

WILL YOU HEAR US?



It takes a world
to end violence against children

World Vision

*Involving children
and young people
in the World Vision
campaign to end
violence against
children.*

Children and young
people-friendly report





WHAT'S GOING ON?

We talked with many children and young people like you around the world to hear your views about violence against children. This is part of our commitment to listen to children and young people, and we take your opinions seriously. Our work makes sense only if it represents your experiences, views, feelings and ideas.

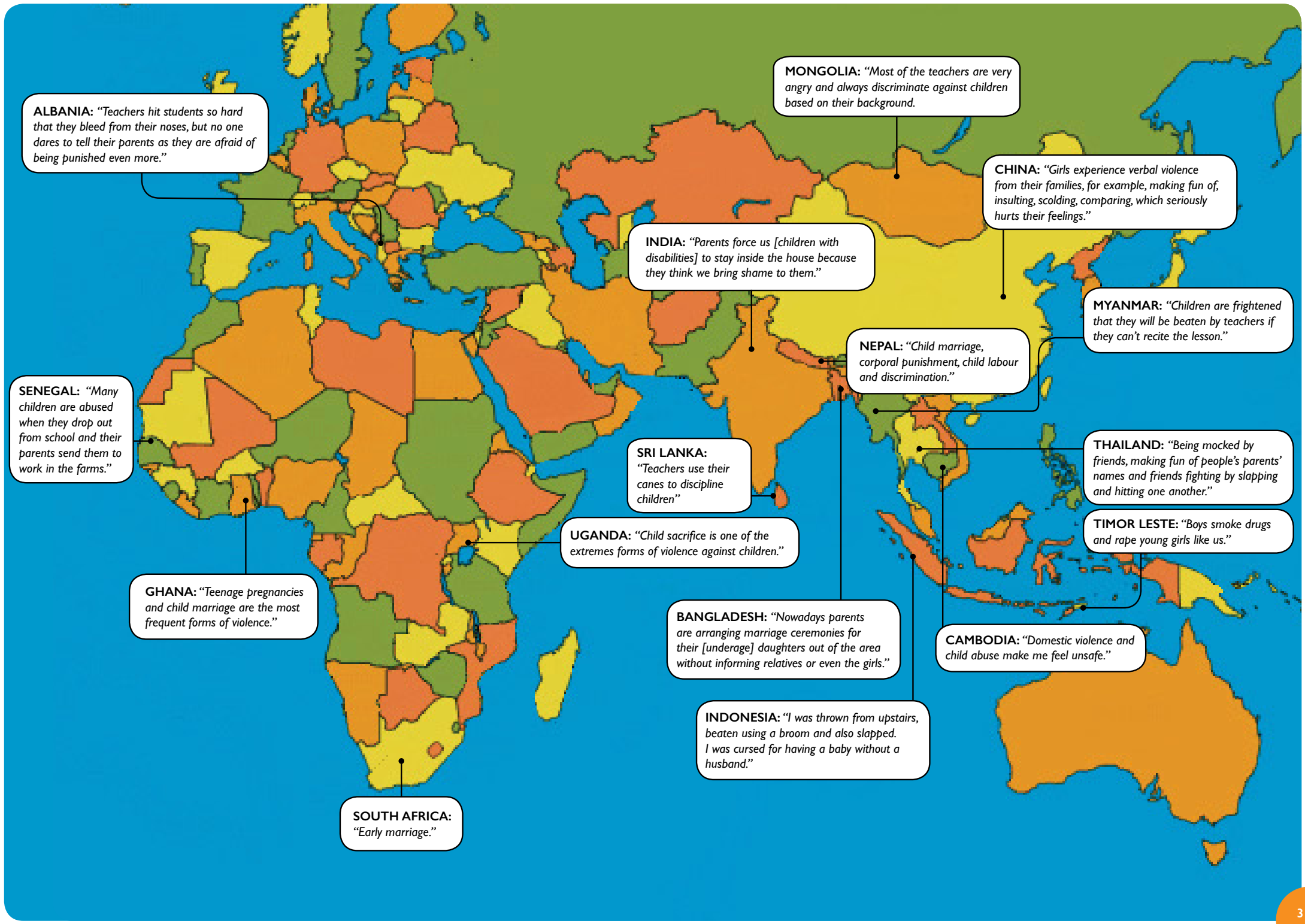
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S VOICES ARE GETTING LOUDER!

This booklet will give you brief information about what more than 2,000 children and young people from 28 countries think about violence against children in their communities, and their ideas for action. These ideas are very important and we will use them in our global campaign to end violence against children.

We want to share their views with you!

SO, WHAT ARE THE VIEWS OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE?

Most children identified problems of violence at home, in school, in their community and workplaces. Some issues are very different from one country to another but many cases are similar; such as corporal punishment, emotional abuse, bullying, child labour and early marriage. Next page you will find what children and young have said about violence in each country. This is just a summary and does not include every issue.



ALBANIA: "Teachers hit students so hard that they bleed from their noses, but no one dares to tell their parents as they are afraid of being punished even more."

MONGOLIA: "Most of the teachers are very angry and always discriminate against children based on their background."

CHINA: "Girls experience verbal violence from their families, for example, making fun of, insulting, scolding, comparing, which seriously hurts their feelings."

INDIA: "Parents force us [children with disabilities] to stay inside the house because they think we bring shame to them."

MYANMAR: "Children are frightened that they will be beaten by teachers if they can't recite the lesson."

SENEGAL: "Many children are abused when they drop out from school and their parents send them to work in the farms."

NEPAL: "Child marriage, corporal punishment, child labour and discrimination."

SRI LANKA: "Teachers use their canes to discipline children"

THAILAND: "Being mocked by friends, making fun of people's parents' names and friends fighting by slapping and hitting one another."

UGANDA: "Child sacrifice is one of the extremes forms of violence against children."

TIMOR LESTE: "Boys smoke drugs and rape young girls like us."

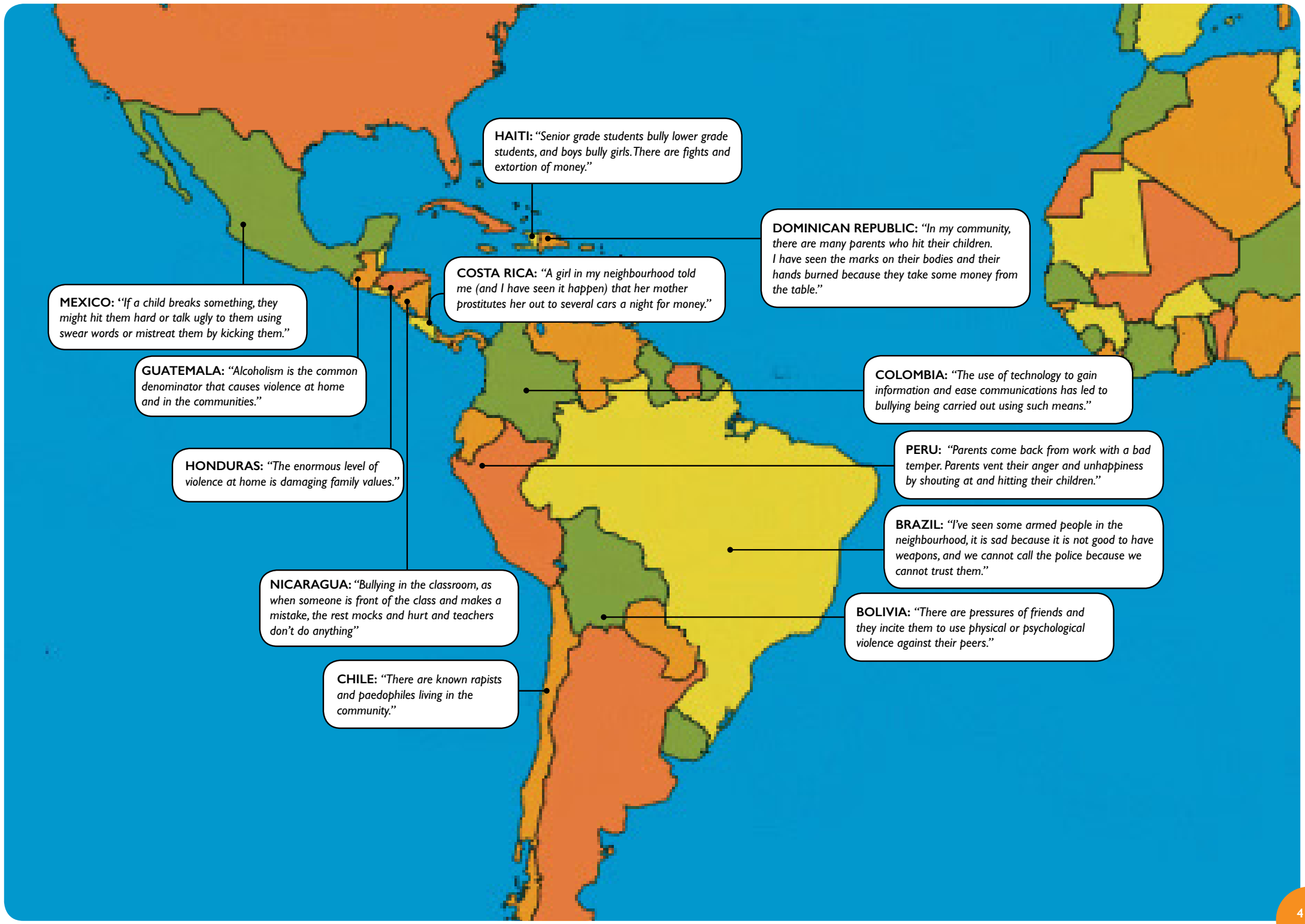
GHANA: "Teenage pregnancies and child marriage are the most frequent forms of violence."

BANGLADESH: "Nowadays parents are arranging marriage ceremonies for their [underage] daughters out of the area without informing relatives or even the girls."

CAMBODIA: "Domestic violence and child abuse make me feel unsafe."

INDONESIA: "I was thrown from upstairs, beaten using a broom and also slapped. I was cursed for having a baby without a husband."

SOUTH AFRICA: "Early marriage."



MEXICO: "If a child breaks something, they might hit them hard or talk ugly to them using swear words or mistreat them by kicking them."

GUATEMALA: "Alcoholism is the common denominator that causes violence at home and in the communities."

HONDURAS: "The enormous level of violence at home is damaging family values."

NICARAGUA: "Bullying in the classroom, as when someone is front of the class and makes a mistake, the rest mocks and hurt and teachers don't do anything"

CHILE: "There are known rapists and paedophiles living in the community."

HAITI: "Senior grade students bully lower grade students, and boys bully girls. There are fights and extortion of money."

COSTA RICA: "A girl in my neighbourhood told me (and I have seen it happen) that her mother prostitutes her out to several cars a night for money."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: "In my community, there are many parents who hit their children. I have seen the marks on their bodies and their hands burned because they take some money from the table."

COLOMBIA: "The use of technology to gain information and ease communications has led to bullying being carried out using such means."

PERU: "Parents come back from work with a bad temper. Parents vent their anger and unhappiness by shouting at and hitting their children."

BRAZIL: "I've seen some armed people in the neighbourhood, it is sad because it is not good to have weapons, and we cannot call the police because we cannot trust them."

BOLIVIA: "There are pressures of friends and they incite them to use physical or psychological violence against their peers."

WAYS WE WANT TO BE INVOLVED



Albania: Promoting positive models and awareness campaigns on child protection in the form of conferences, flash mobs, social theatre and entertainment activities.

Bangladesh: Strengthening the child forum in order to engage with the government in their fight against violence.

China: Taking action by engaging with other children through games and plays in order to learn about child protection and demand greater support to end violence.

Peru: Organising rallies with an emphasis on ending violence and workshops for parents to reflect on violence, especially looking at the difference between discipline and violence.

Cambodia: Sharing knowledge with other children about child trafficking and sex trafficking.

Guatemala: Mapping cases of violence in the community, organising workshops in schools, and rallies in communities with children and parents.

Dominican Republic: Spreading the idea of using sports to engage in good behaviours and use sports to teach others about non-violence.

India: Using creative awareness-raising materials and campaigning, such as going door-to-door with children's groups and organising campaigns at the village level.

Chile: Using technology for awareness-raising campaigns

Indonesia: Using arts concepts like carnival, musical performance and videos to disseminate information about child protection within communities.

Honduras: Sending messaging on food packaging and short films to promote and raise awareness of the campaign.

Ghana: Producing communications materials on violence against children, especially child marriage, for public display in radio and other media discussions.

South Africa: Creating opportunities for children to meet with the country's president to inform him of the plight of South African children.

WAYS WE WANT TO BE INVOLVED



Mongolia: Making posters and videos on violence, as well as ongoing and frequent TV and online advertisements on anti-bullying and domestic violence.

Nicaragua: Involving the church to disseminate messages against violence and using peer-to-peer methodologies.

Nepal: Engaging the public through house-to-house campaigns and street drama to promote violence-free villages.

Mexico: Asking adults to sign petitions, organise rallies with a slogan, have sessions with children to improve friendships between classmates, and circulate flyers on children's rights.

Thailand: Conducting creative activities in the community and produce online media.

Colombia: Collecting testimonies of child survivors to share with both children and adults

Timor-Leste: Working with police to raise awareness in the community, in schools and in church.

Brazil: Organising forums to build awareness about the rights and duties of the community to end violence against children..

Uganda: Strengthening community dialogue and use children's clubs to have spaces for open discussion about violence against children.

Bolivia: Using social media and technologies to sensitise people about violence against children, especially in schools and public places.


Myanmar: Raising awareness using video clips, Facebook, pamphlets, educational sessions, and informative slogans in the media.

Haiti: Engaging in public awareness campaign about the responsibilities of adults to defend against violence and the impacts of violence on children's lives.

Sri Lanka: Conducting awareness campaigns within the community using banners and posters in the streets.

Costa Rica: Promoting door-to-door campaigns for flyer distribution and organise large event outdoor activities to discuss violence.

Senegal: Running awareness-raising campaigns throughout cultural events and use social networks to spread their messages and workshop to train people to consider violence against children as major issue to be addressed.



How World Vision will listen and partner with children and young people to end violence against children?

We are committed to creating spaces and opportunities for YOU to meaningfully engage with us in ending violence against children. We are aware that children and young people in many countries are already doing many things to help end violence. We have learned from those efforts and we are producing new resources for you and your friends. We want to encourage you to use them but you are also free to create your own projects.

Mobilisation:

Based on the experience of the Brazilian Young People Monitoring Public Policy project – MJPOP – mobilisation led by children and youth aims to open up spaces to engage in social movement and participate in public debates through campaigning and awareness-raising initiatives.

Research:

This approach is based largely on research experiences from Lebanon and Bangladesh where children and youth have led their own research on issues that impact their daily lives. This approach provides new avenues to influence decision-making by using the findings of their own research to put pressure on issues around violence against children.

Holding leaders responsible:

This model is rooted in experiences from El Salvador and Malawi where children and young people monitored the performance of governments providing essential services at the local level, particularly for child protection in Malawi and teenage pregnancy in El Salvador.

Young leaders for ending violence against children:

This approach is a network-based project, involving dynamic learning and collaboration of young leaders from different countries and regions. Through this network, young leaders seek to influence, collectively and individually, their communities, countries and regions on ending violence against children.



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