



Healthcare
Education
Nutrition
Protection
Advocacy

7 minutes



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E1kXZs0cAQ>

5 min

This workshop might touch on some personal experiences you, a family member or friend has dealt with. Because this is an open forum we encourage you not to share personal stories today with the group. If you are in need however of support we would be happy to discuss it with you and assist in getting any professional help you might need. If you get upset during the workshop please feel free to leave at anytime and or seek out support from one of us.

Working Well Together

- **Privacy** - We only share what we want to share
- **Confidentiality** – What is said here stays here
- **Respect** - Listen when people are speaking, respect difference, and don't laugh, deride or make fun of others
- **Inclusion** – We make sure everybody has an opportunity to contribute and no one is left out of a group or discussion



17 Goals – to be achieved by 2030
Most consulted agreement – even Irish young people contributed to the consultations
Universality – We must achieve them and help others to do the same
How are we doing on the goals?
Which ones do you find need the most attention globally and locally?

10 m

Topic Goals:

- Global Goal 4 (Quality Education) calls for safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
- Global Goal 16 (Peace and Justice) calls for ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.





CHILDREN'S RIGHTS - All children have a right to survive, thrive and fulfill their potential. UNICEF has a rights based approach to the work we do. The Convention on the Rights of the Child changed the way children are viewed and treated – i.e., as human beings with a distinct set of rights instead of as passive objects of care and charity.

There are four main categories of rights

Survival.... Can you name some? Basic needs, shelter living standard, medical care

Development.... Play education information freedom of thought

Protection... abuse, exploitation, special care for refugees, child labour,

Participation rights, to be heard, be with friends, have opinions listened to

Today we will be looking at

Article 19 (freedom from all forms of violence)

Article 28 (right to education)

Article 12 (children have the right to speak out and be taken seriously regarding issues affecting them)

5 mins

RIGHTS

Article 19 freedom from all forms of violence

Article 28 right to education

Article 12 right to speak out and be taken seriously

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How does this issue impact on your rights.

5 mins



- This why you are here today so hat young people have an oppportunity to discuss what violence looks like at a local level and what they can do about it.
- 5 minutes



- What does this issue look like on a global context
 - 246 million children and adolescents experience school violence and bullying in some form every year
- Gun violence in America
- Gang violence in south America
- Violence from teachers



VIOLENCE AT SCHOOL

Worldwide, close to **130 MILLION** (slightly more than 1 in 3) students between the ages of 13 and 15 experience bullying.

About **3 IN 10** (17 million) young adolescents in 39 countries in Europe and North America admit to bullying others at school.

732 MILLION (1 in 2) school-age children between 6 and 17 years live in countries where corporal punishment at school is not fully prohibited.

59 school shootings that resulted in at least one reported fatality were recorded in 14 countries during the past 25 years. Nearly **3 IN 4** of these occurred in the United States.

Close to **500** attacks or threats of attacks on schools were documented or verified in 2016 in **18** countries or areas around the world.

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VIOLENT DISCIPLINE AND EXPOSURE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Close to **300 MILLION** (3 in 4) children aged 2 to 4 worldwide experience violent discipline by their caregivers on a regular basis; **250 MILLION** (around 6 in 10) are punished by physical means.

Worldwide, **1 IN 4** (176 million) children under age 5 live with a mother who is a victim of intimate partner violence.

Based on data from 30 countries, **6 IN 10** children aged 12 to 23 months are subjected to violent disciplinary methods. Among children this age, almost half experience physical punishment and a similar proportion are exposed to verbal abuse.

Globally, around **1.1 BILLION** (slightly more than 1 in 4) caregivers say that physical punishment is necessary to properly raise or educate children.

Only 60 countries have adopted legislation that fully prohibits the use of corporal punishment against children at home, leaving more than **600 MILLION** children under age 5 without full legal protection.



VIOLENT DEATHS AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Every **7** minutes, somewhere in the world, an adolescent is killed by an act of violence. In 2015 alone, violence took the lives of around **82,000** adolescents worldwide. Those aged 15 to 19 are particularly vulnerable, being three times more likely to die violently than younger adolescents aged 10 to 14.

More adolescent deaths result from interpersonal than collective violence. In 2015, nearly **2 IN 3** victims died of homicide, while the rest were killed by conflicts.

While only about **6%** of the world's adolescents live in the Middle East and North Africa, more than **70%** of adolescents who died in 2015 due to collective violence were living in this region – with mortality rates having risen dramatically since 2011. If all adolescents faced the same risk of dying due to collective violence as those in the Syrian Arab Republic, there would be an adolescent death in the world every **10** seconds.

Latin America and the Caribbean is the only region that has seen an increase (albeit relatively small) in homicide rates among adolescents aged 10 to 19 since 2007. Slightly less than **10%** of the world's adolescents live in the region, but nearly half of all homicides among adolescents in 2015 occurred there. The five countries with the highest homicide rates among adolescents are all located in Latin America.

In the United States, the homicide rate among non-Hispanic Black adolescent boys aged 10 to 19 is almost **19** times higher than the rate among non-Hispanic White adolescent boys. If the homicide rate among non-Hispanic Black adolescent boys was applied nationwide, the United States would be one of the top 10 most deadly countries in the world. In 2015, the risk of being killed by homicide for non-Hispanic Black adolescent boys in the United States was higher than the risk of dying due to collective violence for adolescent boys living in a number of conflict-affected countries. Non-Hispanic Black girls in the United States also face an increased risk of homicide, with a rate that is around **FIVE** times greater than that of non-Hispanic White adolescent girls.



SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

In 28 low- and middle-income countries, close to **17 MILLION** adult women report having experienced forced sex in childhood. In 28 countries in Europe, around **2.5 MILLION** young women report experiences of contact and non-contact forms of sexual violence before age 15.

Worldwide, around **15 MILLION** adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 have experienced forced sex in their lifetime; **9 MILLION** of these girls were victimized within the past year.

In 20 countries, nearly **9 IN 10** adolescent girls who have been victims of forced sex say this happened for the first time during adolescence.

Based on data from 30 countries, only **1%** of adolescent girls who have experienced forced sex reached out for professional help.

Data from 28 countries indicate that **9 IN 10** adolescent girls who have experienced forced sex report being victimized by someone close/known to them.

FRIENDS/CLASSMATES and **PARTNERS** are among the most commonly reported perpetrators of sexual abuse against adolescent boys in 5 countries with data.

- 20 mins



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- lying and spreading rumors
- negative facial or physical gestures, menacing or contemptuous looks
- playing nasty jokes to embarrass and humiliate
- mimicking unkindly
- encouraging others to socially exclude someone
- damaging someone's social reputation or social acceptance.
- Verbal bullying includes name calling, insults, teasing, intimidation, homophobic or racist remarks, or verbal abuse.
- Physical bullying includes hitting, kicking, tripping, pinching and pushing or damaging property. Physical bullying causes both short term and long term damage.
- Cyber bullying can be overt or covert bullying behaviours using digital technologies, including hardware such as computers and smartphones, and software such as social media, instant messaging, texts, websites and other online platforms.
- Cyber bullying can happen at any time. It can be in public or in private and sometimes only known to the target and the person bullying. Cyber bullying can include:
 - Abusive or hurtful texts emails or posts, images or videos
 - Deliberately excluding others online
 - Nasty gossip or rumours
 - Imitating others online or using their log-in

ACTIVITY

BALL OF ENERGY

Everyone stands in a circle at the front of the room.
Everyone repeats their name so that the class can remember who people are.

The Rules:

Everytime the ball is thrown, the ball has to get smaller and smaller.

When the ball gets to be really small, the class can make a decision, as a collective, that it is too small to pass. The class can all sit down and the person with the energy ball is out and has to sit in the middle of the circle.

If less than half the class sits down, then they're out of the game and have to sit in the centre.

If less than half the class is standing, then everyone who is standing, besides the person with the energy ball are out and have to sit in the centre.

You can't pass the ball back to the person that had passed the energy ball to before.



- Ball of energy
- Discussion on being cool and the need to conform. Being part of the group
- 7 minutes

VULNERABLE GROUPS

WHICH GROUPS ARE OFTEN TARGETED?

- Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) students experience homophobia and transphobic violence in schools
- Disabilities have been recorded to be a major factor when students bully each other. This includes both students with seen and unseen disabilities
- Refugees and migrants are thought to be people that are different-difference often gives way for a reason students can bully
- People of colour- those who face violence fuelled by racism is still prevalent in schools



- Discussion groups
- Communities who are most vulnerable
- The most vulnerable children and adolescents, including those who are poor or from ethnic, linguistic or cultural minorities or migrant or refugee communities or have disabilities, are at higher risk of school violence and bullying. Children and adolescents whose sexual orientation, gender identity or expression does not conform to traditional social or gender norms are also disproportionately affected.

VIOLENCE IN IRISH SCHOOLS

Do you see violence in your school?

Verbal and physical abuses

44% of young people asked in a UNICEF poll, said that they were victims of bullying

28% of students aged 13-15 said they had been bullied at least once in the past couple of months

27% of students say they had been involved in a physical fight at least once in the past year.



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- World Health Organisation's Health Behaviour in School-aged Children study, says that peer violence is "a pervasive part of young people's education in Ireland" which impacts on students' learning and their wellbeing.
- Discussion groups
 - Does this reflect your school community
 - What forms
 - Harm that is inflicted by violence and abuse

IS THERE VIOLENCE BETWEEN BOYS AND GIRLS?

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

What is Gender Based Violence?

Gender based violence is violence against a person based on their gender. This phenomenon happens to all genders but women and girls are primary targets around the world

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Gender-based violence
more common than you think

In the European Union, since the age of 15:

1 in 3

women have experienced
physical and/or
sexual violence

1 in 2

women have experienced
sexual harassment

1 in 20

women have been
raped

1 in 5

women have experienced
stalking



95%

of women **trafficked**
for **sexual exploitation** in the EU are women

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice, 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/justice/policies/equality/docs/20140915_en.pdf

- Discussion groups (group of girls)
- Is there violence between boys and girls and what does it look like
- Boys pressuring girls
- Sexual violence
- Verbal abuse
- Does this lead to the high numbers of domestic abuse
- What about girls bullying girls? Or girls bullying boys?

WHAT ABOUT CYBER BULLYING?

ONLINE ABUSE

Many young people are targeted on social media by predators. But many of the crimes on social media are not done by people who are strangers.

Girls are often approached by strangers for modeling jobs or personal interest. This is a method used by many traffickers, pedophiles, and other violent people to meet young people online. With the way social media is set up nowadays, it is easy to find very personal information online. This can be from where you go to school, where you live, who your closest friends are and even your current location.

Bullying

In a recent poll, more than half of young people have said that they have suffered from cyber bullying. With attention being brought to cyber bullying globally, how does it really affect life as a young person?

Sending naked pictures; revenge porn

Many girls, many of those who are under the age of 18, are pressured into sharing personal photos. Many of these girls are then harassed with the sharing of these photos without their consent.



- Online abuse what does it look like and how big is the problem
- Is cyber bullying a prevalent topic for young people

The survey results found that Snapchat, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram all led to increased feelings of depression, anxiety, poor body image and loneliness.

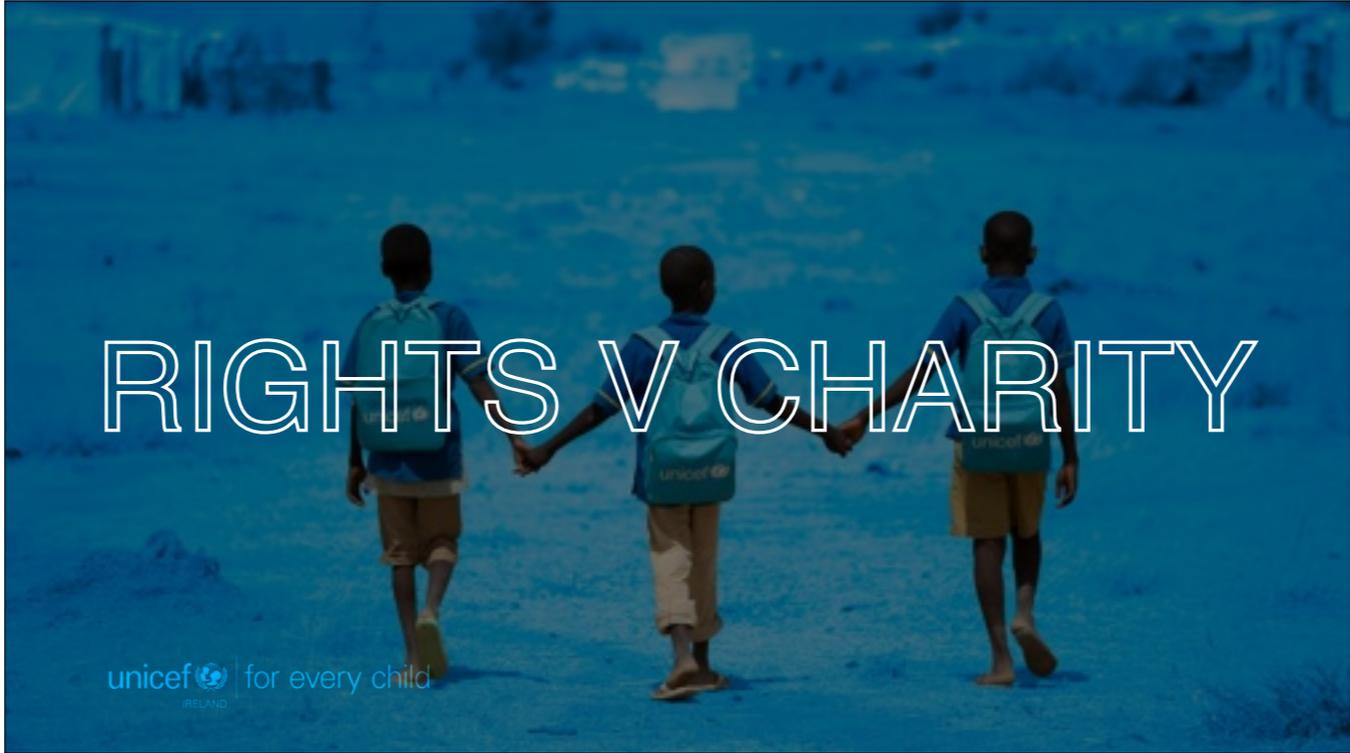
Why do we use social media? In what ways do we use it?

Who are your role models on social media?

Does social media create more pressures on girls?

Self assessment:

- How many people have had social media?
- At what age did you sign up for a social media account?
- Do you worry about the image you set for yourself online?
- Is your account set on private?
- Do you let random people follow you? Does it matter how many followers you have?



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- Kahoot
<https://create.kahoot.it/share/endviolence/05643284-36d9-438e-8018-88ebef19d191>