1. Disruptive changes
2. Goals, targets, and indicators
3. Solutions
4. Monitoring and evaluation
5. Money matters
1. DISRUPTIVE CHANGES
2. SETTING GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

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2. SETTING GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

- 139 million babies will be born in 2016
- 4.2 billion people will be children at some point between 2016 and 2030
- Every 5’ a child is killed by violence
- 95,000 children and adolescents under the age of 20 were homicide victims last year alone
- Almost a billion children between the ages of 2 and 14 are regularly subjected to physical punishment by their caregivers
- 150 million girls and 73 million boys subject to sexual violence in one year alone
- 168 million children in child labour
- 60 million forcibly displaced persons of which 50% of children
2. SETTING GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

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Human rights
Universality
Inequality
Sustainability
Accountability
Participation

17 goals – 169 targets
2. SETTING GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

17 goals – 169 targets

GOAL 1 END POVERTY
GOAL 2 END HUNGER
GOAL 3 WELL-BEING
GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY
GOAL 6 WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL
GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
GOAL 8 DECENT WORK FOR ALL
GOAL 9 TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT ALL
GOAL 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY
GOAL 11 SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL
GOAL 13 STOP CLIMATE CHANGE
GOAL 14 PROTECT THE OCEAN
GOAL 15 TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH
GOAL 16 LIVE IN PEACE
GOAL 17 MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS
2. SETTING GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

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Violence against children

Target 4.a: build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Target 5.2: end all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Target 5.3: eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations

Target 8.7: take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers

Target 11.7: by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Target 16.1: significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere

Target 16.2: end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children

Target 16.9: by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration
2. SETTING GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

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Ending all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse against children

Implementation of these goals and targets is what truly matters
Evidence on cost-effective interventions to protect children from violence

- Changing long-established social norms,
- Implementing community-based mechanisms,
- Providing life-skills education,
- Undertaking positive parenting programmes,
- Working with teachers and students to prevent violence in schools,
- Working with communities to reduce the incidence of child labour and child trafficking,
- Acknowledging the gendered nature of violence and addressing specific needs...
4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION - INCLUSIVE, OPEN, AND TRANSPARENT

National actions to be accountable and engage civil society, children, and marginalised. Informed and committed citizens.
Investing in the protection of children from violence

• Moral and legal obligation enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child [CRC]

• Most leveraged investment in social cohesion, inclusive economic growth and development, and sustainability of the planet and its natural resources

Address inequalities
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5. MONEY MATTERS

Financial cost of physical, psychological, and sexual violence against children = US$7 trillion or 8% of the world’s GDP

US$98 billion for the worst forms of child labour annually

US$144 million for children’s association with armed forces and groups annually (1)

Figure 1: Remittances and other resource flows to developing countries

(1) Money Matters: Six Lessons on Investing in the Protection of Children from Violence, 2015, child Fund Alliance
5. Money Matters

Messages for Financing for Development (FfD)

- Acknowledge that investing in children is an essential building block of sustainable and equitable growth strategies.
- Children must be prioritized when funding and addressing humanitarian crises.
- Raise domestic resources and prioritize national spending on children.
- Improve budgeting and reporting by gender and age groups.
- Engage with the corporate sector (chain values).
Some challenges on resource management

1. Sexual abuse dominating the headlines => increased willingness to speak out => support must match the needs

2. Adapt to new and emerging forms of abuse, including Child Sexual Exploitation

3. Neglect remains the most common form of child abuse

4. Early Intervention is key

5. Shift from emergency interventions to prevention of abuse before it happens
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LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND