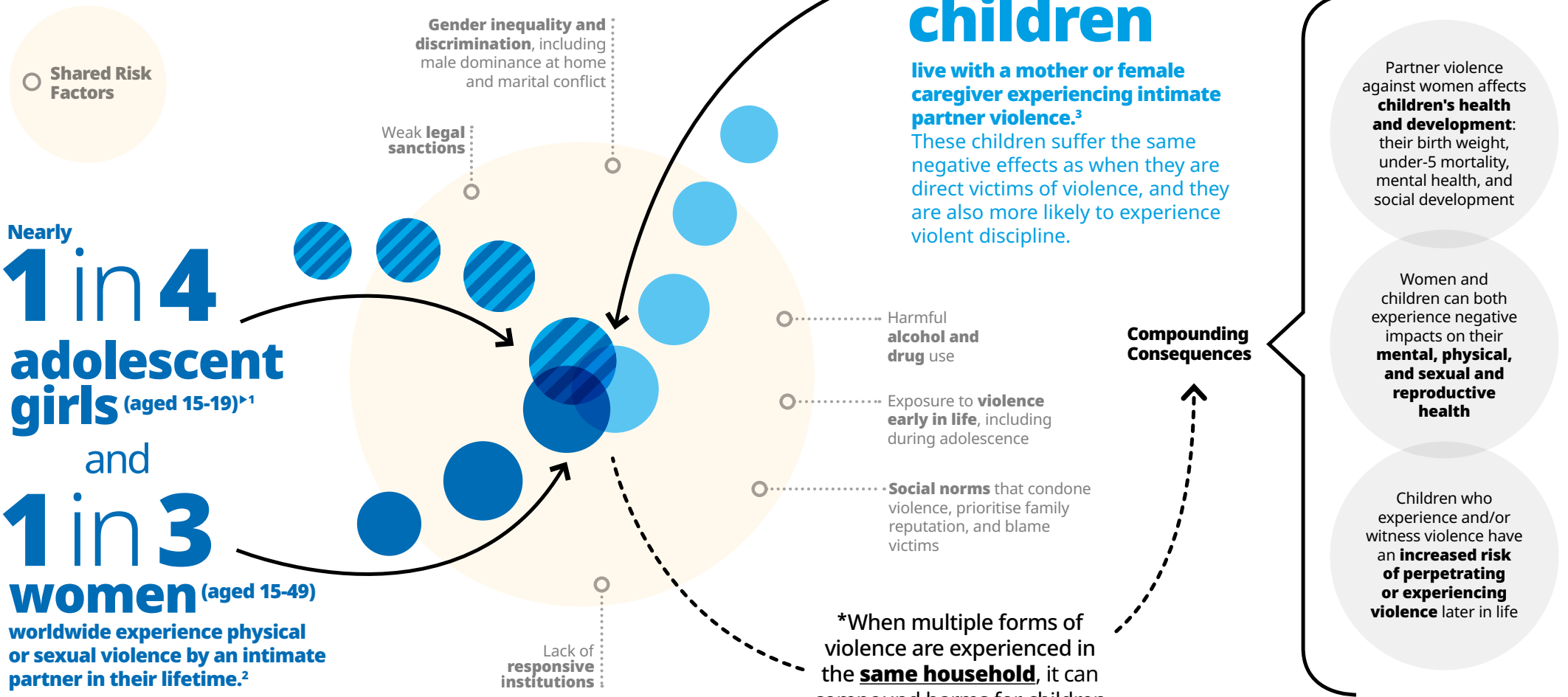
Violence Against Children and Violence Against Women

coexist and intersect in multiple ways, and can each have devastating and long-lasting impacts*

unicef | for every child



▸ Adolescent girls who have been in a relationship.

1 *Intimate partner violence against adolescent girls: regional and national prevalence estimates and associated country-level factors*. Sardinha, LynnMarie et al. The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health, Volume 8, Issue 9, 636 - 646

2 World Health Organization. (2021). Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2018: global, regional and national prevalence estimates for intimate partner violence against women and global and regional prevalence estimates for non-partner sexual violence against women. World Health Organization. https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/341337

3 United Nations Children's Fund, *A Familiar Face: Violence in the lives of children and adolescents*, UNICEF, New York, 2017.

UNICEF Innocenti and partners are generating insights into promising pathways and strategies to prevent violence against children and violence against women simultaneously, including the series **Working at the Intersections of Violence Against Children and Violence Against Women**.

Read the *Working at the Intersections* Evidence to Action Briefs

Practical Steps for Child-Centred Organizations to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children[4]

1

Invest in evidence-based prevention approaches to address the shared risk and protective factors for violence against children and violence against women, including those found in INSPIRE: Seven strategies for ending violence against children and RESPECT Women: Preventing violence against women framework.

2

Leverage evidence-based social and behaviour change (SBC) approaches, which challenge the inequitable social and gender norms that serve to perpetuate gender inequality, violence and unequal power dynamics between women and men, boys and girls, and instead promote children's and women's rights.

3

Ensure that child protection and gender-based violence programming, policies and services are adapted for adolescents and account for their different needs based on age, sex or gender identity, and specific vulnerabilities.

4

Evaluate prevention programmes to assess their effectiveness in reducing violence against children and violence against women, addressing their shared risk and protective factors, and supporting healthier, more equitable family relations.

5

Promote greater collaboration between the fields of violence against children and violence against women to advance coordinated programming. Continuously monitor for potential risks or unintended consequences.

6

Strengthen capacities of relevant professionals to understand the intersections of violence against children and violence against women, including enhancing the capacity of service providers working with children to detect, address or refer women experiencing violence – and vice versa.

7

Support coordinated and systematic evidence generation[5] on violence against children and violence against women to improve understanding of their co-occurrence and shared risk and protective factors, as well as the factors and interventions that reduce violence and support resilience.

8

Ensure that work at the intersections between violence against children and violence against women respect the unique needs and specificities of both children and women.

4 UNICEF Innocenti – Global Office of Research and Foresight, *Working at the Intersections of Violence Against Children and Violence Against Women: Why it matters for children's protection and well-being*, UNICEF Innocenti, Florence, October 2024.

5 *Intersections between violence against children and violence against women: global research priorities.* Geneva: Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.