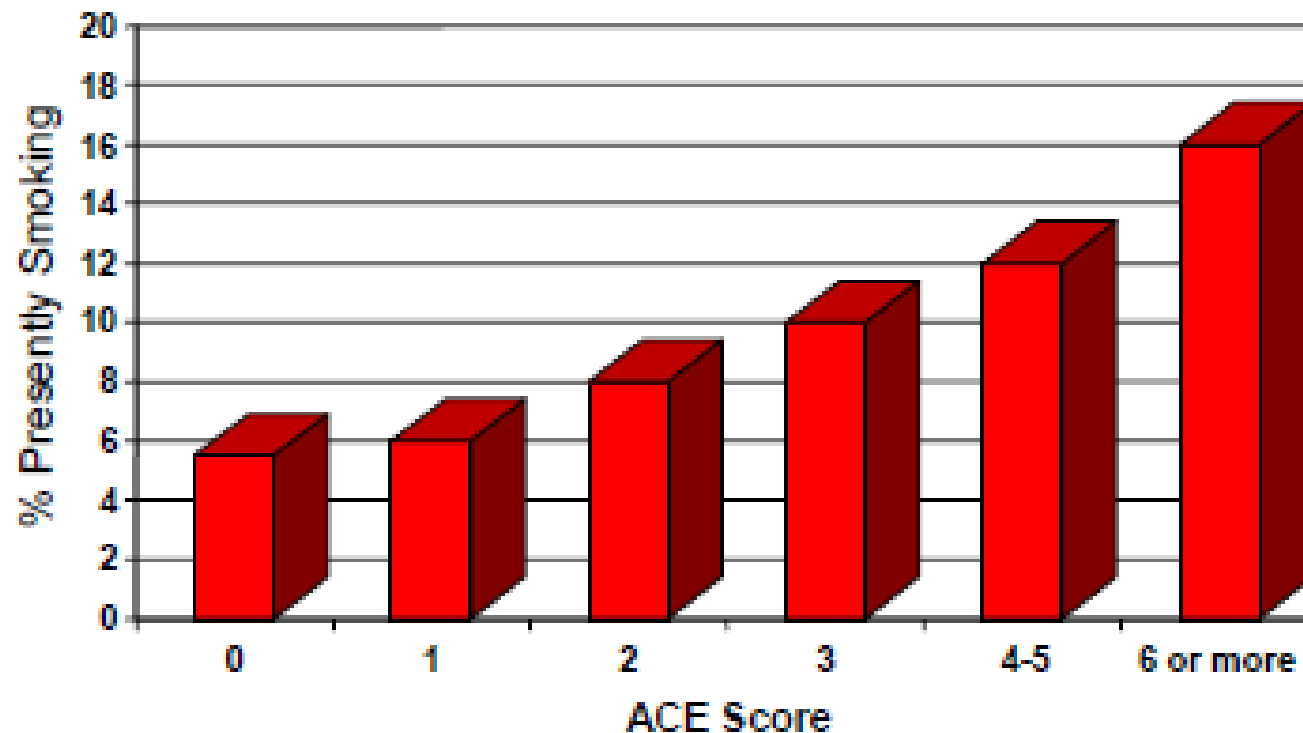## *Turning gold into lead**

Score based on 8 points (3 abuse, 5 family)

We asked these volunteers to help us study eight categories of childhood abuse and household dysfunction. The abuse categories were: recurrent physical abuse, recurrent severe emotional abuse, and contact sexual abuse. The five categories of household dysfunction were: growing up in a household where someone was in prison; where the mother was treated violently; with an alcoholic or a drug user; where someone was chronically depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal; and where at least one biological parent was lost to the patient during childhood – regardless of cause. An individual exposed to none of the categories had an ACE Score of 0; an individual exposed to any four had an ACE Score of 4, etc. In addition, a prospective arm of the Study is following the cohort for at least 5 years to compare distant childhood experiences against current Emergency Department use, doctor office visits, medication costs, hospitalization, and death.
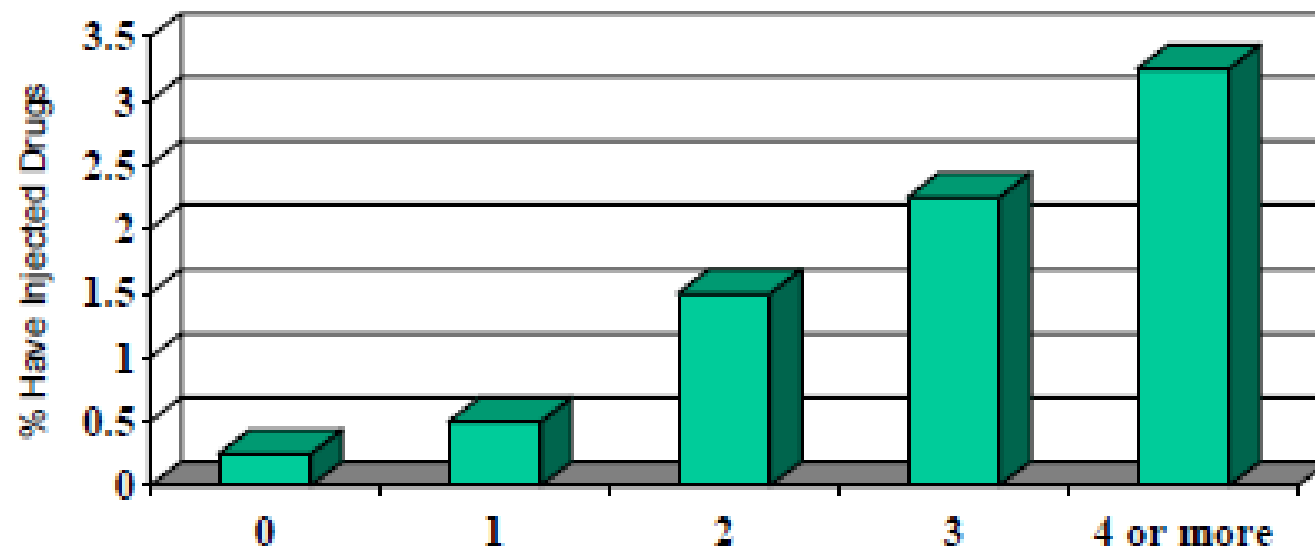
Hani Jahshan   www.jahshan.org   hani.jahshan@jahshan.org

The Relationship of Adverse Childhood Experiences to Adult Health:
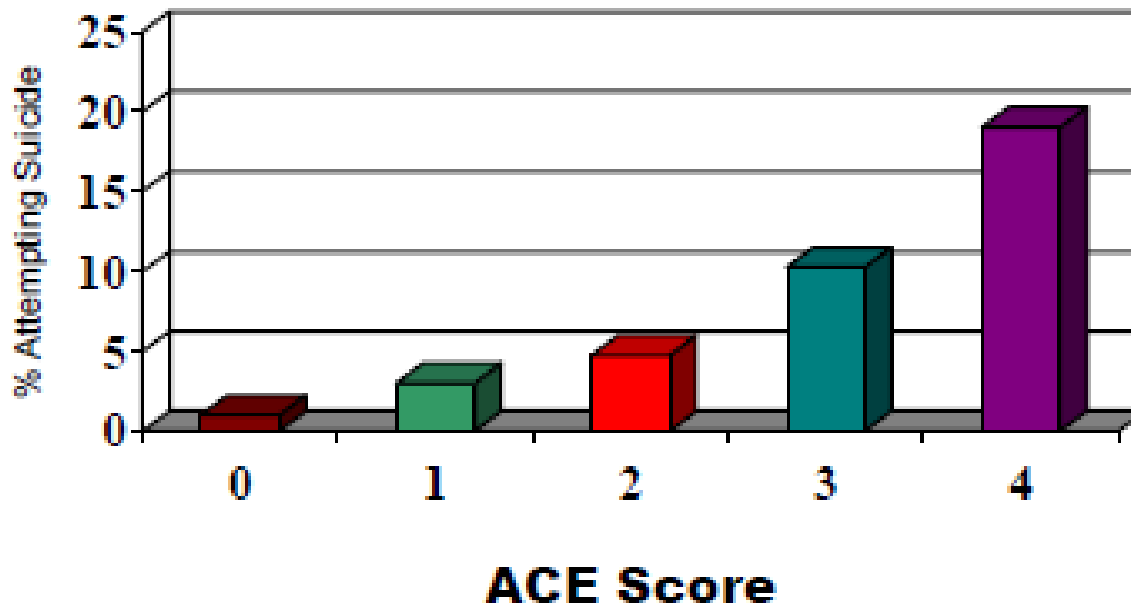*Turning gold into lead*

ACE Score vs. Smoking

The Relationship of Adverse Childhood Experiences to Adult Health:
*Turning gold into lead**

ACE Score vs. Intravenous Drug Use

The Relationship of Adverse Childhood Experiences to Adult Health:
*Turning gold into lead**
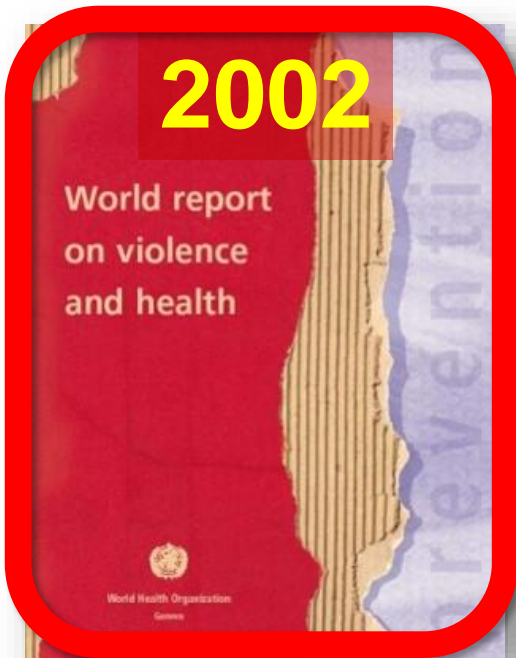
ACE Score vs. Attempted Suicide

History of Child Abuse
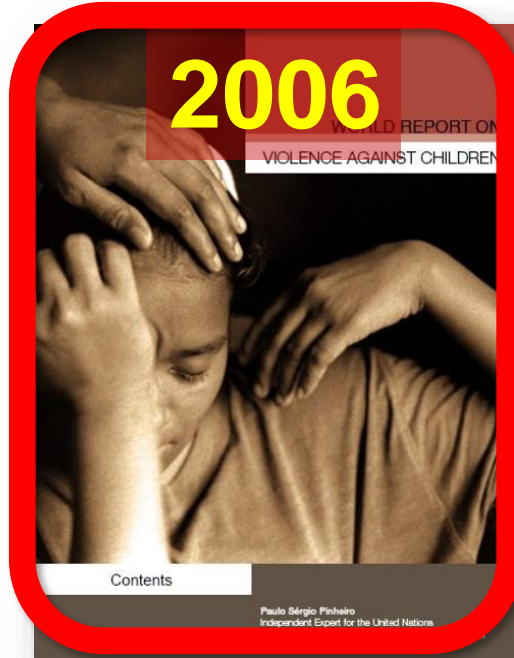
Historical Modes of childrearing:

1. **Infanticide mode** among all historical records. Incest-widespread sexual use of children
2. **Abandonment of children mode:** child sale, monastery servants…
3. **Ambivalent mode:** child full of enough dangerous forces so that the parent must beat it into shape like clay.
4. **Intrusive mode,** more controlling the child physical and emotional abuse
5. **Socializing mode:** featuring the mother as trainer and the father as provider and protector
6. **Helping mode:** whereby a minority of parents are now trying to help their children reach their own goals at each stage of life, rather than socializing them into adult goals

2002

World report on violence and health

World Health Organization
Geneva

2002

2006

WORLD REPORT ON VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Contents

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Independent Expert for the United Nations

2006

TOWARD A WORLD FREE FROM VIOLENCE

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A statistical analysis of violence against children

2014

unite for children

unicef

2014

GLOBAL STATUS REPORT ON VIOLENCE PREVENTION 2014

2014

World Health Organization

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNDP
United Nations Development Programme

2014

Ending Violence Against Children: Six Strategies for Action
#ENDviolence

2015

unite for children

unicef
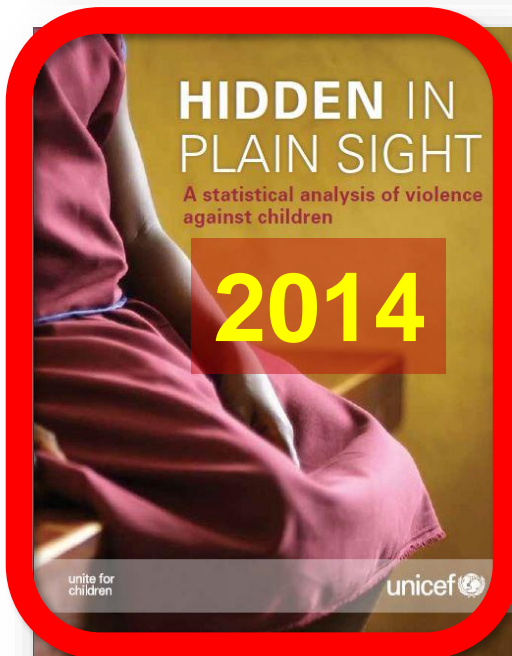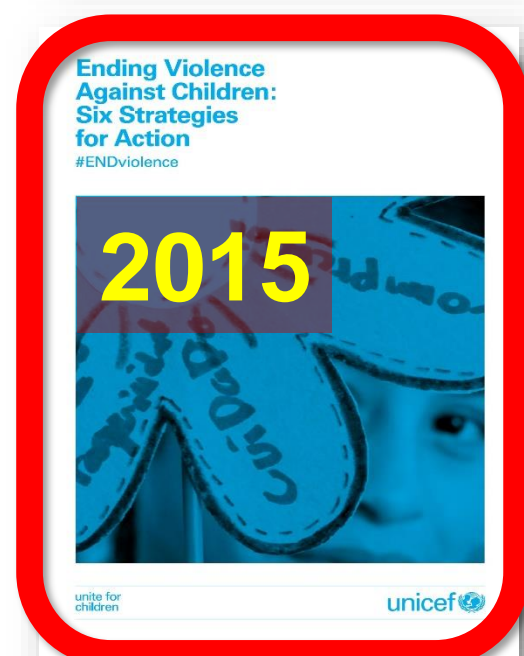
2015

WHO definition of Health

Health: is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

* Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization as adopted by the International Health Conference, New York, 19-22 June 1946.

Dr. Henry Kempe was a pediatrician and the first in the medical community to identify and recognize child abuse. In 1962, Dr. Kempe and Dr. Brandt F. Steele published the paper, "The Battered Child Syndrome." Publishing this paper led to the identification and recognition of child abuse by the medical community.

Definition of Violence Against Children Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

CRC endorsed on 1989

Article 1: "every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier."

Article 19: "all forms of physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse."

Definition of Violence Against Children
The International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN)

ISPCAN compared definitions of abuse from 58 countries and found some commonality in what was considered abusive. In 1999, the WHO Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention drafted the following definition:

"Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting 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."

World report
on violence
and health

World Health Organization

Geneva

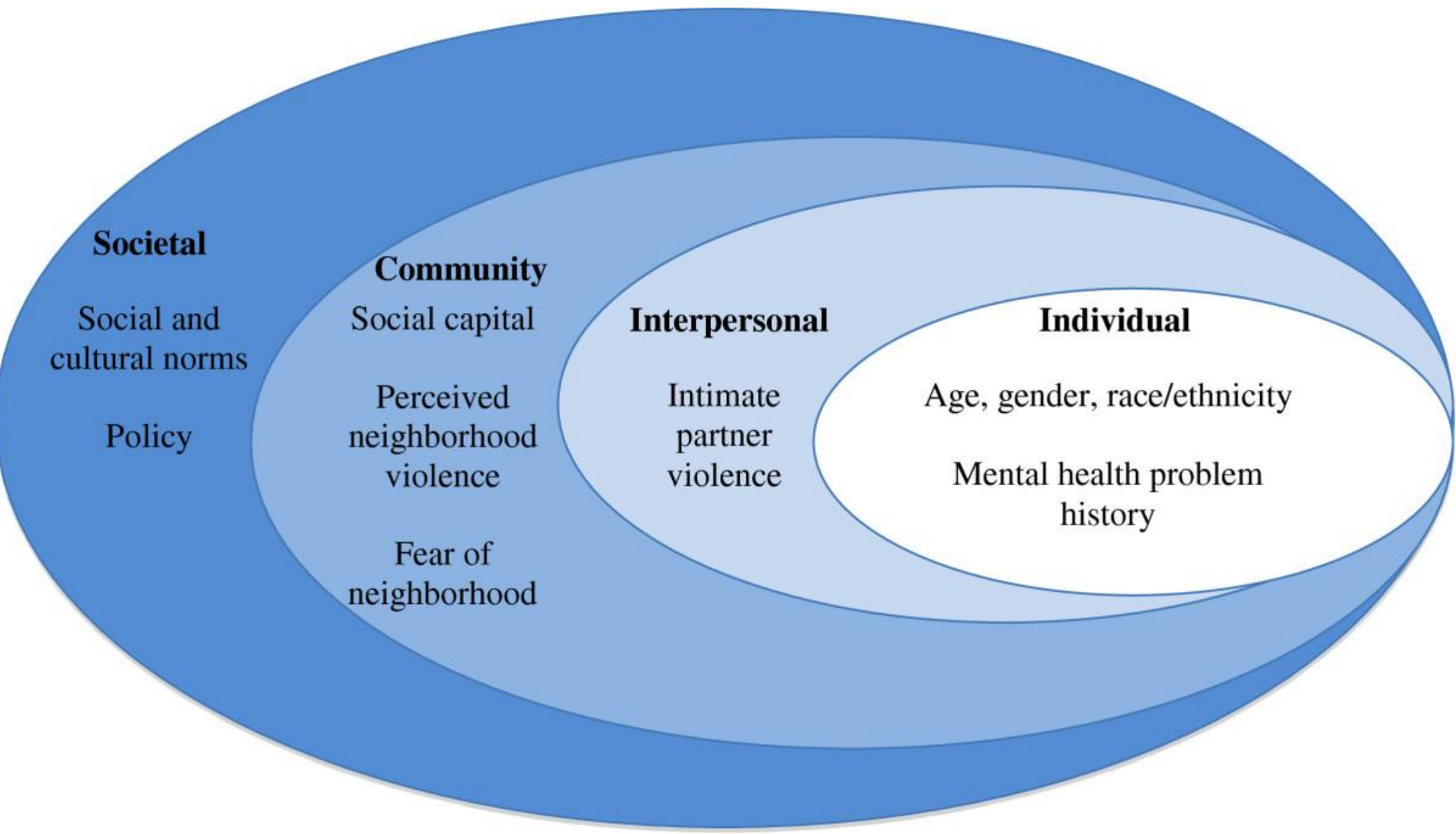**Violence:** The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation.

Violence

- **Self-directed**
  - **Suicidal** → Physical, Psychological, Neglect
  - **Self-abuse** → Physical, Psychological, Neglect
- **Interpersonal**
  - **Family**
    - **Child** → Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Neglect
    - **Partner** → Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Neglect
    - **Elder** → Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Neglect
  - **Community**
    - **Acquaintance** → Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Neglect
    - **Stranger** → Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Neglect
- **Collective**
  - **Social** → Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Neglect
  - **Political** → Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Neglect
  - **Economic** → Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Neglect

Family Violence

Child abuse,

Violence by an intimate partner

Abuse of the elderly

Sexual Violence

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Societal

Social and cultural norms

Policy

Community

Social capital

Perceived neighborhood violence
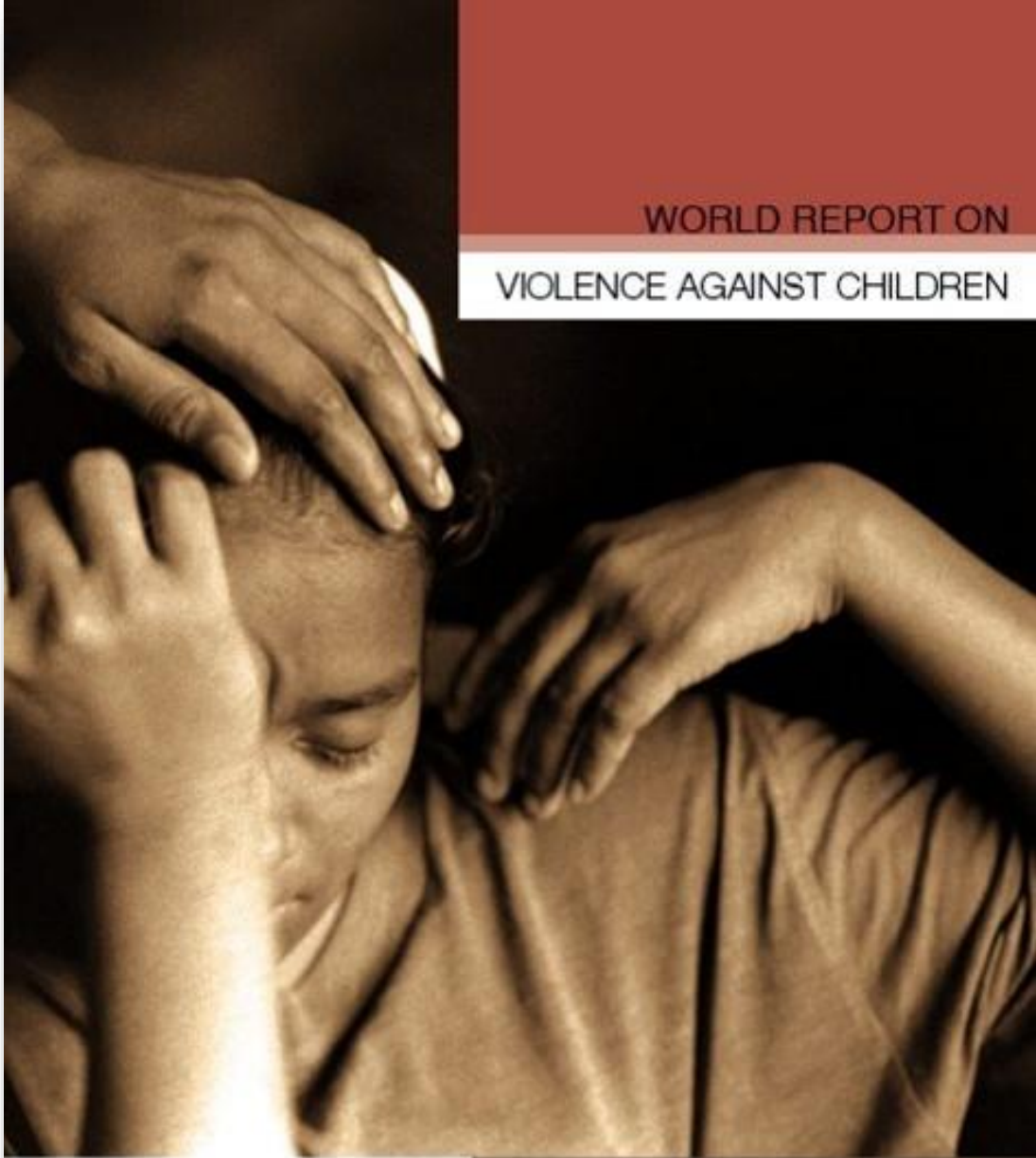
Fear of neighborhood

Interpersonal

Intimate partner violence

Individual

Age, gender, race/ethnicity

Mental health problem history

WORLD REPORT ON

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Contents

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Independent Expert for the United Nations
Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children

Definition of Violence Against Children
UNSVAC 2006

Violence against Children: the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against a child, by an individual or group, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity.

Psychological violence: Any form of insults (name-calling, ignoring, isolation, rejection, threats, emotional indifference and marginalization) that can be harmful to a child's psychological development and well-being. *Standard definitions are lacking.

Neglect: The failure of parents or carers to meet a child's physical and emotional needs when they have the means, knowledge and access to services to do so; or failure to protect her or him from exposure to danger.

Related Forms:
Abandonment
Dangerous, harmful or hazardous work
Deprivation
State neglect

Physical violence: Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force against a child that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity.

Related Forms:
Corporal Punishment (disciplining children)
Judicial use of Physical Punishment
Torture
Extra-judicial executions

Sexual violence: is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting.

Related Forms:
Sexual harassment,   slavery
child pornography,   early marriage,
child prostitution,   virginity testing,
child trafficking,   honor killing,
SV related to wars,   female genital mutilation.

UNVAC
5
settings

Home

School

Institutions

Work

Community

UNICEF/HQ01-0432. Claudio Versiani

Brazil, 2001, Maria (name changed), 6, hides her face in a pillow, in a room at CEDECA, the Centre for the Defense of Children and Adolescents, in a major city in Brazil. Maria was the victim of child abuse. Behind her is a six-year-old boy who is also being treated at the centre, to help him recover from abuse of his older sister.

Violence in the home and family:

Includes infanticide, physical, psychological and sexual violence

Violence in schools and education settings:

This includes violent and humiliating discipline, physical, emotional, and sexual violence and harassment, and bullying in special schools (including military schools) and mainstream schools.

Sudan, 2006, Children outside their classroom at Comboni Primary School in Rumbek, in Southern Sudan.

IRAQ, 1999, Mahmoud sits in the dormitory of Al-Rahma Rehabilitation Centre for street children in the Rashad section of Baghdad.

UNICEF/HQ99-0638, Giacomo Pirozzi

Violence in institutions:

Includes violence in alternative care situations such as orphanages, foster and other care homes, NGO shelters, and institutions for disabled children and young people.

PAKISTAN, 2006, (Left-right) Raz Mohammed, 10, Farooq, 8, and Musa, 12, sit on a pile of garbage in Quetta, capital of the southern province of Balochistan. They live on the streets and scavenge for food and items to sell.

Violence in work situations:

Includes children in domestic work, trafficking (for forced labor and sexual exploitation), commercial sexual exploitation, (includes sex tourism), and child labor in hazardous conditions.

ECUADOR, 2001, Children attend soccer school at El Juncal, north of Quito.

KEYSTONE/AP, Photo/Dolores Ochoa

Violence in the community and on the streets:

Including children in conflict with the law, gang violence and children and young people involved in organized crime, and "war" situations. Also includes private security guards, death squads and vigilantes, as well as harmful traditional practices.

1. No violence against children is justifiable;
2. all violence against children is preventable
3. Despite data limitations…
    a) A global problem
    b) Hidden, unreported and under-recorded
    c) Societal acceptance
    d) Lack of reporting mechanisms and data
    e) Multifaceted response needed: human rights, public health, child protection

Recommendations of UNSVAC 2006

1. Strengthening of national and local commitment
2. Prohibition of violence against children
3. Prevention
4. Promotion of non-violence/awareness raising
5. Capacity building
6. Recovery and social reintegration services
7. Active involvement of children
8. Accessible and child-friendly reporting systems and services
9. Accountability and an end to impunity
10. Address the gender dimension of violence
11. Improve systematic data collection and monitoring
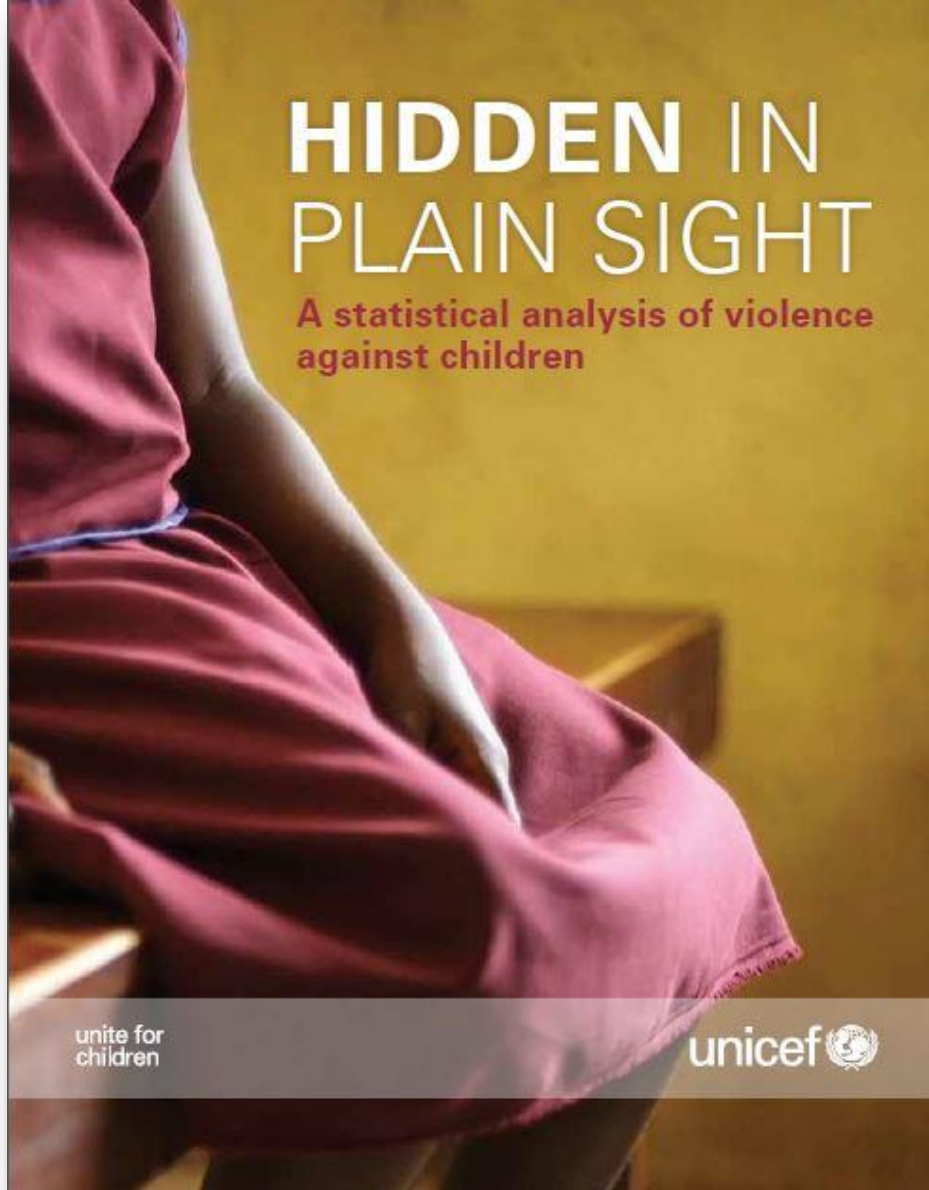12. Strengthen international commitment

TOWARD A WORLD FREE FROM VIOLENCE

GLOBAL SURVEY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN
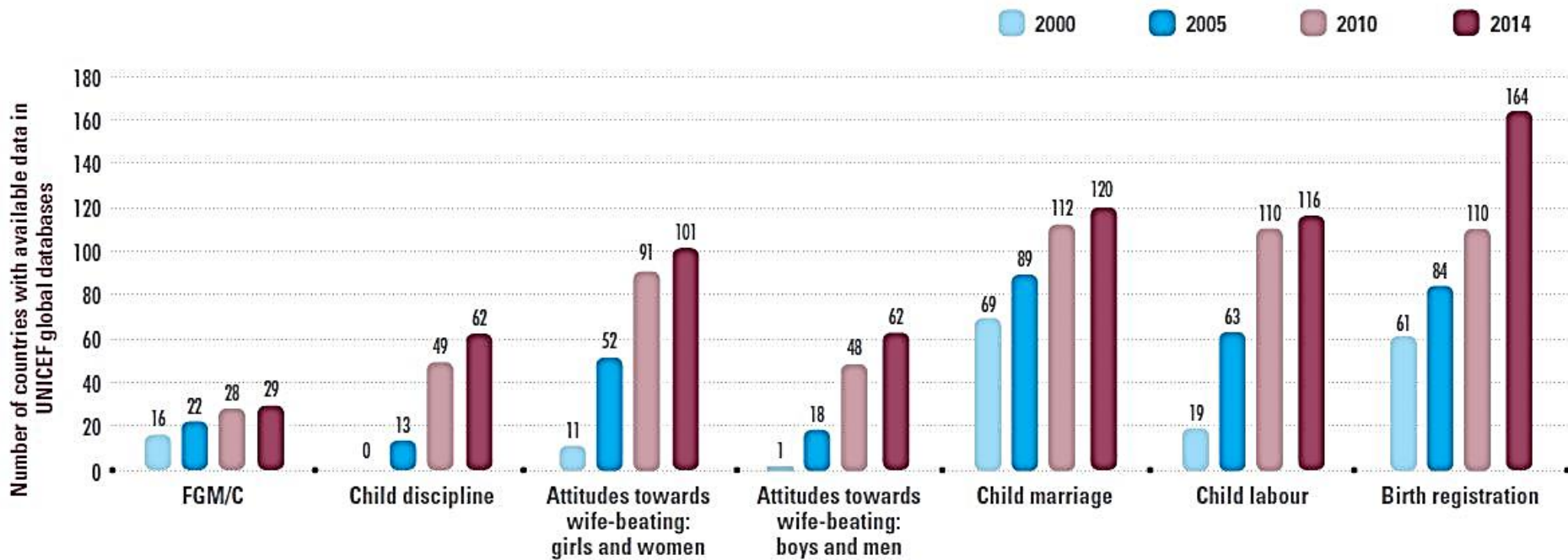
HIDDEN IN PLAIN SIGHT

A statistical analysis of violence against children

unite for
children

unicef

Number of countries with available data in UNICEF global databases for a selection of child protection indicators (2000-2014)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2014 |

## Violence against children: 10 facts - UNICEF global databases, 2014

1. In 2012 , homicide took the lives of about 95,000 children and adolescents under the age of 20, almost 1 in 5 of all homicide victims that year.
2. Around 6 in 10 children between the ages of 2 and 14 worldwide (almost a billion) are subjected to physical punishment by their caregivers on a regular basis.
3. Close to 1 in 3 students between the ages of 13 and 15 worldwide report involvement in one or more physical fights in the last year.
4. Slightly more than 1 in 3 students between the ages of 13 and 15 worldwide experience bullying on a regular basis.

5. About 1 in 3 adolescents aged 11 to 15 in Europe and North America admit to having bullied others at school at least once in the past couple of months.

6. Almost one quarter of girls aged 15 to 19 worldwide (almost 70 million) report being victims of some form of physical violence since age 15.

7. Around 120 million girls under the age of 20 (about 1 in 10) have been subjected to forced sexual intercourse or other forced sexual acts at some point in their lives. Boys are also at risk, although a global estimate is unavailable due to the lack of comparable data in most countries.

Violence against children: 10 facts - UNICEF global databases, 2014

8. One in 3 adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 worldwide (84 million) have been the victims of any emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husbands or partners at some point in their lives.
9. About 3 in 10 adults worldwide believe that physical punishment is necessary to properly raise or educate children.
10. Close to half of all girls aged 15 to 19 worldwide (around 126 million) think a husband is sometimes justified in hitting or beating his wife.
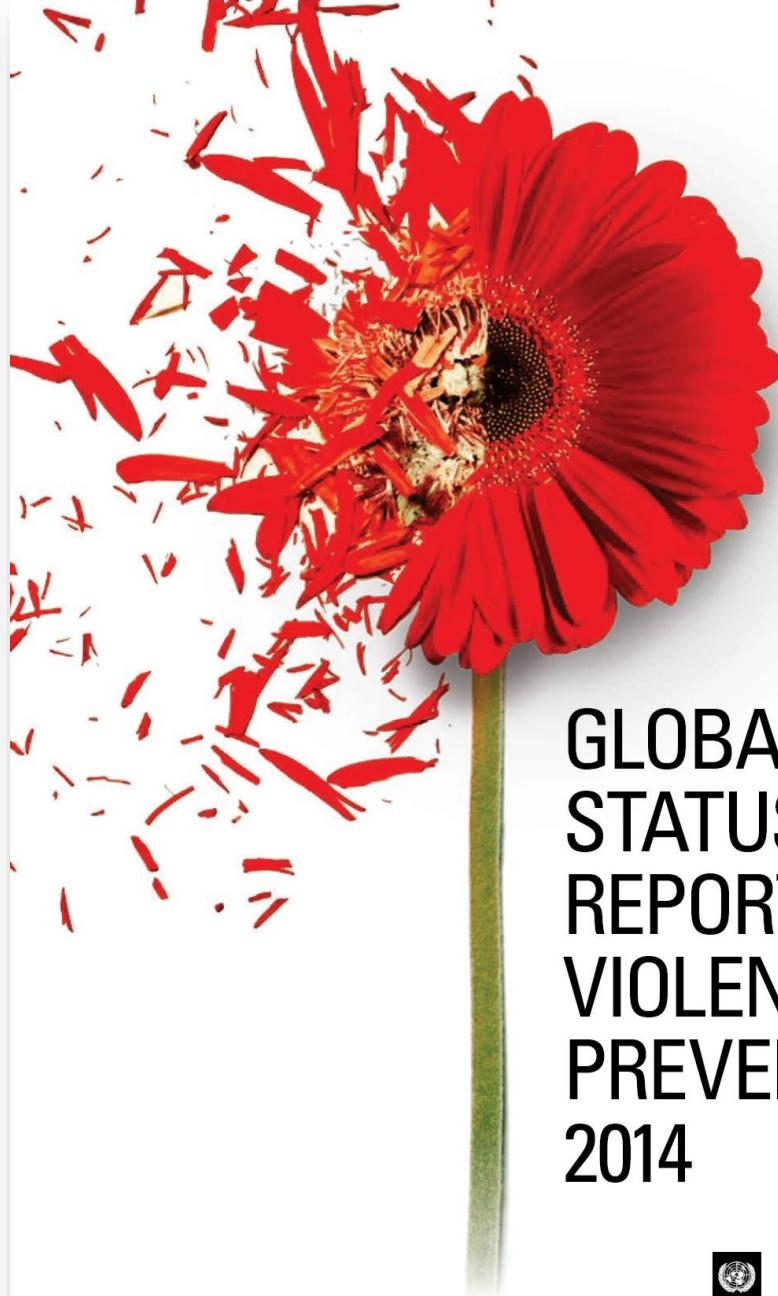
GLOBAL STATUS REPORT ON VIOLENCE PREVENTION 2014

World Health Organization

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNDP
United Nations Development Programme
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Global status report on violence prevention 2014
Aims of the report

1. 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;
2. assess the current status of programme, policy and legislative measures to prevent violence;
3. evaluate the availability of health care, social and legal services for victims of violence;
4. identify gaps in tackling the problem of interpersonal violence and stimulate national action to address them.

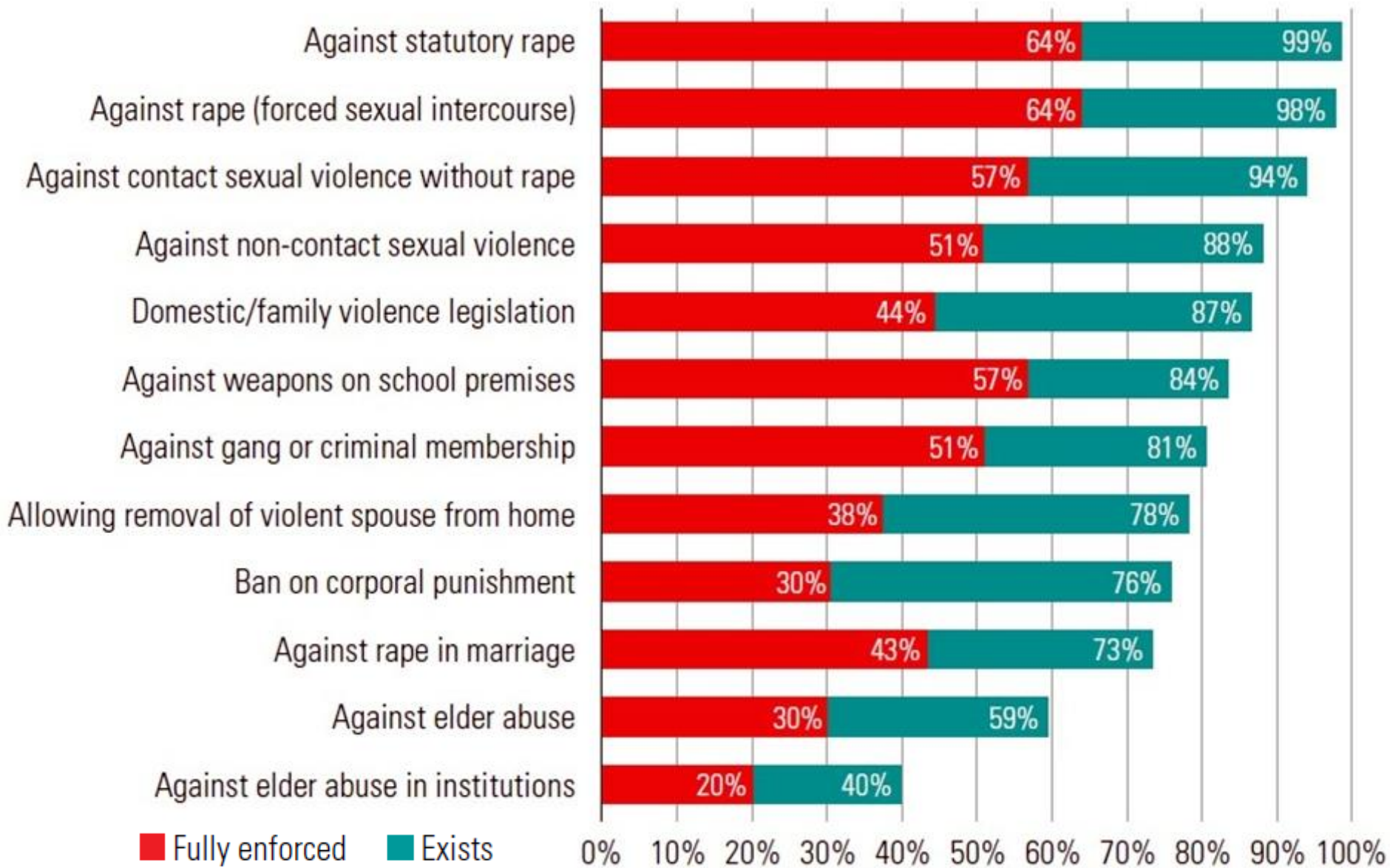# Global status report on violence prevention 2014 Coverage

1. Data from 133 countries, covering 6.1 billion people and representing 88% of the world's population.
   - 63% of the population in the Eastern Mediterranean Region,
   - 70% in the African Region,
   - 83% in the European Region,
   - 88% in the Region of the Americas and
   - 97% in both the South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions.

Global status report on violence prevention 2014

1. Only one third of the 133 countries surveyed are implementing large-scale initiatives to prevent violence, such as bullying prevention programs, visits by nurses to families at risk, and support to those who care for older people;
2. Just over half the countries are fully enforcing a set of 12 laws generally acknowledged to prevent violence, although 80% countries have passed them;
3. Only half of all countries have services in place to protect and support victims of violence.

	Fully enforced	Exists
Against statutory rape	64%	99%
Against rape (forced sexual intercourse)	64%	98%
Against contact sexual violence without rape	57%	94%
Against non-contact sexual violence	51%	88%
Domestic/family violence legislation	44%	87%
Against weapons on school premises	57%	84%
Against gang or criminal membership	51%	81%
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	38%	78%
Ban on corporal punishment	30%	76%
Against rape in marriage	43%	73%
Against elder abuse	30%	59%
Against elder abuse in institutions	20%	40%

The proportion of countries with laws to prevent violence and the extent to which countries report these laws as being fully enforced (n = 133 reporting countries)

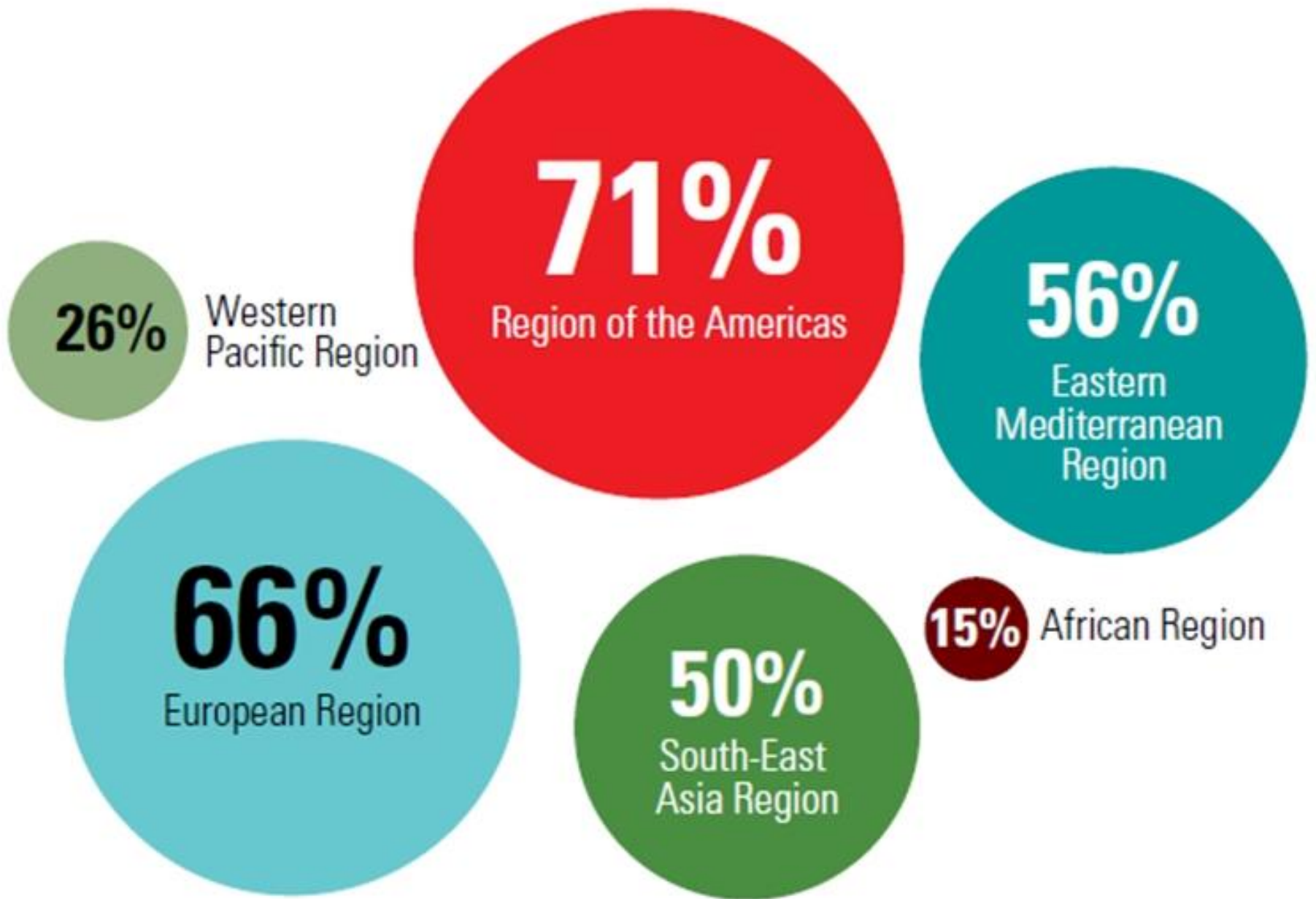# Global status report on violence prevention 2014 consequences of violence

1. "The consequences of violence on families and communities are profound, and can result in lifelong ill health for those affected," states Margaret Chan, Director-General of the World Health Organization.
2. "Yet we know what works to prevent violence in our homes, schools and workplaces and on our streets and playgrounds.
3. We should take inspiration from governments which have demonstrated success in reducing violence by taking the steps needed.
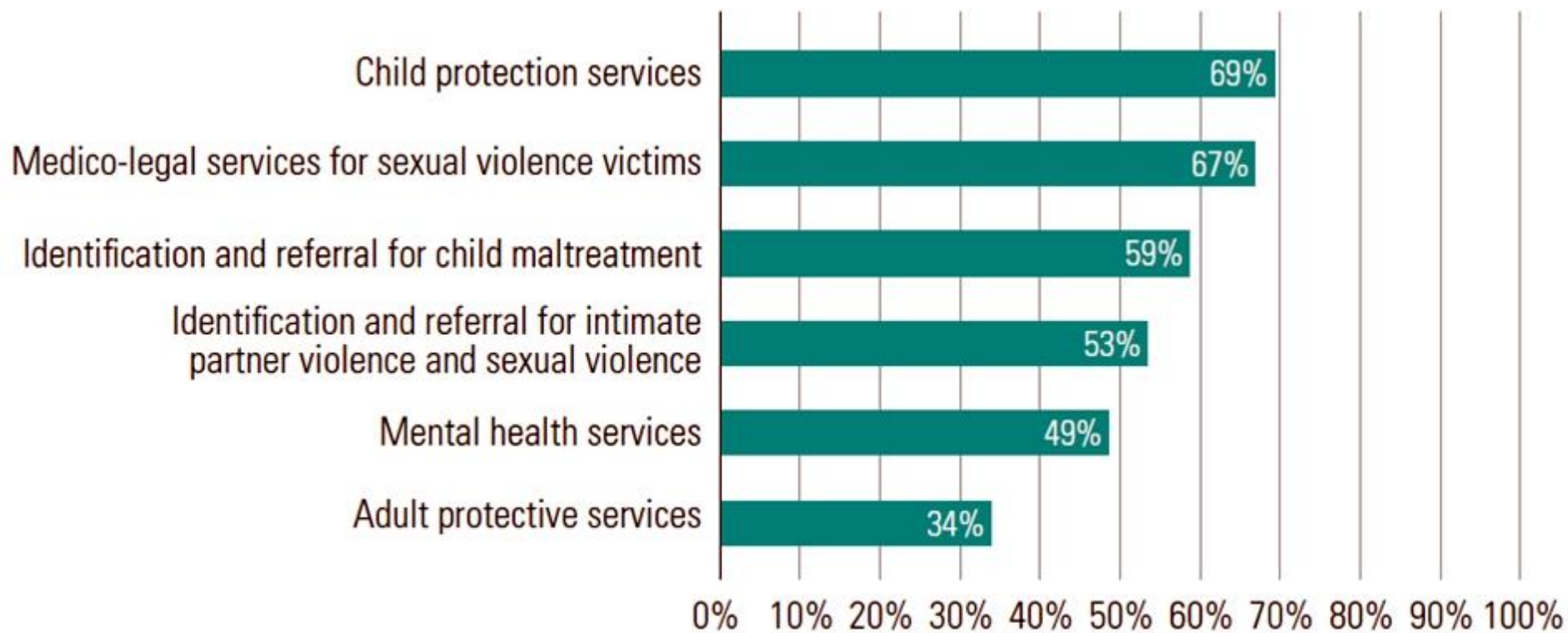4. They have shown us that indeed violence is preventable."

Global status report on violence prevention 2014
Success Stories

1. one half of countries are implementing school-based programs to teach children and adolescents "life-skills" such as non-violent conflict resolution;
2. one half of countries are promoting efforts to change gender norms supportive of violence against women;
3. one third of countries are putting in place programs to improve parenting in families at risk of violence
4. less than one quarter of countries are developing public information campaigns to prevent elder abuse.

26% Western Pacific Region

71% Region of the Americas

56% Eastern Mediterranean Region

66% European Region

50% South-East Asia Region

15% African Region

Proportion of countries reporting implementation of mental health services for victims of violence at larger scale (n = 133 reporting countries)

Child protection services — 69%
Medico-legal services for sexual violence victims — 67%
Identification and referral for child maltreatment — 59%
Identification and referral for intimate partner violence and sexual violence — 53%
Mental health services — 49%
Adult protective services — 34%

Proportion of countries with identification, referral and support services available, by type of service (n = 133 reporting countries)

FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Abduction

1. The unauthorized removal of a minor (a child under the age of legal adulthood) from the custody of the child's natural parents or legally appointed guardians.
2. International: The illegal removal of children from their home to a foreign country.
3. In 1980, The Hague Conference drafted a Convention to specifically address the problem of international child abduction.
4. Article 35 stipulates that, "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."
5. For example, in Central America there are reports of infant kidnapping for the US adoption market

Abduction 2

National
1. From hospital – rare- mainly infertile woman…
2. Parental dispute

 International
1. Slavery
2. Child soldiers (history German Nazis and Ottomans)
3. Sex slaves
4. Child selling for adoption.
5. US study (Parents 49% - Accountant 27% mainly female teenagers – stranger 25%). Children are 90% of all abuducted.

Harmful Traditional Practices

1. disagreement as to what the term covers
2. Article 24(3) of the CRC: requires State Parties to "take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children."
3. UNVAC Include:
   a) female genital mutilation
   b) girls married very young or being forced to marry;
   c) honor killings, where men kill girls in the name of family 'honor', for example for having sex outside marriage, or refusing an arranged marriage.

Harmful Traditional Practices
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

1. (WHO): 100 to 140 million girls and women in the world have undergone some form of FGM (UNVC, 2006).
2. "FGM is seen as a protection of virginity, a transformation process, and in a number of cultures is regarded as an essential precondition of marriage" (UNVC, 2006: 61).
3. FGM is especially common in the countries in the Horn of Africa (Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti), followed by neighboring Egypt and Sudan, East and West Africa, with some cases also occurring in other parts of the Middle East and in Asia.
4. It is often practiced by certain peoples within countries, for example in Nigeria the prevalence reaches almost 60 per cent of girls in the southern provinces, but only two per cent in the north.

Harmful Traditional Practices
Honor Killings

1. Honor killings describe the murder of a female family member because she is believed to have brought shame on the family.
2. In Pakistan, according more than 1,200 cases per year.
3. They also occur in Jordan, India, Libyan, Palestinian, Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan, and in countries with populations originally from Asia and the Middle East.
4. 12 crimes honor killings occur in the United Kingdom each year.

Physical violence
Corporal Punishment of Children

1. CRC committee: "…any punishment in which physical force is used and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, however light. Most involves hitting ('smacking', 'slapping', 'spanking') children…

2. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (November 2010), 29 States have prohibited all forms of corporal punishment in all settings, including in the home, while 109 have prohibited corporal punishment in schools.

3. 145 States have yet to make a commitment to prohibition in the home and almost 90 States have not prohibited corporal punishment in schools.

Physical violence
Judicial use of Physical Punishment

1. corporal punishment as a sentence for children who have been convicted of offences is permitted in 31 States and territories Malaysia's Child Act allows the whipping of children.
2. Other forms in 40 countries: whipping, flogging, caning or amputation
3. CRC Committee on the Rights of the Child has expressed concern about the judicial use of physical punishment in States such as Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan…
4. Article 37 of the CRC requires States Parties to ensure that, "No child shall 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 offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age."

Corporal Punishment
Torture

1. UNICEF: torture of children "occurs in different contexts, including police operations against children seen as a threat to public order or safety; children confined in prisons or detention facilities; and children seen as linked to rebellious groups, including the children of militants" .

2. The UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment explains that," the term 'torture' means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity."

Extra-judicial executions

1. Executions other than those carried out by the State in conformity with the law
2. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has cited reports of extra-judicial killing in Nigeria, Honduras (59 in 2002), Brazil, the Philippines, Cameroon, Israel, Colombia, and Venezuela.
3. Risk factors: criminal gangs, political situations, uprisings…children working and/or living on the street, marginalized groups

Gang Violence

1. Gangs tend to operate in and around school premises, even where members are non-school-goers.
2. In addition to violence against children who are not a part of the gang, it may also be directed against members who fail the gang, refuse to carry out a leader's order, or are in breach of its internal rules.
3. Organized crime organizations (including those in the drug trade), ethnic or religious militias, vigilante groups, and paramilitary organizations.

Pornography

1. Article 2 of the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography defines child pornography as "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 primarily sexual purposes."
2. live performances, photographs, motion pictures, video recordings and the recording or broadcasting of digital images.
3. Widespread distribution through the Internet.
4. 22 million images and videos of suspected child sexual abuse imagery in its victim identification program in 2013 — more than a 5000% increase from 2007.
5. In 2015 the CyberTipline received 4.4 million reports, most of which related to: Apparent child sexual abuse images. Online enticement, including "sextortion." Child sex trafficking. Child sexual molestation.

Child Grooming

1. when someone builds an emotional connection with a child to gain their trust for the purposes of sexual abuse or exploitation.
2. It can use social media sites, instant messaging apps including teen dating apps, or online gaming platforms to connect with a young person or child.
3. Groomers may be male or female. They could be any age.
4. Many children and young people don't understand that they have been groomed, or that what has happened is abuse.
5. It purpose: trafficking of children, illegal businesses, child prostitution, or the production of child pornography.
6. UK study 1145 per year 7 attempts to meet the child.

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Child Sex Tourism

1. ECPAT: (1) the minority are sex tourists with a specific interest in pre-pubescent children (pedophiles); (2) the majority are ordinary tourists who take advantage of the sexual services of children mostly aged mid- or upper teens, who are made available to them.
2. Offenders rationales: (1) is culturally acceptable (2) that money or goods exchanged benefit the child and community, (3) own definition who is a child."
3. Children are 20% of all victims of sex tourism. Mainly 13-17 females
4. involve as many as 2 million children around the world
5. Underground industry that span the globe – 80-100 billion $
6. Internet, low price travel, multiplying the risks for exploitation
7. Thailand, Cambodia, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.
8. Child sex tourism has been closely linked to poverty.

Trafficking

1. 8.4 million children are employed in the worst forms of child labor, and of these, 1.2 million are victims of trafficking (UNVC, 2006: 243).
2. practical barriers to measuring - difficulties in defining 'trafficking'-difficulties dissociating from migration.
3. "...the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation."
4. reasons, including labor exploitation and domestic work (18%), sexual exploitation (80%), military conscription, marriage, illegal adoption, sport (for example, camel jockeys), begging and for their organs.
5. 30% are children 2/3 of children are females
6. All trafficked: 70% female, in 2010 5% increase to 2007

Slavery

1. Slavery Convention 1926: "the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised" - "all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves"
2. child trafficking: 1.2 million children and babies are trafficked every year
3. commercial sexual exploitation: At any one time across the world, around 1.8 million are being abused through prostitution, child pornography and sex tourism.
4. bonded child labor: 2/3 of worst forms of child labor, 5.7 million
5. forced work in mines: one million
6. forced agricultural labor: 70% in slavery situations.
7. child soldiers/combatants: 300,000 children under the age of 15.
8. forced child marriage:
9. domestic slavery

Child Abandonment

1. Child abandonment is the leaving of a child on his or her own without any intention of returning to ensure their safety and wellbeing.
2. 400,000,000 abandoned children live on their own on the streets of hundreds of cities around the world
3. Causes include many social and cultural factors as well as mental illness.
4. Abandonment of a child is considered to be a serious crime in many jurisdictions.

Hazardous child labor

1. Hazardous child labor is defined by Article 3 (d) of the 1999 International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention concerning the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, No. 182, as: "work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children."
2. Elsewhere, the ILO describes hazardous child labor as "work in dangerous or unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed, or injured and/or made ill as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements. Some injuries or ill health may result in permanent disability.
3. 26 million children aged 5-17 working in dangerous conditions in sectors as diverse as agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, service industries, hotels, bars, restaurants, fast food establishments, and domestic service, and is found in both industrialized and developing countries.
4. that the vast majority of children's work (69 per cent) is in the agricultural sector, followed by 22 per cent in services and nine per cent in industry.

State Neglect

1. **Neglect:** "a type of maltreatment that refers to the failure by the caregiver to provide needed, age-appropriate care although financially able to do so or offered financial or other means
2. **State Neglect :** failure to provide adequate education, or a refusal to provide adequate housing.
3. **State Neglect Practical definition:** concerns circumstances in which the State is substituted as the 'caregiver' in respect of the definition of neglect.
4. in the criminal justice process, or alternative care institutions

Deprivation

1. Deprivation definition: is "state of observable and demonstrable disadvantage relative to the local community or the wider society or nation to which an individual, family or group belongs" (Townsend, 1987: 125).
2. Deprivation has been distinguished from poverty because it refers to specific physical, environmental and social conditions, rather than general resource deficits.

Ending Violence
Against Children:
Six Strategies
for Action

#ENDviolence

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children

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Strategy 1

Supporting parents, caregivers and families
Educating families, caregivers and parents on their child's early development increases the likelihood that they will use positive disciplining methods. This reduces the risk of violence within the home.

Strategy 2

Helping children and adolescents manage risks and challenges
Giving children and adolescents the skills to cope and manage risks and challenges without the use of violence and to seek appropriate support when violence does occur is crucial for reducing violence in schools and communities

Strategy 3

Changing attitudes and social norms that encourage violence and discrimination
Changing the attitudes and social norms that hide violence in plain sight is the surest way to prevent violence from occurring in the first place

Strategy 4

Promoting and providing support services for children
Encouraging children to seek quality professional support and report incidents of violence helps them to better cope with and resolve experiences of violence.

Strategy 5

Implementing laws and policies that protect children
Implementing and enforcing laws and policies that protect children sends a strong message to society that violence is unacceptable and will be punished.

Strategy 6

Carrying out data collection and research
Knowing about violence – where it occurs, in what forms, and which age groups and communities of children are most affected – is essential to planning and designing intervention strategies, and setting numerical and time-bound targets to monitor progress and end violence.

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Promoting and providing support services for children

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