

# Child Protection Strategy Reference Document

# **Child Protection Strategy Reference Document**

May 2008

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## 1. Child Protection, the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration<sup>1</sup>

World leaders made a commitment to fulfill children's rights to survival, health, education, protection and participation – among others – during the Millennium Summit in September 2000, from which the Millennium Declaration and, subsequently, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) emerged. Both the Declaration and the MDGs were later reaffirmed in the 2005 World Summit. Based on fundamental human rights, they provide a framework for the entire UN system to work coherently towards a series of concrete objectives for human development.

### PROTECTING CHILDREN STRENGTHENS DEVELOPMENT

The Millennium Declaration addresses child protection explicitly (see box below). A close look at the MDGs shows that not a single Goal can be achieved unless the protection of children is an integral part of programming strategies and plans. Failing to protect children from such issues as violence in schools, child labour, harmful traditional practices, corporal punishment the absence of parental care or commercial sexual exploitation, discrimination based on gender, disability, sexual preference or religion, for example squanders the world's most precious resource. Reaching the most vulnerable and isolated populations helps ensure the health and well-being of all, and is indispensable to achieving the MDGs.

#### THE MILLENIUM DECLARATION

Through adoption of the Millennium Declaration, the world's countries resolved to:

- o Strive for the full protection and promotion of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all.
- o Combat all forms of violence against women and implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- o Encourage the ratification and full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

### CHILD PROTECTION and THE MDGs : EXAMPLES OF THE RELATIONSHIP

#### Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Children who live in extreme poverty are often those who experience violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination. They easily become marginalized and are frequently denied such essential services as health care and education. In a self-perpetuating cycle, marginalization of children who are victims of **violence and abuse** decreases their likelihood of escaping poverty in the future. **Child labour** – both a cause and consequence of poverty – damages a child's health, threatens education and leads to further exploitation and abuse. Poverty is one cause of **trafficking**. Poverty and exclusion can contribute to **child abandonment and the separation of children** from their families, as children are sent to work on the streets or parents migrate and leave their children behind. Institutional care arrangements can, in turn, lead to further marginalization. Without proof of **birth registration**, children and families may be unable to access health, education and other social services. **Armed conflict** depletes physical, economic and human resources and leads to displacement of populations. **Armed violence** inhibits economic activity and compromises livelihoods.

#### Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Ensuring that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling requires eliminating the barriers that keep children out of school. The school environment needs to be safe, protective and free of **violence, including corporal punishment**, if children are to be encouraged to attend and remain in school. **Child marriage** leads to the isolation of girls, in particular, and to early drop-out from school. **Armed conflict and the presence of landmines** can displace families, separate children from their parents and destroy schools. **Child labour** prevents children from going to school, as does **armed violence**. Reaching

<sup>1</sup> Child Protection Information Sheet: Child Protection, the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration. UNICEF (2006)

the hard-to-reach – including children affected by HIV/AIDS, orphans, children with **disabilities**, children from minorities and of migrant families, and those who are trafficked, used in armed conflict or live in institutions – is critical to achieving education for all.

## 1. Child Protection, the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration (continued)

### **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

Child marriage, sexual violence, female genital mutilation/cutting, child labour and **trafficking** are child rights violations that must be prevented and addressed as part of global initiatives to promote gender equality and empower women. **Armed** violence can disempower men and women; women and girls are often victims of sexual abuse in situations of armed violence. **Sexual violence and harassment** of girls at school are a major impediment to achieving gender equality in education; when they occur in other settings such as the community and workplace, they severely disempower girls and women. In situations of **armed conflict**, girls often have less access to reintegration programmes for children associated with armed groups. **Female genital mutilation/cutting** is an infringement on the physical and psychosexual integrity of girls and women.

### **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**

Violence and abuse can lead to death throughout childhood. **Child marriage** affects children's health, as babies born to very young mothers are more vulnerable to disease during critical early years of life. **Armed conflict and armed violence** have a devastating impact on children's survival. Of the 20 countries with the highest rates of under-five mortality, 11 have experienced major armed conflict since 1990. **Children without parental care** or separated from their mother at an early age, especially those who remain in institutional settings for an extended period of time, are at much greater risk of early death. Inattention to **disability** and improper care for children with disability can increase mortality risk.

### **Goal 5: Improve maternal health**

Abuses against adolescent girls endanger their physical and psychological health and, should they become mothers, their reproductive health as well. Protecting girls from **child marriage** is an important factor in improving maternal health as pregnancy at a young age jeopardizes the health of young mothers. **Female genital mutilation/cutting** increases the chance of maternal mortality during delivery. **Armed conflict** jeopardizes young mothers' access to health-care services. Also, widespread **sexual violence**, including in armed conflict, has a direct impact on maternal health.

### **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

The fight against HIV/AIDS must include efforts to prevent abuses that make children particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Many of the worst forms of **child labour such as sexual exploitation and trafficking**, fuel the spread of the disease. Children from families and communities affected by HIV/AIDS are particularly vulnerable to these forms of exploitation and at risk of growing up **without parental care**. For children orphaned or otherwise affected by HIV/AIDS, protection is a priority. Reducing recourse to detention for **children in conflict with the law** also decreases their vulnerability to infection, given the high rates of transmission in prisons.

### **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

Environmental disasters increase household vulnerability, which can in turn increase the pressure for **child labour**, as well as for **sexual exploitation** and **child marriage; they also lead to displacement and loss of shelter which expose children to added risks**. Overcrowding of neighbourhoods and homes can put severe strains on environmental resources, which may lead to domestic stress, **violence or sexual** abuse in the home. Widespread exploitation of natural resources is a precipitating or aggravating feature of armed violence.

### **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

Child protection demands inter-sectoral cooperation at the national and international levels, driven by an understanding that child protection and better development outcomes go hand in hand. UNICEF's approach entails creating a **protective environment** for children. This means partnering with other UN agencies, governments, civil society, including children and adolescents, the private sector and international non-governmental organizations to put protective systems in place, strengthen protective practices within families and communities, and support common responses to child protection in

emergencies. Children and adolescents' ethical and meaningful participation is essential in developing policies and in designing programme interventions.

## 2. International Instruments relevant to Child Protection

Name of Conventions and Protocols	Number of State parties	
	2002*	2008*
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989)	191	193
Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000)	16	124
Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000)	13	119
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979)	168	185
Optional Protocol to CEDAW (1999)	28	90
Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)	90	94
Minimum Age Convention (ILO Convention No. 138) (1973)	116	150
Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (ILO Convention no. 182) (1999)	113	165
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)	145	160
Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)	101	110
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (1989)	47	64
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)	145	157
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2007)	-	14
Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	6	138
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000)	108	116
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition – 'UN Firearms Protocol' (2001)	-	67
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)	128	145
Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2002)	-	34
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954)	54	62
Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961)	26	34
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (1967)	138	144
Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (1993)	43	75
Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (1996)	3	15
Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (1980)	71	80
Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War or '4th Geneva Convention' (1949)	190	194
Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts - Protocol I (1977)	159	167
Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts- Protocol II (1977)	152	163
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)	47	105
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. 'Mine Ban Convention' (1997)	121	155
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects 'Certain Conventional Weapons Convention' (CCWC) (1980)	88	103
Protocol I on Non-Detectable Fragments prohibits the use of any weapon the primary effect of which is to injure by fragments which in the human body escape detection by X-rays. (1980)	81	101
Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (1980)	78	89
Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (1980)	83	96
Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons, prohibits the use and transfer of laser weapons designed to cause permanent blindness to unenhanced vision (1995)	61	87
Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 or 'Amended Protocol II' (1996)	63	88
Amendment to Article 1 of the Convention (widening its scope of application to situations of non-international armed conflict) (2001)	-	56
Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (2003)	-	35

Sources: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (<http://www.ohchr.org>); International Labour Office - ILO (<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C182> and <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C138>); International Committee of the Red Cross – ICRC (<http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf>); UN Office on Drugs and Crime - UNODC (<http://www.unodc.org>), Hague Conference on Private International Law (<http://www.hcch.net>); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - UNESCO (<http://portal.unesco.org/la/convention.asp?KO=12949&language=E>); UN Treaties: <http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partII/chapterV/chapterV.asp>

\* as at 1 January 2002

\*\*as at 26 December 2007

Regional Conventions and Treaties	Number of State parties	
	2002*	2008**
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981)	53	53
Maputo Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003)	-	21
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990)	27	41
African Youth Charter (2006)	-	3
European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950)	41	47
European Convention on the Adoption of Children (1967)	17	18
European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987)	41	47
European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights (1996)	5	12
Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005)	-	10
Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (2007)	-	-
Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (1999)	8	17
American Convention on Human Rights 'Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica' (1969)	25	25
Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture (1985)	16	17
Inter-American Convention on the Forced Disappearance of Persons (1994)	9	13
Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 'Protocol of San Salvador' (1988)	12	14
Inter-American Convention on Support Obligations (1989)	11	12
Inter-American Convention on the International Return of Children (1989)	10	13
Inter-American Convention on Conflict of Laws Concerning the Adoption of Minors (1984)	6	6
Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors (1994)	8	13
Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women (1948)	21	21
Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention of Belem do Para" (1994)	30	32
Arab Charter on Human Rights (1994, revised in 2004), adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States	-	2
Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam (1990), adopted by the member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. [Guiding document and does not require ratification.]	n/a	n/a
Source: African Union Conventions: <a href="http://www.africa-union.org/root/AU/Documents/Treaties/treaties.htm">http://www.africa-union.org/root/AU/Documents/Treaties/treaties.htm</a> ; Council of Europe Conventions: <a href="http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ListeTraites.asp?CM=8&amp;CL=ENG">http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ListeTraites.asp?CM=8&amp;CL=ENG</a> ; Inter-American Conventions: <a href="http://www.oas.org/DIL/treaties_and_agreements.htm">http://www.oas.org/DIL/treaties_and_agreements.htm</a>		
* as of 1 January 2002		
**as of 24 December 2007		

### 3. Progress in Developing Indicators and Data Collection on Child Protection issues

Child Protection Issue	Status of Indicator Development	No. of countries collecting data using Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and other national surveys (Source: UNICEF State of the World's Children 2008)	Partnerships for the Development of Child Protection Indicators, Data Collection and Analysis
Birth Registration	complete	101*	
Child Labour	in progress	98*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Labour Organization (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and its statistical arm: Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC)</li> <li>Understanding Children's Work partnership comprising UNICEF, ILO and the World Bank.</li> </ul>
• Hazardous Labour		n/a	
• Worst Forms of Child Labour		n/a	
FGM/C	complete	27*	
Child Marriage	complete	93*	
Violence against Children	in progress	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Health Organization (WHO)</li> <li>International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) and UNICEF developed questionnaires (2006) to collect data related to child discipline, child maltreatment and sexual violence. These instruments have been piloted but are not yet widely used for data collection.</li> </ul>
• Child Discipline			
• Child Maltreatment			
• Sexual Violence			
• Armed Violence			
Domestic Violence	in progress	57	Within the framework of the UN Study on Violence against Children, indicators and methodology were defined for children witnessing domestic violence. Data collection was conducted by WHO with a range of partners in 85 countries.
• Attitudes towards Domestic Violence			
• Children witnessing Domestic Violence	n/a		
Disabilities	in progress	22*	
Children without Parental Care	in progress	n/a	
• Children living in formal institutional and foster care			
• Children orphaned by one or both parents	complete	95	
Children in Conflict with the Law	complete	n/a	15 Juvenile Justice indicators have been developed within the framework of the Inter-Agency Panel on Juvenile Justice and can be found in the <i>Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators</i> . UNICEF/UNODC (2007). Data collection is at initial stages.
Child Protection in Emergencies	in progress	n/a	Indicators on Child Protection in Emergencies are under development. Some data is available in some reports of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, including Recruitment and use by armed groups or armed forces in breach of international law; Killing and maiming; Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation; Abduction (excluding for recruitment and use); Unlawful detention; Access to justice; Torture or other degrading or inhumane treatment; Access to external support by vulnerable households; Access to support for psychosocial wellbeing; Access to support for children affected by HIV in emergency areas; Access to support for women affected by HIV in emergency areas.
Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), Cluster Munitions	in progress	n/a	UNICEF in partnership with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has developed case definitions for mine/ERW casualties. UNICEF is currently working with CDC with some input from WHO to develop indicators for Landmines and Armed Violence which will be included to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Some data on landmines/ERW incidents is available through the global Landmine Monitor (LM) report which is published annually ( <a href="http://www.icbl.org">www.icbl.org</a> ). Additional data is available on individual countries where Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) has been conducted.

\* Longitudinal data is available on this child protection indicator as of 2000 from MICS, DHS, and other national surveys.

Please note that this table is not exhaustive and reflects only a limited range of child protection issues. It does not include indicators for programming, ratification of international legally binding conventions pertaining to child protection, or national policies and legislation.

In progress: Indicators are being identified with relevant partners and/or further disaggregation of identified indicators is ongoing.

Complete: Indicators have been defined and data is being collected and analyzed.

## 4. Programme Indicators by MTSP 2006-2009 Child Protection Key Result Areas

### Child Protection UNICEF MTSP 2006-2009 Indicators

#### **Key result area 1: Government decisions are influenced by increased awareness of child protection rights and improved data and analysis on child protection**

- No. of country programmes that have undertaken gender analysis of key child protection issues
- No. of countries that have disaggregated baseline data available on key child protection indicators
- No. of countries that include data on key child protection indicators in national development plans and treaty body reports
- Proportion of conflict affected countries monitoring and reporting violations of child protection rights

#### **Key result area 2: Ensure effective legislative and enforcement systems and improved protection and response capacity to protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse, including exploitative child labour**

- No. of countries that have signed/ratified Optional Protocol 1 to Convention on the Rights of the Child
- No. of countries that implement programmes to strengthen institutional gender-appropriate protection and response capacities against abuse, exploitation, and violence, including psychosocial support
- % of women 15-49 years who have been mutilated/cut
- % of women 15-49 years with at least one mutilated/ cut daughter
- % of women 20-24 years who were married or in union before they were 18
- No. of countries that lift reservations on CEDAW articles 16 (1) a & b and (2) and CRC Article 24 (3)
- % of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour

#### **Key result area 3: Better protection of children from the impact of armed conflict and natural disasters (as per CCCs)**

- No. of countries that have signed/ratified Optional Protocol 2 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- No. of countries in emergency which implement programmes to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation of children and women
- No. conflict situations in which children are still being recruited and used in breach of international law

#### **Key result area 4: Children are better served by justice systems which ensure greater protection for them as victims, witnesses and offenders**

- No. of children in detention/ 100,000 children
- Average length of time spent in detention by children in conflict with the law
- No. of countries which use child-friendly and gender - appropriate investigation and court procedures
- No. of post-conflict countries where child protection is addressed in amnesties, truth and reconciliation mechanisms and war crimes tribunals

#### **Key result area 5: Children and families identified as vulnerable are reached by key community and government services aimed at reducing their marginalization**

- No. of children per 100,000 living in residential care
- No. and proportion of children not living with their parents
- % of identified vulnerable households receiving free external support
- % of vulnerable children demonstrating improved psychosocial well-being
- Existence of policies on alternative care in line with international standards/good practices
- % children identified as vulnerable whose births have been registered within 30 days after birth
- % of separated children in emergencies reunified or placed in alternative care arrangements

## 5. Child Protection Indicators Covered by the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

<b>FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING</b>		
<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominator</b>
Prevalence of female genital mutilation and cutting	Number of women aged 15-49 years that reported undergoing <u>any</u> form of genital mutilation/cutting	Total number of women aged 15-49 years surveyed
Prevalence of extreme form of FGM/C	Number of women aged 15-49 years that reported undergoing an extreme form of genital mutilation/cutting (such as infibulations)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years surveyed
Prevalence of FGM/C among daughters	Number of women aged 15-49 years that reported that at least one daughter had undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	Total number of women aged 15-49 years surveyed that have at least one living daughter
Approval for FGM/C	Number of women aged 15-49 years favoring the continuation of female genital mutilation/cutting	Total number of women aged 15-49 years surveyed
<b>CHILD MARRIAGE</b>		
<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominator</b>
Marriage before age 15 and age 18	Number of women that were first married or in union by the exact age of 15 and the exact age of 18, by age groups	Total number of women aged 15-49 years and 20-49 years surveyed, by age groups
Young women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Total number of women aged 15-19 years surveyed
Spousal age difference	Number of women married/in union aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years with a difference in age of 10 or more years between them and their current spouse	Total number of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years surveyed that are currently married or in union
Polygamy	Number of women in a polygamous union	Total number of women aged 15-49 years surveyed that are currently married or in union
<b>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>		
<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominator</b>
Attitudes towards domestic violence	Number of women that consider that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women surveyed
<b>CHILD DISCIPLINE</b>		
<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominator</b>
Child discipline	Number of children aged 2-14 years that (1) experience only non-violent aggression, (2) experience psychological aggression as punishment, (3) experience minor physical punishment, (4) experience severe physical punishment	Total number of children aged 2-14 years selected and surveyed

**5. Child Protection Indicators Covered by the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) (continued)**

<b>BIRTH REGISTRATION</b>		
<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominator</b>
Birth registration	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose births are reported registered	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
<b>CHILD DISABILITY</b>		
<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominator</b>
Child disability	Number of children aged 2-9 years with at least one of nine reported disabilities: (1) delay in sitting, standing or walking, (2) difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, (3) appears to have difficulty hearing, (4) difficulty in understanding instructions, (5) difficulty walking or moving arms or has weakness or stiffness of limbs, (6) has fits, becomes rigid, loses consciousness, (7) does not learn to do things like other children his/her age, (8) cannot speak or cannot be understood in words, (9) appears mentally backward, dull or slow	Total number of children aged 2-9 surveyed
<b>CHILD LABOUR</b>		
<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominator</b>
Child labour	Number of children aged 5-14 years that are involved in child labour	Total number of children aged 5-14 years surveyed
Labourer students	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities that attend school	Total number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities
Student labourers	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school that are involved in child labour activities	Total number of children aged 5-14 years attending school

## 6. Child Protection Guidance<sup>2</sup>

### **UN and Intergovernmental Guidance**

- Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (2005)
- Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (1990)
- Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers (1990)
- Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters. ECOSOC Resolution 2000/14 (2000)
- Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Forms of Detention or Imprisonment (1988)
- CEDAW General Recommendation No. 14 on Female Circumcision (1990)
- CEDAW General Recommendation No. 21 on Equality in marriage and family relations (1994)
- Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (1979)
- CRC Decision. Children without Parental Care (2004)
- CRC General Comment No. 06 (2005). Treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children outside their Country of Origin.
- CRC General Comment No. 08 (2006). The right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment.
- CRC General Comment No. 09 (2006). The rights of children with disabilities.
- CRC General Comment No. 10 (2007). Children's rights in Juvenile Justice.
- Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with special reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally. UN General Assembly Resolution 41/85 (1986)
- Ending female genital mutilation. UN Commission on the Status of Women Resolution E/CN.6/2007/L.3/Rev.1
- Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System. ECOSOC Resolution 1997/30 (1997)
- Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors (1990)
- Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children. UN General Assembly Resolution A/C.3/61/L.16/Rev.1 (2006)
- Standard Minimum Rules on the Treatment of Prisoners (1955)
- The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/60/81 (2006)
- The Plight of Street Children. UN General Assembly Resolution 49/212 (1994)
- Traditional or Customary Practices affecting the Health of Women and Girls. UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/56/128 (2002)
- Traffic in Women and Girls. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/55/67 (2001)
- UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) Strategic Framework (2005)
- UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. UN General Assembly Resolution 40/34 (1985)
- UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/61/89: 'Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms' (2006)
- UN Guidelines For the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency or 'The Riyadh Guidelines' (1990)
- UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses. ECOSOC Resolution 2005/20 (2005)
- UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998);
- UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (2001)
- UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty or 'JDLs' (1990)
- UN Secretary-General's Bulletin 'Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse' UN General Assembly Resolution 57/306 (2003)
- UN Secretary-General's Report on Violence against Children. A/61/299 (2006)
- UN Security Council Resolutions on Children and Armed Conflict: Resolution 1612 (2005); Resolution 1539 (2004); Resolution 1460 (2003); Resolution 1379 (2001); Resolution 1314 (2000); Resolution 1261 (1999)
- UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures or 'The Tokyo Rules' (1990)
- UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice or 'The Beijing Rules' (1985)
- World Health Assembly Resolution 56.24 'Implementing the recommendations of the World report on violence and health' (2003)

### **Other Intergovernmental Documents:**

- The Cairo Declaration for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation (2003)
- Paris Commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups. 'Paris Commitments' (2007)
- The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development (2005)

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<sup>2</sup> Intergovernmental and interagency policies, guidelines, and standards on Child Protection issues.

## 6. Child Protection Guidance (continued)

### UNICEF and Inter-Agency Guidance

- Children with Disabilities – Ending Discrimination and Promoting Participation, Development and Inclusion. UNICEF (2007)
- Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies (2005);
- Emergency Field Handbook: A guide for UNICEF staff (2005)
- Enhanced Protection for Children Affected by AIDS (2007)
- Ethical Guidelines for Journalists: Principles for Ethical Reporting on Children. UNICEF (2005)
- Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programs. UNMAS (2005)
- Guide to the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers/UNICEF (2003)
- Guidelines for First-Level Facility Health Workers in Low Resource Settings. WHO, IMAI Quick Check and Emergency Treatments for Adolescents and Adults (2005)
- Guidelines for journalists and media professionals: 'Telling Their Stories. Child rights, exploitation and the media'. International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) / European Commission (2002)
- Guidelines for Medico-Legal Care for Victims of Sexual Violence (Chapter 7: Child Abuse). WHO (2003)
- Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking. UNICEF (2006)
- Handbook for Parliamentarians: 'Eliminating Violence against Children'. UNICEF/IPU (2007)
- Handbook for Parliamentarians: Child Protection. Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) / UNICEF (2004)
- Handbook for Parliamentarians: Combating Child Trafficking'. UNICEF/IPU (2005)
- Helping Children Cope with the Stresses of War: A Manual for Parents and Teachers. UNICEF (2000)
- Inter-agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children (2004);
- Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Emergency Settings (2005)
- Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for HIV/AIDS Interventions in Emergency Settings (2004)
- Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings (2007)
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Programme of Action to Address the Human Cost of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2001)
- Juvenile Justice Training Manual. Facilitator's Guide and Participant's Materials. UNICEF / Penal Reform International (PRI) (2006)
- Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators. UNICEF/UNODC (2006)
- Mine Action Strategy 2006-2009. UNICEF (2006)
- Mine Action Transition Guidelines: From UNICEF Support to National Ownership. UNICEF (2008)
- Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups. 'Paris Principles' (2007)
- Practice Standards in Children's Participation. International Save the Children Alliance (2005).
- Preventing child maltreatment: a guide to taking action and generating evidence. WHO / ISPCAN (2006)
- Reference Guide on Protecting the Rights of Victims of Trafficking in Europe. UNICEF (2006)
- Sexual and Gender Violence against Refugees, Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Response, UNHCR (2003)
- Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (2000), with revision including child-focused indicators and guidance (2004).
- Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action. World Congress against Commercial Exploitation of Children. (1996)
- UN Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards 'IDDRS' (2006) and Operational Guide to the IDDRS (2006)
- UN Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy 2006-2010
- UN Inter-Agency Policy on Mine Action and Effective Coordination (2005)
- UN Joint Statement on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (2008)
- World Report on Violence against Children (2006)
- World report on violence and health. WHO (2002)
- Yokohama Global Commitment. Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. (2001)

Additional relevant guidance includes instruments which have emerged to regulate corporate entities, including the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (1997), UN Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights, also known as 'UN Human Rights Norms for Business' (2003), the UN Global Compact Principles (2002), and the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (2003).

## 7. Principal Child Protection Global Partnerships\*

Issue	Partnership	Membership	Advocacy	Research / Data	Technical Guidance	Fundraising	Joint Programming	Child Participation
	<a href="#">Independent Human Rights Institutions for Children</a>	UNICEF, regional networks of ombudsmen for children, Global Network of Independent National Human Rights Institutions for Children	X					
* This listing of principal partnerships is not exhaustive. It highlights only main global ongoing partnerships for child protection.								
Violence against Children	<a href="#">UN Study on Violence against Children (follow-up)</a>	Inter-Agency Group on Violence against Children includes UNICEF, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO) and NGO Advisory Group members	X	X	X	X	X	X
	<a href="#">International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPSCAN)</a>	International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPSCAN) members	X	X	X		X	
	<a href="#">World Conference on Religions for Peace (WCRP)</a>	WCRP, UNICEF, Faith-based organizations and religious leaders	X	X	X		X	
Child Labour	<a href="#">ILO</a>	ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)	X	X	X		X	
	<a href="#">Understanding Children's Work (UCW)</a>	UNICEF, ILO, World Bank (WB)		X	X			
Sexual Exploitation of Children	<a href="#">World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</a>	UNICEF, ECPAT, NGO Group for the CRC	X	X	X	X		X
Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism	<a href="#">Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism</a>	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT) and Travel and Tourism Industry, and UNICEF	X		X			
	<a href="#">UNWTO Task Force for the Protection of Children in Tourism</a>	UNWTO, ECPAT, ILO, Travel and Tourism Industry, and UNICEF	X		X			
Child Trafficking	<a href="#">Inter-Agency Cooperation Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT)</a>	DPKO, ICAO, ILO, INTERPOL, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDAW, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNODC, WHO	X	X	X			
Justice for Children	<a href="#">Inter-Agency Panel on Juvenile Justice</a>	UNICEF, UNODC, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), OHCHR, Penal Reform International, SCF-UK, Casa Alianza, Defence for Children International, World Organisation Against Torture, Terre des Hommes (TdH)	X	X	X		X	
	<a href="#">UN Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group</a>	UNICEF, DPKO, OLA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, UNODC, DPA, and UNIFEM	X	X				
Children without Parental Care	<a href="#">Better Care Network (BCN)</a>	Steering Committee: UNICEF, CARE, Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF), Save the Children UK, Firelight Foundation, Bernard van Leer Foundation. The Advisory Group comprises over 50 institutions.	X	X	X			
	<a href="#">Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</a>	UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESO, WHO and WB	X	X	X		X	
Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting	<a href="#">The Donors Working Group on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting</a>	UNICEF, UNFIP, UNFPA, WHO, European Commission, World Bank, Development Cooperation of Germany (BMZ, GTZ, KfW), Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway (NORAD), Sweden (SIDA), UK (DFID), US (USAID), Ford Foundation, Public Welfare Foundation and the Wallace Global Fund	X			X		
	<a href="#">UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM/C</a>	UNICEF and UNFPA	X	X	X			
	<a href="#">Inter-Agency Group on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (informal)</a>	UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNESCO, UN Economic Commission for Africa, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP and UNIFEM	X		X			
Birth Registration	<a href="#">Inter-Agency Task Team on Children and HIV/AIDS Working Group on Civil Registration</a>	Plan International (chair), World Vision, PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) and UNICEF	X	X	X			
	<a href="#">Statelessness Working Group (informal)</a>	Open Society Institute, Plan International, Refugees International, UNICEF, UNHCR, US Department of State Bureau of Refugees, Population, and Migration	X					
	<a href="#">Regional Conferences on Birth Registration (informal)</a>	Plan International, UNICEF, UNFPA, Regional Organizations, Regional Development Banks, International Financial Institutions	X	X	X	X	X	
	<a href="#">Health Metrics Network (WHO)</a>	WHO-led Health Metrics Network includes UNICEF, UNFPA, United Nations Statistics Division, WB, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, DFID, USAID, DANIDA	X	X	X			
Child Protection (general)	<a href="#">Inter-Parliamentary Union</a>	Inter-Parliamentary Union	X		X			
	<a href="#">Save the Children</a>	International Save the Children Alliance members	X	X	X	X	X	X
	<a href="#">Childwatch International Research Network</a>	UNICEF, Inter-American Children's Institute, regional and local research institutions working on children's rights. 2005-2008 Board Members include research institutions in Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Norway, South Africa, USA, and West-Bank Palestine		X	X			
	<a href="#">The 'Big 7' Youth Organizations</a>	The World Organization of the Scout Movement, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Association, World Young Women's Christian Association, IFRC, International Award Association, and International Youth Foundation	X					X

Issue	Partnership	Membership	Advocacy	Research / Data	Technical Guidance	Fundraising	Joint Programming	Child Participation
	<b>Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Protection Cluster Working Group</b>	UNHCR (chair), OHCHR, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), OHCHR, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Human Settlements Programme, UNFPA, UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), UN Relief and Works Agency, World Food Programme (WFP), Office of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Concern International, Danish Refugee Council, Human Rights Watch, InterAction, International Catholic Migration Commission, International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Jesuit Refugee Service, Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, Norwegian Refugee Council/Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Oxfam, Save the Children Alliance, Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response, Terre des Hommes (TdH), World Vision and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (observer)	X	X	X	X	X	
	<b>IASC Task Force on HIV in Humanitarian Situations</b>	UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNFP, OCHA, FAP, WFP, WHO, IOM, Medecins du Monde, Concern, Tearfund, International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), ICRC, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	X	X	X		X	
	<b>IASC Task Force on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings</b>	WHO (co-chair) InterAction (co-chair), Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies, ICVA, IFRC, IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA and WFP	X		X	X	X	
	<b>IASC Sub-Working Group on Gender</b>	CARE, FAO, INEE, ICRC, IFRC, IMC, IOM, IRC, NRC, OCHA, OHCHR, Office RSG/IDPs, OSAGI, OXFAM, UNDAW, UNDESA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNMAS, WFP, WHO, and the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children	X	X	X		X	
	<b>Inter-agency working group on Separated Children</b>	ICRC, UNICEF, UNHCR, International Rescue Committee, Save the Children Alliance and WorldVision	X		X		X	X
	<b>Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program</b>	World Bank, Donors (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the European Commission), and over forty partners – including UN agencies, regional organizations and International Financial Institutions	X	X	X	X	X	
	<b>Paris Principles Steering Group</b>	Christian Children's Fund, Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, ICRC, IRC, Save the Children UK, UN DPKO, UNDP, ILO, UNICEF and OSRSG CAAC	X	X	X	X	X	X
	<b>UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration</b>	UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA), UN Department of Public Information, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), ILO, IOM, UNODA, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDIR, UNIFEM, WFP and WHO			X	X	X	
	<b>UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict</b>	UN DPA, DPKO, OCHA, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP and WHO	X				X	
	<b>Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers</b>	UNICEF (observer), Amnesty International, Defence for Children International, Human Rights Watch, TdH, Save the Children Alliance, Jesuit Refugee Service, the Quaker UN Office, national and regional Coalition members in 35 countries	X	X			X	
Landmines, Small Arms and Light Weapons, and Armed Violence	<b>Armed Violence Prevention and Reduction</b>	WHO, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, OECD-DAC, Viva Rio, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Parliamentarians for Global Action, European Union and African Union.	X	X	X	X		X
	<b>Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA)</b>	UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA), UN agencies, departments, programmes, and funds	X	X	X	X		X
	<b>UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects</b>	Member States and supporting organizations (CASA, Quaker UN Office, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Small Arms Survey, International Action Network on Small Arms and regional organizations)	X	X	X	X		
	<b>Cluster Munitions Coalition</b>	The Cluster Munitions Coalition NGO members	X	X	X	X		
	<b>UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action &amp; partners</b>	UNICEF, DPKO, UNMAS, DDA, UNDP, UNOPS, FAO, OCHA, Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, OHCHR, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, World Bank, ICRC (observer), International Campaign to Ban Landmines.	X	X	X	X		
	<b>Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development</b>	Governments, UN agencies, Quaker UN Office, Small Arms Survey	X	X		X		

For further information please contact:  
The Child Protection Section  
Programme Division UNICEF NY  
[childprotection@unicef.org](mailto:childprotection@unicef.org)  
[www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

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May 2008