



Violence Prevention in Low- and Mid-Income Countries:
Finding a Place on the Global Agenda

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The Problem: Some Examples of Violence against Children

- n Between 100 million and 140 million women and girls worldwide have undergone FGM/C
- n Landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War – still present in 78 countries -- kill and maim 4,000 children annually
- n Almost 53,000 children died in 2002 as a result of homicide
- n Armed violence, outside armed conflicts, responsible for over 200, 000 deaths annually, many under 18 years old
- n Globally, 1.2 million children are estimated to be trafficked every year

UNICEF – Strengthening Protective Environment for Children





UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

- n First comprehensive global picture of all forms of violence against children in five settings:
 - n Home and family
 - n Schools and educational settings
 - n Care and justice institutions
 - n Places of work
 - n Community

- n “No violence against children is justifiable, and all violence against children is preventable.”

Key Efforts to Prevent and Minimize VAC - 1

- n Legislation/Advocacy
 - n International standards, laws or amendments on violence against children and women were adopted in 15 countries in 2006
 - n Adoption of the Paris Commitments by 59 countries in Conference “Free Children from War” in February 2007
 - n Recent effort on new int’l instrument on cluster munitions

Key Efforts to Prevent and Minimize VAC - 2

n Data Collection/Research

- n Development of standard juvenile justice indicators and measurement guidance
- n Research being undertaken in 2007 on direct and indirect impacts of small arms and light weapons on children
- n Strategic Review of 1996 Machel Study on Impact of Armed Conflict on Children

Health, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and education are as affected as 'protection' issues

Changing nature of conflict in past decade

Systemic level developments, policy frameworks, UN & others

Recommendations to define platform for next decade

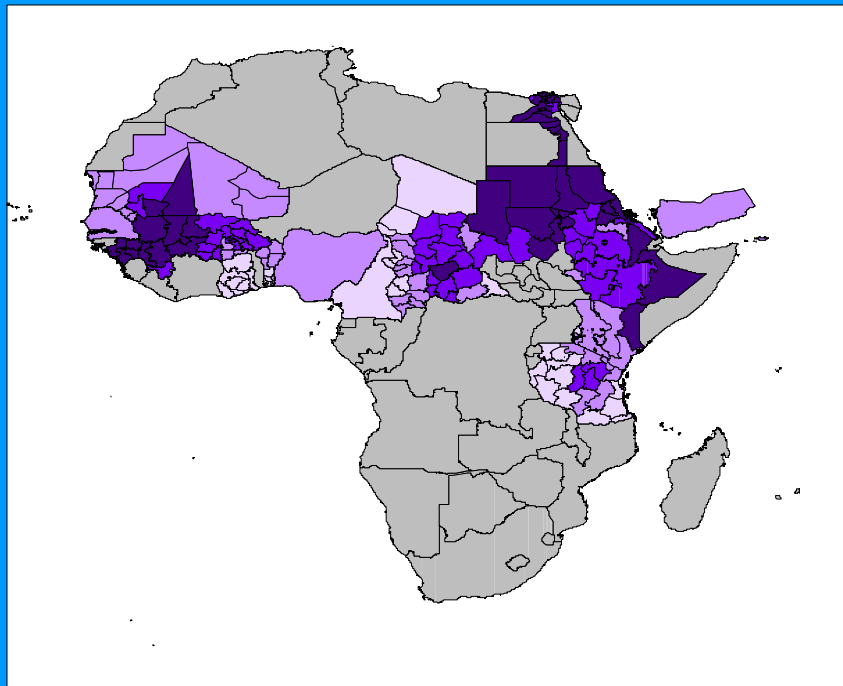
Key Efforts to Prevent and Minimize VAC - 3

- n Strengthened institutional capacities for gender-appropriate prevention of and response to violence in 64 countries
- n National social assistance/social welfare programmes supported
- n Tracing systems and reintegration programmes in emergency settings established
- n Guidelines on mental health and psychosocial support in emergency settings developed

Key Efforts to Prevent and Minimize VAC - 4

- n Partnerships with parliamentarians: Publication of Handbooks on Child Protection, Trafficking, Violence against Children, and Reducing Gun Violence
- n Multi-sectoral child survival strategy targets indirect causes of childhood deaths: eg, communicable disease, malnutrition
- n Strategies being developed for multi-level support to implementation of Convention on Rights of Persons with Disability, with focus on children
- n Committed to the cluster approach to emergency response, both man-made and natural

A Practical Example of UNICEF's Approach: Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting



FGM/C prevalence at sub-national level

Partnership



Data

Data analysis

Academic theory

Empirical evidence

Coordinated strategy

Resources

Resources – 3 examples

Est. 2006 programme assistance: US\$ 63 million

- n UNICEF-WHO estimated needs for 5-year follow-up to UN Study - US\$ 25 million annually
- n Estimated funding needs FGM/C: US\$ 240 million until 2015
- n Major upcoming events: 3rd World Congress on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, Child Labour Conference, Review of Implementation of Mine Ban Treaty

Thank you
and we look forward
to working with you
to prevent and reduce violence
against children