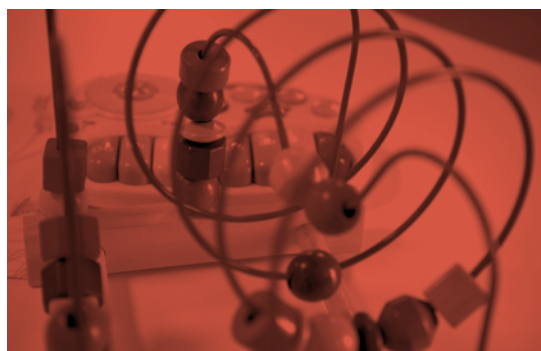


EUROPEAN REGIONAL STATUS REPORT ON PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN 2020



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ABSTRACT

At least 55 million children in the WHO European Region experience some form of violence in their lifetime. Violence against children is a leading public health problem with devastating consequences for the victims and their families. The total annual cost to the health systems of the Region of not preventing adverse childhood experiences, including violence, amounts to US\$ 581 billion. This publication explores the progress that countries have made in implementing activities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets on ending violence against children by 2030 through the lens of the seven INSPIRE evidence-based strategies for ending violence against children. Data collected through a survey of government-appointed national data coordinators in 45 of the 53 Member States of the Region show that government support for the implementation of INSPIRE was highest for implementation and enforcement of laws (95%) and parent and caregiver support (78%), and lowest for income and economic strengthening (37%). Surveillance of violence against children remains inadequate, and most countries do not undertake regular surveys. To achieve the SDG targets, more support from governments is needed.

Keywords

VIOLENCE – prevention and control
CHILD ABUSE – prevention and control
CHILD WELFARE
CHILD RIGHTS
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Foreword

"Why did this happen to me?"

"Don't my parents love me?"

"I'm so scared."

"I feel so alone."

These are the words of a child victim of violence. Sadly, words like these are all too common, with one in every three children in Europe experiencing some form of violence in their lifetime. The reasons behind these disturbing numbers are many and varied, but gender inequality, harmful use of alcohol and undermining of children's rights are some of the most important and impactful contributors to this violence.

Violence is both an adverse health outcome in itself and a risk factor with so many other health and social consequences: its impact is just as devastating, even years later, as it was when first experienced. Guilt and anguish from violence linger and can lead to an increased risk of depression, suicidal ideation and adoption of harmful behaviours such as smoking, risky sexual activity, violence and substance misuse.

The rights of children and of childhood are clearly stated and universally agreed by all countries of the WHO European Region. Every childhood is worth fighting for, and every child is entitled to a happy start in life, without violence or adversity.

Traditionally, national efforts to combat violence have been response-based and led by the social and criminal justice systems; however, there has been rapid progress in implementing public health approaches to preventing violence against children before it occurs, replacing fear and pain with safe, stable and nurturing environments in which children can thrive.

In our efforts to end violence against children, we are currently at a tipping point. On the one hand, we have the heartbreaking situation that one in three children in the Region experience some form of interpersonal violence during their childhood. On the other side of the scale are our tools and strategies to measure, advocate, prevent and respond to violence, the like of which we have never had before. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 16.2, the INSPIRE technical package and clinical guidelines for health-sector responses together make breaking the cycle of violence all the more achievable.

This European regional status report on preventing violence against children 2020 describes the extent to which governments in the Region are implementing INSPIRE. The report is based on a detailed survey completed by government-appointed national data coordinators in 45 of the 53 Member States of the Region. While there is no doubt that positive strides have been made in the implementation of INSPIRE, there are clear differences in the level of government support for national violence prevention. Improved data and integration of INSPIRE strategies into existing national framework need to be more widely pursued.

We have an important opportunity and a responsibility to prevent violence and protect children by aligning our action with the United Nations Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals and attaining SDG target 16.2 of eliminating violence against children by 2030. We hope that this report will provide policy-makers, practitioners and activists with the information they need to eliminate violence and act as a benchmark for the monitoring of progress in INSPIRE implementation.

Violence is preventable, not inevitable.

Hans Kluge
Regional Director
WHO Regional Office for Europe

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Abbreviations

ACE	adverse childhood experience(s)
GNI	gross national income
GSRPVAC	Global status report on preventing violence against children
HBSC	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children study
HIC	high-income country
LMLC	lower-middle-income and low-income country/countries
NDC	national data coordinator
SDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goal
UMIC	upper-middle-income country
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPR	United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review



Key facts

- The *European regional status report on preventing violence against children 2020* explores the progress that countries have made in implementing activities to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets on ending violence against children through the lens of the seven INSPIRE evidence-based strategies for ending violence against children.
- The report is based on a survey, the results of which were published in the *Global status report on preventing violence against children*. Of the 53 Member States in the WHO Regional Office for Europe, 45 States participated, representing 89% of the regional population of 771 million.
- The majority of countries (42) have multiple agencies responsible for violence prevention and the remaining countries (3) have one single agency. In addition, 14 countries have one sector responsible for coordinating within the government on violence prevention, nine have two sectors and the remaining 20 countries have three or more sectors.
- Many countries have some mechanisms to support national violence prevention work, 34 countries have national plans for preventing violence; on average, about 56% of these action plans are fully funded.
- While 38 countries have population surveys of violence against children, most of the countries do not undertake surveys at regular intervals.
- It is estimated that, in 2017, over 1000 children aged 0–17 years in the WHO European Region were killed due to homicides and assault.
- There are differences in the level of government support for the implementation of the INSPIRE strategy. Support was highest for the implementation and enforcement of laws (95%), followed by parent and caregiver support (78%), response and support services (76%), education and life skills (72%), norms and values (64%) and safe environments (63%), and lowest for income and economic strengthening (37%).
- While INSPIRE implementation was generally higher in high-income countries, parent and caregiver support was reported as higher in lower-middle- and low-income countries.
- A majority of countries have laws against violence against children; laws restricting exposure to alcohol and firearms are widely enacted but often inadequately enforced.
- INSPIRE strategies should be better integrated into existing national frameworks and the implementation of INSPIRE strategies needs more widespread support by governments in order to end all forms of violence against children by 2030.

Introduction



Background

Around the world, children have a strong insight into what enables their well-being and happiness. Among these, factors considered most important are caring families, freedom from violence, cohesive neighbourhoods and the right to education (1).

Notwithstanding these expectations, violence against children is very common and results not only in grave, immediate and long-term health consequences, but also in educational and social disruption (2–4). The concept covers all forms of violence against children aged under 18 years, including physical, sexual and emotional violence (as well as witnessing violence); it may be perpetrated by parents, other caregivers, peers or strangers. This regional report is published in parallel with the first ever *Global status report on preventing violence against children* (5). It addresses three main types of interpersonal violence affecting children:

- child maltreatment – the abuse and neglect of children by parents and caregivers, most often in the home, but also in settings such as schools and orphanages;
- youth violence – this mainly concerns children aged over 10 years who may or may not be acquainted with one another; it includes bullying (including cyber-bullying), physical fighting and sexual or physical assault, and most often occurs in the community and schools; and
- intimate partner violence – this involves violence and abuse within an intimate relationship which causes physical, emotional, sexual or psychological harm.¹

Objectives

The aim of the *Global status report on preventing violence against children* was to assess the way that governments are responding to their commitments under SDG target 16.2 (6) on eliminating all violence against children.

Member State actions reviewed and quantified in this status report include:

- putting in place effective national action plans, policies and laws;
- measuring fatal and non-fatal violence;
- establishing quantified baseline and target values to monitor progress; and
- implementing evidence-based interventions included in INSPIRE: seven strategies for ending violence against children (7).

This regional report details national responses and country-specific recommendations for the Member States of the WHO European Region.

¹ Children may also be affected by other types of violence that go beyond the scope of this report, including self-directed violence, suicidal behaviour and self-harm, and collective violence such as war and terrorism committed by larger groups of people. In addition, this report does not explicitly address human trafficking or female genital mutilation/cutting, both of which are extensively covered elsewhere.

A broken white toy robot, possibly a Rastapop, lies on a yellow textured surface. The robot is fragmented into several pieces, with its head, torso, and limbs separated. The background is a solid yellow color.

Why is prevention of violence against children so important?

Violence affects children of all ages and in all societies. It is a leading cause of health and development inequality and social injustice. Children may experience multiple and different types of violence simultaneously and/or at different stages in their life course. The different forms of violence that children suffer are interrelated, sharing not only risk factors and ill-effects, but also protective factors and evidence-based strategies for prevention and response.

As well as the multiple types of violence that children may experience throughout their childhood, they may also be exposed to other types of adversity, including family and household dysfunction, such as living with a household member with drug or alcohol abuse, mental illness, incarceration or witnessing domestic violence (8). Childhood is a period of extensive neurological, physical and emotional development. Violence and other adversity can result in toxic stress, brain maldevelopment and cognitive dysfunction, leading to the adoption of health-harming behaviours such as substance misuse. Over the life course, these determinants can result in the development of mental illness or noncommunicable diseases or may lead to premature death, suicide and the intergenerational transmission of violence (4, 8–12). Violence exacerbates inequality because of its health and social impacts, thereby perpetuating cycles of deprivation. It interferes with children's educational and social achievement, impeding societal development. The economic burden resulting from violence against children not only directly impacts services such as health and welfare and the costs of criminal justice, but also incurs indirect costs to society. Studies demonstrate that the cost of violence against children is high, amounting to the loss of 1–2% of a country's gross domestic product (13).

The economic devastation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic will further exacerbate inequalities owing to the associated loss of income, and school closures and movement restrictions will likely produce greater stress and anxiety in overcrowded households, without the potential for support from the community, thereby greatly increasing the likelihood of violence against children. This emphasizes the fact that now, more than ever, is the time for governments and civil society to act urgently to prevent violence against children.



Calls to action

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child's right to health and well-being and a childhood free from violence and other forms of adversity (14). The prevention of violence against children features prominently in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, with four targets (5.2, 5.3, 16.1 and 16.2) addressing the ending of violence and several more (within Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 16) focusing indirectly on risk factors for violence. Specifically, SDG target 16.2 calls for "ending all forms of violence against children by 2030" (6, 15). The SDGs are inherently intersectoral, representing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society commitment to action. The seven INSPIRE strategies for ending violence against children involve the education, health, justice and social welfare sectors among others, and are intended to reinforce each other (Table 1) (7).

Reducing violence against children is a priority in the WHO Thirteenth General Programme of Work, 2019–2023 (16), with the adoption of Target 14 to reduce by 20% the number of children who experienced violence in the past 12 months, including physical and psychological violence by caregivers.

An action plan entitled Investing in children: the European child maltreatment prevention action plan 2015–2020 (WHO Regional Office for Europe document EUR/RC64/13) was adopted by Member States of the WHO European Region in 2014 (17). The action plan called on countries to reduce child maltreatment, a common type of violence against children, by 20% by 2020, focusing on reducing risks through evidence-based intersectoral preventive action. Good progress has been made, though a recent evaluation suggests that greater government and civil society commitment to concerted action is essential for reducing child maltreatment.

WHO, with several other international agencies and entities, including the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, has developed a technical package called INSPIRE: seven strategies for ending violence against children to support Member States in preventing and responding to violence against children. The recommended strategies and approaches are outlined in Table 1 along with cross-cutting activities such as policy action, monitoring and evaluation. Supporting handbooks and monitoring frameworks are available (18, 19). These require intersectoral action, and the United Nations Decade of Action for the SDGs provides an overarching policy framework for collaborative working.

Table 1. INSPIRE strategies, approaches and cross-cutting activities

Strategy	Approaches	Cross-cutting activities
Implementation and enforcement of laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws banning violent punishment of children by parents, teachers or other caregivers • Laws criminalizing sexual abuse and exploitation of children • Laws that prevent alcohol misuse • Laws limiting youth access to firearms and other weapons 	Multisectoral action and coordination Monitoring and evaluation
Norms and values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing adherence to restrictive and harmful gender and social norms • Community mobilization programmes • Bystander interventions 	
Safe environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing violence by addressing “hotspots” • Interrupting the spread of violence • Improving the built environment 	
Parent and caregiver support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivered through home visits • Delivered in groups in community settings • Delivered through comprehensive programmes 	
Income and economic strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash transfers • Group savings and loans combined with gender equity training • Microfinance combined with gender norm training 	
Response and support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling and therapeutic approaches • Screening combined with interventions • Treatment programmes for juvenile offenders in the criminal justice system • Foster care interventions involving social welfare services 	
Education and life skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase enrolment in pre-school, primary and secondary schools • Establish a safe and enabling school environment • Improve children’s knowledge about sexual abuse and how to protect themselves against it • Life and social skills training • Adolescent intimate partner violence prevention programmes 	

Source: adapted from [7].

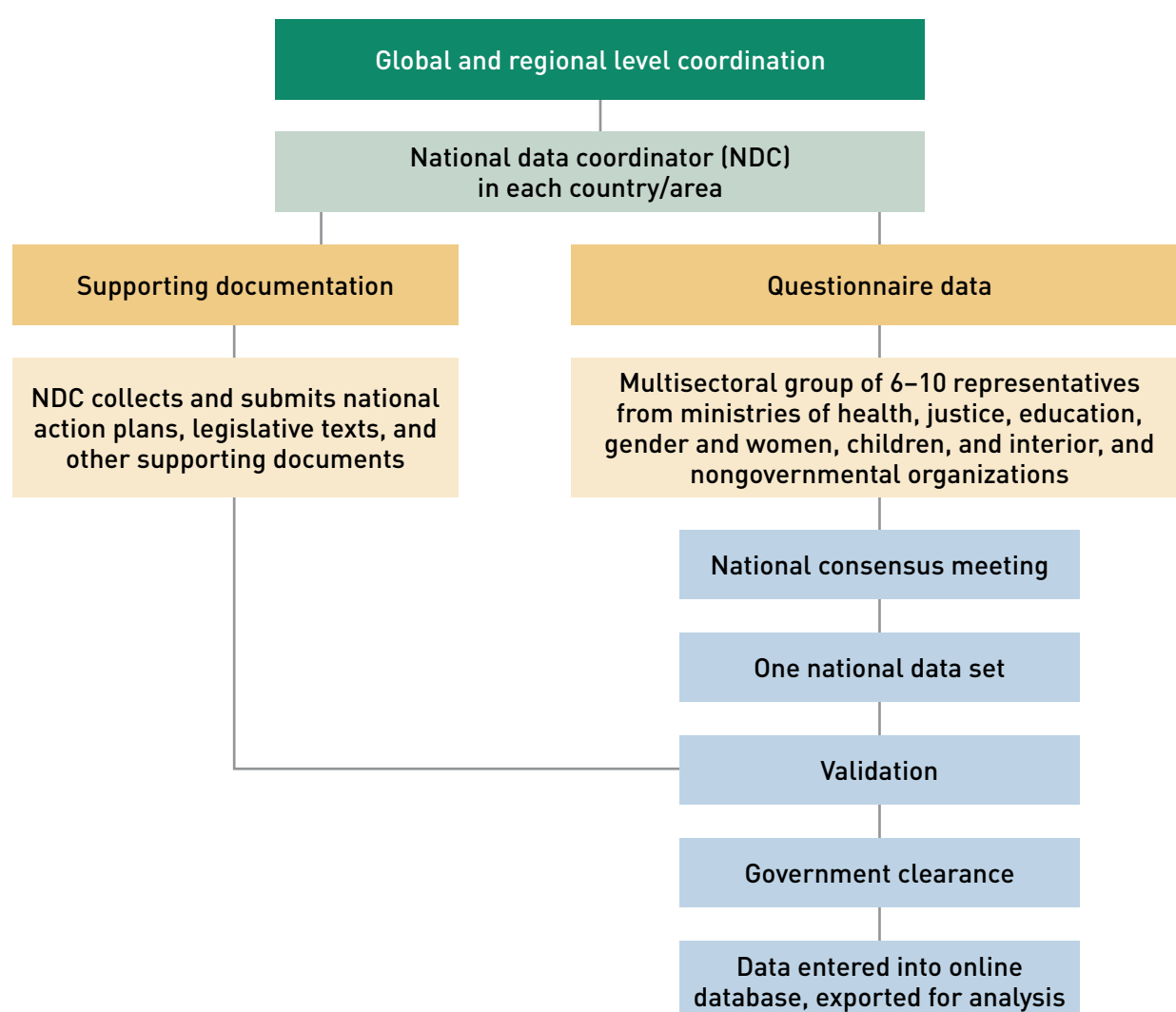
Methods

Data were collected through a standardized questionnaire from 45 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region, covering 89% of the regional population of 771 million. The remaining eight countries either declined to participate or did not submit completed documentation by the close of the survey. The methods are described in full in the *Global status report on preventing violence against children* (5) and summarized in Fig. 1.

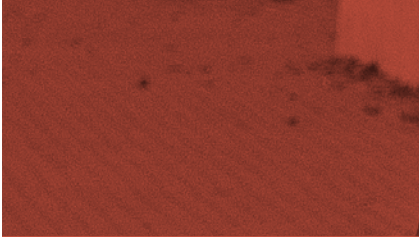
The country profiles presented in Annex 1 provide core information about preventing and responding to violence against children, as reported by participating countries. The national data coordinators (NDCs) who coordinated the survey are listed in Annex 2.

Of the 45 countries that participated, 26 were classified as high-income countries (HIC), 14 as upper-middle-income countries (UMIC), and five as lower-middle-income and low-income countries (LMLC). Geopolitically, 25 were from the European Union and 11 from the Commonwealth of Independent States (20).

Fig. 1. Methodology of the *Global status report on preventing violence against children*



European regional burden of violence against children



Effective societal measures to prevent violence against children depend on the availability of complete and reliable data.

Given the social sensitivity of violence and the fact that incidents are often hidden by perpetrators and/or family members, gathering comprehensive data on the burden of violence requires the use of multiple information sources, including vital registration, hospital admissions, child protection agency contacts and representative and population-based surveys.

Violence is

the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation [2],

irrespective of the operational definition used by each information source.

Mortality data

Official homicide statistics are often the most readily available data in the Region on deaths resulting from violence against children.

Based on the most recent available data, homicides of children aged 0–14 years decreased by 13.6% between 2010 and 2015; in the latter year, homicide rates in the Region were 0.31 per 100 000 children (0–14 years). Inequalities persist across the Region, with rates being almost twice as high in the Commonwealth of Independent States (0.43 per 100 000 children 0–14 years) as in European Union countries (0.26 per 100 000 children 0–14 years), although the figures are converging [21].

Other data on violence

Data from child protection agencies relating to children who experience violence and who access support services can be a useful source of information on children who are known to have suffered from or be at risk of violence, although the definitions and practices for referral and service provision may vary between countries and can be influenced by workforce resource and capacity.

violence prevention: the evidence

Population-based surveys


Population-based surveys offer crucial information to establish the true magnitude of the problem of violence against children. Such representative surveys are the only way to assess the prevalence of violence that is not captured from administrative data (22). A recent meta-analysis showed that, globally, at least one billion children experienced violence in the past 12 months. In the European Region, 12% of children aged 2–17 years (15.2 million children) experienced violence in the past 12 months (23).

The *European report on preventing child maltreatment* documented a series of meta-analyses¹ on the prevalence of child maltreatment. The prevalence ranged from 9.6% for sexual abuse (5.7% for boys and 13.4% for girls), 22.9% for physical abuse, 16.3% for physical neglect and 18.4% for emotional neglect to 29.6% for emotional abuse. From these data, it is estimated that at least 55 million children have experienced some form of violence during their childhood.

One-off surveys of adverse childhood experiences have been undertaken in at least 17 countries of the Region. In 13 countries, these surveys were supported by the WHO Office for Europe; multisectoral policy dialogues were held to disseminate the results and recommend the next steps for preventive action. Four countries have incorporated elements of their surveys on adverse childhood experiences into the surveys that they conducted in 2017/2018 as part of the Regional Office's Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study.

The HBSC surveys are carried out periodically in children aged 11, 13 and 15 years and report a high prevalence of past year bullying ranging from 4% (Sweden) to 35% (Lithuania). Past-year prevalence of fighting is also high, ranging from 9% (North Macedonia) to 36% (Belgium) (24). Children who experience bullying are much less likely to fulfil their educational potential at school as evidenced by lower grades and absenteeism, as well as suffering physical and mental harm (25).

1 Meta-analysis: a statistical procedure that integrates the results of several independent studies into a combined estimate.



The consequences of violence against children

Surveys on adverse childhood experiences (ACE) have been undertaken in at least 17 countries of the Region. A meta-analysis of ACE surveys undertaken among university and college students shows that at least half the respondents had experienced at least one ACE during childhood and that the prevalence was high: sexual abuse 7.5%, physical abuse 18.6%, emotional abuse 8%, emotional neglect 11.8% and witnessing violence against the mother (14.6%) (26). Violence in childhood, whether it is due to maltreatment or other forms of interpersonal violence along with household dysfunction, has far-reaching consequences. Research has shown that, compared with people experiencing no ACEs, those who have four or more ACEs are twice as likely to smoke, 4.3 times as likely to experience problematic alcohol use, 3.7 times as likely to abuse drugs, 6.2 times as likely to need therapy and 17.7 times as likely to attempt suicide (27). Supportive childhood relationships independently moderated the risks of smoking, problematic alcohol use, therapy and suicide attempts. In those with four or more ACEs, adjusted proportions reporting suicide attempts decreased from 23% for people with low supportive childhood relationships to 13% for those with higher support. Equivalent reductions were 25% to 20% for therapy, 23% to 17% for problematic drinking and 34% to 32% for smoking (27). This further emphasizes the importance of supportive and violence-free environments in childhood, as proposed in the INSPIRE package (7).

A larger combined analysis, involving over 250 000 participants, also found that individuals with at least four ACEs were at increased risk of all health outcomes compared with individuals with no ACEs (28). There was an increased risk, by a factor of 2–3, for smoking, heavy alcohol use, poor self-rated health, cancer, heart disease and respiratory disease, an increased risk, by a factor of 3–6, for sexual risk-taking, mental ill health and problematic alcohol use, and an increased risk, by a factor of more than 7, for problematic drug use and interpersonal and self-directed violence. One matter of interest is that some ACE outcomes, such as violence, mental illness and substance abuse, also represent ACE risks for the next generation, emphasizing the importance of investing in prevention, response services and resilience-building. Similar findings have also been demonstrated in a population-based cohort study, indicating an increase in all-cause mortality risk, with accidents, suicides and cancer as common causes of death among those who were exposed to high childhood adversities (29).

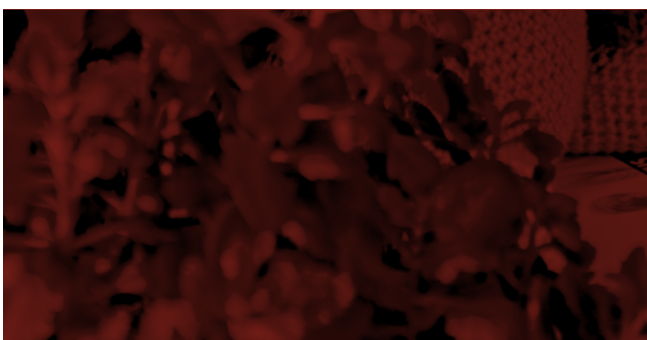
The costs of violence against children

Violence places a huge economic burden on health care (30). Other than the immediate harm that violence and other ACEs cause in children, the long-term health consequences are also considerable manifesting in mental illness and noncommunicable disease. In the European Region a total of 16.4 million disability-adjusted life-years for harmful alcohol use, illicit drug use, smoking, obesity, anxiety, depression and noncommunicable disease are attributable to ACEs. This is equivalent to a loss of US\$ 581 billion or 2.67% of the gross domestic product attributable to ACEs (27). There are additional costs to the justice, education and welfare systems, as well as the opportunity costs of unfulfilled potential.



Artwork by Sasha, aged 5, © WHO Regional Office for Europe.

How countries are responding to violence against children



Multisectoral collaboration and leadership

Violence prevention requires coordinated sectoral action from multiple sectors.

Of the 45 countries responding to the survey reported in the *Global status report on preventing violence against children* (GSRPVAC), 42 countries have multiple agencies or departments responsible for violence prevention, while the remaining three countries have a single agency or department. However, to achieve a collective impact with coordinated action, a designated lead agency with sufficient authority and resources is needed. The lead agency is responsible for coordinating the action, including the implementation of action plans and orchestration of inputs from multiple sectors. In the European Region, 14 countries have one sector responsible for coordinating between government ministries, and nine countries have two sectors. The remaining 20 countries have three or more sectors, with some reporting that up to eight sectors are responsible for coordination, suggesting that national responses may be fragmented along sectoral lines. Alarming, despite having multiple sectors responsible for violence prevention activities, two countries did not report having any sector responsible for coordinating between government ministries.

Multisectoral engagement and whole-of-society approaches are essential building blocks for effective plans and policies. Civil society engagement was high, with 37 countries involving nongovernmental organizations, 20 involving academia and five involving the private sector. In addition, United Nations agencies were involved in 10 countries, and other international agencies were engaged as stakeholders in a further 10 countries.

A total of 34 countries (76%) had national government plans that set out the main principles, goals and objectives for preventing violence. However, only six countries (13%) had plans that also contained at least one prevalence indicator. Twenty-four countries (53%) had plans for all five types of violence against children. As regards child maltreatment, 30 countries (67%) had national plans, one had a subnational plan and 14 countries had no plans. Plans against sexual violence were present in 30 countries, one had a subnational plan and 14 had no national plan. For gender-based violence, there were national plans in 29 countries (64%) and one further country had a subnational plan. National plans for school-based violence were present in 27 countries (60%) and one had a subnational plan. For youth violence, only 24 countries (53%) had a national plan and three had subnational plans. Table 2 shows a listing of countries with an action plan or policy to prevent violence against children.

Table 2. National action plans or policy addressing violence against children

Country	National action plans addressing violence against children					
	Child maltreatment		Youth violence		Sexual violence	
	Existence	Funding	Existence	Funding	Existence	Funding
Albania	National	Partial	National	Full	National	Partial
Armenia	National	Partial	Subnational	–	National	Partial
Austria	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Azerbaijan	No	–	No	–	No	–
Belarus	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Belgium	National	Partial	National	Partial	National	Partial
Bosnia and Herzegovina	National	Partial	National	Partial	National	Partial
Bulgaria	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Croatia	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Cyprus	No	–	No	–	National	Full
Czechia	No	–	No	–	No	–
Denmark	National	Full	National	Full	National	–
Estonia	National	Partial	National	Partial	National	Partial
Finland	National	–	National	Partial	National	Partial
France	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Georgia	No	–	No	–	No	–
Germany	Subnational	–	Subnational	–	National	Full
Greece	No	–	No	–	No	–
Israel	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Kazakhstan	No	–	No	–	No	–
Kyrgyzstan	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Latvia	National	Partial	National	Full	National	Partial
Lithuania	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Luxembourg	No	–	No	–	No	–
Malta	National	Full	No	–	National	Full
Montenegro	National	Partial	National	Partial	National	Partial
North Macedonia	National	Partial	National	Partial	National	Partial
Norway	National	Partial	Subnational	Full	National	Partial
Poland	No	–	No	–	No	–
Portugal	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Republic of Moldova	National	Partial	National	Partial	National	Partial
Romania	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Russian Federation	No	–	No	–	No	–
San Marino	National	Full	No	–	No	–
Serbia	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Slovakia	National	Partial	National	Partial	National	Partial
Slovenia	No	–	No	–	No	–
Spain	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full
Sweden	No	–	No	–	National	Full
Switzerland	National	Full	No	–	No	–
Tajikistan	No	–	No	–	No	–
Turkey	No	–	No	–	No	–
Ukraine	National	Partial	National	Partial	National	Partial
United Kingdom	National	Full	No	–	National	–
Uzbekistan	No	–	No	–	No	–

Table 2 contd

Country	National action plans addressing violence against children						Contains at least one prevalence indicator
	School-based violence		Gender-based violence		Other		
	Existence	Funding	Existence	Funding	Existence	Funding	
Albania	National	Full	National	Partial	No	–	No
Armenia	National	Partial	National	Partial	National	Partial	Yes
Austria	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full	Yes
Azerbaijan	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Belarus	National	Full	National	Full	No	–	No
Belgium	National	Partial	National	Partial	No	–	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	National	Partial	National	Partial	National	Partial	No
Bulgaria	National	Full	National	Full	No	–	No
Croatia	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full	No
Cyprus	National	Full	No	–	National	Full	No
Czechia	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Denmark	National	Full	National	Full	No	–	No
Estonia	National	Partial	National	Partial	No	–	Yes
Finland	National	Partial	National	Partial	No	–	Yes
France	National	Full	National	Full	No	–	No
Georgia	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Germany	Subnational	–	Subnational	–	No	–	No
Greece	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Israel	National	Full	National	Full	No	–	No
Kazakhstan	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Kyrgyzstan	National	Full	National	Full	National	Full	No
Latvia	National	Partial	National	Partial	No	–	No
Lithuania	National	Full	National	Full	No	–	No
Luxembourg	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Malta	No	–	National	Full	No	–	–
Montenegro	National	Partial	National	Partial	No	–	Yes
North Macedonia	National	Partial	National	Partial	No	–	No
Norway	National	Partial	National	Partial	No	–	No
Poland	No	–	No	–	National	Full	No
Portugal	National	Full	National	Partial	No	–	No
Republic of Moldova	National	Partial	National	Partial	No	–	No
Romania	National	Full	National	Full	No	–	No
Russian Federation	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
San Marino	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Serbia	National	Full	National	Full	Yes	Full	No
Slovakia	National	Partial	National	Partial	No	–	Yes
Slovenia	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Spain	National	Full	National	Full	No	–	No
Sweden	No	–	National	Full	National	Full	No
Switzerland	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Tajikistan	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Turkey	No	–	No	–	No	–	No
Ukraine	National	Partial	National	Partial	No	–	No
United Kingdom	No	–	National	–	No	–	No
Uzbekistan	No	–	No	–	No	–	No

Even where national action plans exist, they are not fully funded in all countries (Fig. 2). Overall, national action plans are only fully funded for child maltreatment in 17 countries, for youth violence and sexual violence in 16 countries, for school-based violence in 15 countries and for gender-based violence in 14 countries. On average, about 56% of these action plans are fully funded. It is alarming that so many countries do not adequately fund these policies, which are crucial for achieving SDG target 16.2; this limits their efficacy. Plans were more likely to be fully funded in HIC compared with UMIC or LMLC. A previous analysis of national action plans for preventing violence against children showed that key policy areas requiring improvement were quantifiable objectives and allocated defined budgets (31, 32). The present analysis reiterates the need for urgent policy action in this area. One example of a comprehensive national action plan comes from Finland (Box 1) which fulfils the important criteria of multisectoral engagement, presence of a lead agency, adequate funding, quantifiable targets and evidence-based programming (32).

Box 1. Action plans on violence against children – Finland

“Let’s make every kid a safe kid – together” (Ulla Korpilahti, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare)

In 2014, reflecting public concern about violence against children, the Member States of the WHO European Region endorsed the plan *Investing in children: the European Child Maltreatment Prevention Action Plan 2015–2020*. This was followed in 2016 by the *Handbook on developing national action plans to prevent child maltreatment* published by the Regional Office for Europe, with the key message to policy-makers and civil society that “child maltreatment is not inevitable: it can be prevented by taking a multisectoral, multifactorial public health approach to prevention”.

The political will to make progress on this issue is strong, but the picture is mixed: among the Member States of the Region, 83% have an action plan on violence against children, but fewer than half of them have the funds to implement it.

Finland’s new action plan, *Non-violent Childhoods – Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence against Children 2020–2025*, is designed to be used as a handbook by policy-makers and professionals such as doctors, teachers, health and youth and social workers. Finland has a long and well monitored tradition of supporting parenthood and helping children and youth and families in maternity and child health clinics and school health-care services. Despite the alignment of legislation with national and international treaties, children in Finland – as in other countries – have been subjected to violence of various types, both physically and mentally. Emotional violence at home, such as threats of hitting, yelling, name-calling, throwing things and kicking, was reported in 2019 by 17 % of 4th and 5th grade elementary school pupils (aged 10–11 years), by 28% of 8th-9th grade secondary school pupils (aged 14–15) and at general upper secondary school (aged 16–19) According the same study one tenth (10%) of pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education had seen or otherwise witnessed physical violence between other family members over the last 12 months, while the figure for eighth and ninth graders stood at 11%. About one third of parents in Finland said in a large Finnish-Swedish study that they had used some form of disciplinary violence against their children aged 0–12 years during the previous 12 months.

Box 1 contd

Non-violent Childhoods runs from 2020 to 2025. It contains 93 measures for preventing violence against 0–17-year-old children and young people. “In the past we have found that having an action plan really focuses the mind, especially among those who know what is going on and are determined to improve children’s lives”, says Korpilahti.

The Finnish action plan covers the prevention of physical and emotional violence, sexual violence and online harassment. The measures it lists are based on research results and needs that have arisen in the specialists’ work. It emphasizes the importance of the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child, the WHO INSPIRE package, the SDG targets, particularly targets 5.2, 16.1 and 16.2, multidisciplinary cooperation and child inclusion.

The manual contains, among other things, checklists, practical examples and tried and tested measures to prevent and reduce violence. It lays special emphasis on better coordinated and timely support for children subjected to violence, focusing on factors that protect children from violence, recognizing and addressing parents’ own backgrounds and adverse childhood experiences, and the importance of predicting and detecting threats early, such as when parents are divorcing or when they are badly stressed. The aim is also to enhance professionals’ ability to identify and intervene in issues such as honour and violent extremism; and, importantly, to ensure that children themselves know where to go for help.

The prevention of violence requires multidisciplinary cooperation between various specialists; the process by which this action plan was developed is remarkable. Over 80 specialists from different organizations and over 40 referees were involved in the preparation of the action plan, and statements were requested from many different parties. A steering group, five ministries and 28 other organizations are tasked with implementing the plan, which will be evaluated in 2022. As Korpilahti said, “My 25 years’ experience in this field have shown me that just writing a policy paper doesn’t work, it has to be built from the ground up, with commitment, good coordination and enthusiasm. But commitment from the ministries is also central to success.”

The Non-violent Childhoods Action Plan 2020–2025 makes it clear that investing in freedom from violence for children now will have a beneficial effect for the rest of their lives. “Violence disturbs and damages a child’s development and induces fear and mistrust towards people and the society. According to research results, adverse childhood experiences, such as violence, have an association with morbidity and repetition of violence in adulthood. At its worst, violence may even lead to death. Besides human suffering, violence causes costs as the number of mental health disorders, high-risk behaviour and social exclusion increases”, said Korpilahti.

Other key points in the action plan are:

- a comprehensive cooperation model, based on the Barnahus quality standards, is created to support all children subjected to abuse or sexual violence;
- violence, harassment or bullying should be addressed in all client meetings of the pupil welfare services;
- particular targeting of those who are especially vulnerable, including children with disabilities or other impairments, those from ethnic or language minorities and those in care outside the home, as well as sexual and gender minorities; and
- clear information for children and youth indicating where they can tell someone about sexual harassment, grooming or other violence, and where to get help.

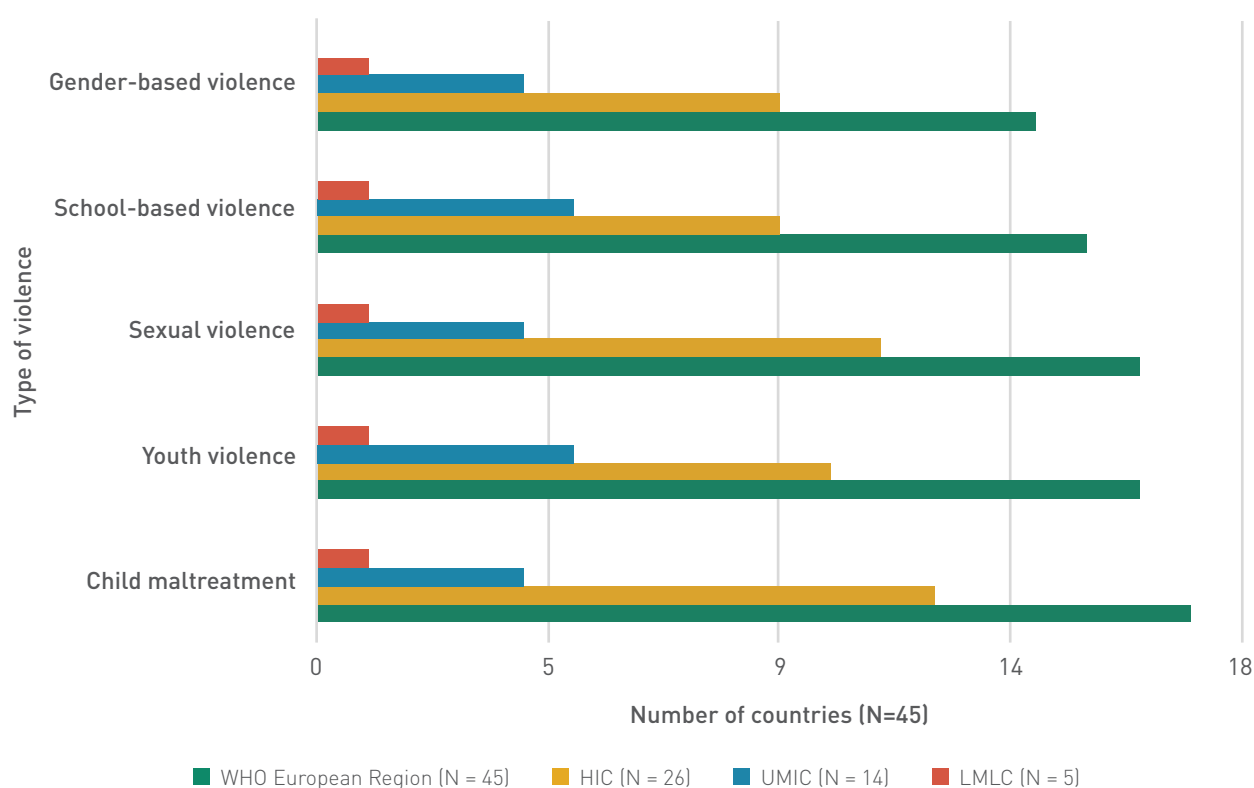
Box 1 contd

A summary is available and a version will also be published in English. The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare has appointed a steering group that is drawn from five ministries and 28 other organizations in cooperation with several working groups to follow up the implementation of the plan. The first evaluation will be undertaken in 2022. It is anticipated that, because different agencies will be working together, implementation will not be costly.

For further information, see:

- Investing in children: the European child maltreatment prevention action plan 2015–2020. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2014 [EUR/RC64/13; http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/253728/64wd13e_InvestChildMaltreat_140439.pdf?ua=1, accessed 3 March 2021];
- Gray J, Jordanova Pesevska D, Sethi D, Ramiro González MD, Yon Y. Handbook on developing national action plans to prevent child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/publications/2016/handbook-on-developing-national-action-plans-to-prevent-child-maltreatment-2016>, accessed 3 March 2021);
- New action plan provides means to prevent violence against children. In: Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare [website]. Helsinki: Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare; 2019 (<https://thl.fi/en/web/thlfi-en/-/new-action-plan-provides-means-to-prevent-violence-against-children>, accessed 3 March 2021).
- Kouluterveyskyselyn tulokset [Results of the school health survey]. In: Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare [website]. Helsinki: Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare; 2021 (<http://www.thl.fi/kouluterveyskysely/tulokset>, accessed 3 March 2021);
- Korpilahti U, Kettunen H, Nuotio E, Jokela S, Nummi VM, Lillsunde P. Non-violent childhoods – action plan for the prevention of violence against children 2020–2025. Helsinki: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health; 2020 (<http://urn.fi/>, accessed 3 March 2021).

Fig. 2. Number of countries with fully funded national action plans by type of violence and country income



Data collection

Unlike other parts of the world, the majority of countries in Europe have reasonable homicide data from police and vital registration sources. Table 3 shows that even among high- and upper-middle-income countries, the percentage of countries with data ranged from 43% to 71%. Only 20% of the countries in lower-middle- and low-income countries have provided police and vital registration data for children aged 0-17 years. It must be pointed out that homicides are only indicative of a small fraction of the true burden of violence against children. For example, it is estimated that for every child death, there are between 150 and 2400 cases of significant physical abuse (33). Based on the WHO estimated number of homicides counts for the latest year available, there were 1099 homicides in children aged 0-17 years (5).

Table 3. Percentage of countries able to supply homicide data for 2017 (or closest single year) by data source, age, and country income level

Country income level	Data source			
	Police %		Vital registration %	
	All ages	0–17 years	All ages	0–17 years
High (N=26)	73.1	61.5	65.4	61.5
Upper-middle (N=14)	71.4	71.4	50.0	42.9
Lower-middle/Low (N=5)	60.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
WHO European Region (N=45)	71.1	60.0	55.6	51.1

(N = 45 reporting countries)

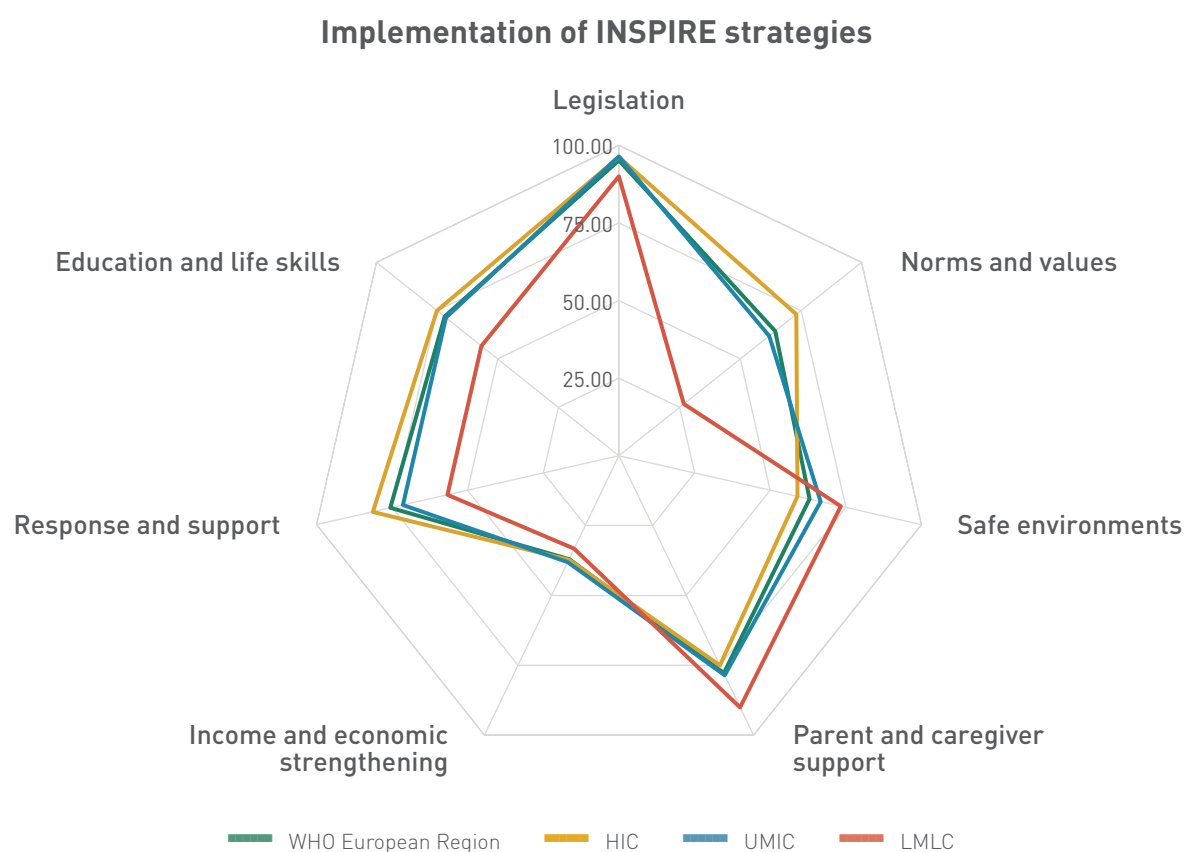
Table A3.1 in Annex 3 provides reported or estimated homicide numbers for all participating countries. Rates between countries in the European Region ranged from zero deaths per 100 000 to 1.2 deaths per 100 000 children (0–17 years). It can be observed that the rates in central and eastern European countries were substantially higher than in western European countries.

Population surveys of violence against children have been undertaken in 38 countries, and a further two are planning to undertake a survey. Most countries do not undertake surveys at periodic intervals in order to monitor whether measures to combat violence are resulting in a reduced prevalence of violence, although this is essential for monitoring progress. Of interest is the fact that, among the 34 countries that have national action plans, only six countries (18%) have plans that contains at least one prevalence indicator. To maximize the value of data gathered on the prevalence and incidence of violence against children, such information must feed into the development and monitoring of strategic plans for the implementation of evidence-based interventions.

Are countries implementing the seven INSPIRE strategies?

Reasonable progress is being made across the Region (Fig. 3). There was government support for implementing INSPIRE strategies; this was highest for the implementation and enforcement of laws (95%), followed by parent and caregiver support (78%), response and support services (76%), education and life skills (72%), norms and values (64%) and safe environments (63%), and lowest for income and economic strengthening (37%). When compared by country income, implementation was generally higher in HIC. Three areas where concerted improvement is needed, particularly in LMLC, are norms and values (27%), income and economic strengthening (33%), response and support services and education and life skills (each 57%). Conversely, parent and caregiver support was reported as higher in LMLC.

Fig. 3. Percentage of countries reporting any support for INSPIRE strategies



In addition to assessing the implementation of INSPIRE strategies, further analysis was conducted to assess how far the approaches within each strategy are reaching all their intended beneficiaries. Respondents were asked to provide their best estimate of the extent to which national approaches were reaching all, or nearly all, children who needed them. This was done using a rating scale ranging from 1, where an approach was considered to reach very few who needed it, to 10 for an approach considered to be reaching almost all who needed it. The median of the respondents' scores was calculated and assessed according to three levels of reach: low reach (reaching very few in need) for ratings up to 3.3; medium reach (reaching some in need) for ratings from 3.4 to 6.7, and high reach (reaching all or nearly all) for ratings from 6.8 to 10. These results are presented under each of the strategies.

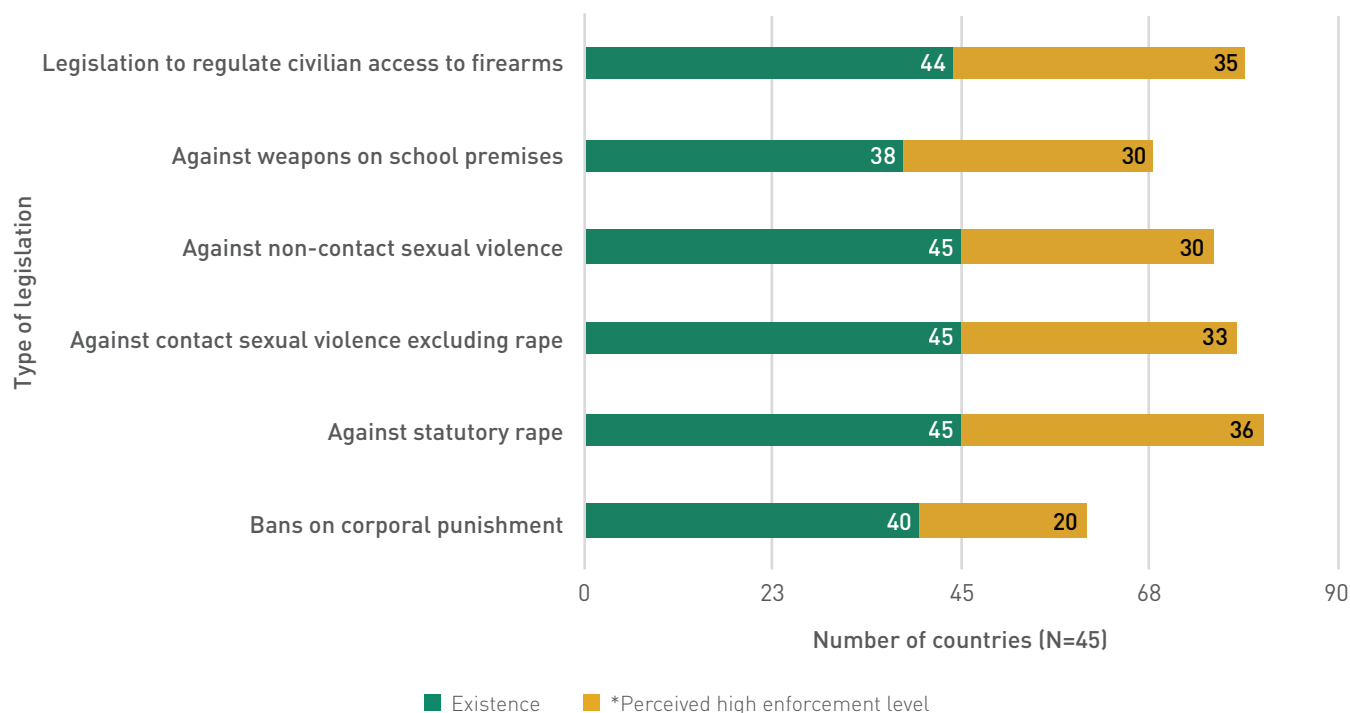
Implementation and enforcement of laws

All 45 participating countries have laws that ban sexual violence. Based on the latest legislative review from End Corporal Punishment, Table A4.1 in Annex 4 shows that corporal punishment is banned in all settings¹ in 35 countries; 13 countries have a ban but not in all settings; and five countries have a government commitment to full prohibition (34). However, surveys from some countries report that, despite the enactment of legislation, a large proportion of children and parents nevertheless continue to use physical violence. In keeping with their commitment to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, countries should enact and enforce such laws, and step up efforts to change the attitudes of parents and caregivers about the benefits of non-violent, positive parenting.

Other laws banning violence and the extent of their enforcement are shown in Fig. 4. Although laws exist in many countries, these are not well enforced. Only 20 of 40 countries with laws that ban corporal punishment enforce these effectively, and for statutory rape this is enforced well in only 36 of the 45 countries. Clearly, laws will only be effective if they are well enforced. See Box 2 for a good-practice example from Georgia.

1 Corporal punishment in all settings includes home, schools, day care, alternative care and penal institutions.

Fig. 4. Number of countries that have laws that prohibit violence against children and the extent of their enforcement, WHO European Region



* To assess the extent of a law's enforcement, government respondents were asked to provide their best estimate of the likelihood that a person who breaks the law will be sanctioned (i.e. arrested, convicted, penalized, or given a formal warning by a law enforcement agency). This was done using a rating scale ranging from 1 where it was considered highly unlikely that someone breaking the law would be sanctioned, to 10 where respondents considered it highly likely that someone would be sanctioned for breaking the law. The median of the respondents' scores was calculated and assessed according to three levels of enforcement: low enforcement for ratings up to 3.3; medium enforcement for ratings from 3.4 to 6.7, and high enforcement for ratings from 6.8 to 10.

Box 2.**The Code on the Rights of the Child: banning corporal punishment and all forms of violence against children in Georgia**

Georgia is a Pathfinding country in the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children and is currently implementing INSPIRE with a partner nongovernmental organization, Initiative for Social Change. Working with the Government, the nongovernmental organization has translated the INSPIRE booklet and has trained around 25 State public-sector staff and over 100 key workers. To kickstart the process, the Government has developed a strong legislative framework and focused on the implementation and enforcement of laws to protect children from all forms of violence in all settings. It wanted to set the bar high for the well-being and protection of children and realized that it would have to engage the whole population in ending violence against children.

To achieve this, a human rights committee brought together ministries from different sectors over an eight-month period to develop the Code on the Rights of the Child, which was subsequently adopted by Parliament. The Code lists 100 points, covering multiple aspects of child protection, which guarantees children's right to be protected in the family or anywhere else, against physical and psychological abuse, sexual violence, harassment, bullying, injury, neglect, negligent treatment, torture, exploitation, child trafficking or any other form of violence, including violence perpetrated via the internet. It has also forbidden the use of traditional rituals on children that involve physical or psychological coercion, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, including female genital mutilation. The State takes responsibility for protecting the child against any form of violence. Several parliamentary working groups have been set up in collaboration with various agencies, experts and donor organizations on putting the Code into practice, and the Prime Minister has proposed more services for children, more personnel and more crisis prevention centres.

This strong legislative framework has created the legal basis for implementing the rights of children and involves the whole of government to ensure the well-being and protection of every child. The Code is being effectively implemented and is successfully changing social norms to put an end to corporal punishment and other forms of violence against children.

For more information, see:

- Parliament of Georgia. In: Parliament of Georgia [website]. Tbilisi: Parliament of Georgia; 2014 (<http://parliament.ge/en/>, accessed 3 March 2021);
- Q&A on Georgia's Code on the Rights of the Child. In: Civil.ge [website]. Tbilisi: Civil.ge; 2019 (<https://civil.ge/archives/323969>, accessed 3 March 2021);
- Code on the Rights of the Child. In: Legislative Herald of Georgia [website]. Tbilisi: Government of Georgia; 2020 (<https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/4613854?publication=1>, accessed 3 March 2021).

Norms and values

The aim is to strengthen norms that support non-violent, respectful and gender-equitable relationships for all children and adolescents and to replace norms that support violence, including violent child-rearing and harmful gender practices.

Forty countries have national mechanisms to change norms related to harmful gender and violent child-rearing practices. However, this aim was considered adequately reached in only 38% of countries, of which nine were HIC, six UMIC, and none LMLC (Fig. 5). Community mobilization and bystander interventions were less often adequately achieved in 12 and 11 countries, respectively.

Parenting and caregiver support

Parenting and caregiver support programmes are delivered to groups of parents either in the community or through individual home visits to support parents in developing nurturing and non-violent relations with children. Such support is particularly important in families where there is a risk of violence, such as those where a parent has a drug or alcohol problem, in cases of mental illness, incarceration or domestic violence, or if the child has a behavioural problem.

Overall, 34 countries implement centre-based parenting programmes at a national level, and 36 implement home-visiting programmes to support families in need. However, Fig. 5 shows that, of the 45 responding countries, this is perceived to be adequate to reach those in need in 23 countries (16 of 26 HIC, five of 14 UMIC and two of five LMLC for centre-based parenting support). For home-visiting programmes this is adequate in only 22 countries, of which 12 are HIC, seven UMIC and three LMLC. Support for parenting programmes typically falls under the remit of the social welfare and health sectors, showing that more investment is needed to scale up this important approach to supporting families in order to reduce violence and build resilience. Countries need to scale up programmes. A case study from Estonia (Box 3) shows how one approach, Incredible Years, provides parenting support in the community and is being implemented with successful results.

Box 3. Strengthening parenting and caregiver support in Estonia

The Incredible Years parenting programme was introduced in Estonia as part of the Strategy for Children and Families 2012–2020. At that time, Estonia did not have any evidence-based parenting programmes to help with child-rearing, and there was a perception that problems, such as violence against children, drug addiction, school truancy and other risk behaviours could be prevented by investing in parenting skills. A three-year pilot programme started in 2014 for both Estonian-speaking and Russian-speaking parents, funded by European Economic Area grants. Twenty-one rural and urban local municipalities participated, including the four largest cities in the country.

After a successful pilot, State funding was secured to roll out the programme nationally, with the State sharing the costs with the municipalities. Currently, over half of all Estonian municipalities are participating. The lead agency is the National Institute for Health Development, collaborating with local municipalities and children's mental health centres. Between 2018 and 2019, 99 group leaders were trained and 2250 parents completed the programme. It involves groups of 12–16 parents with children aged 2–8 years, who meet every fortnight for four months. Parents being monitored by child protection may be obliged to attend. The programme includes specific target groups, such as children with complex problems. Seventy-five per cent of those attending were mothers and 25% fathers; sometimes both parents attended. Video and role play are central to the programme. Most parents found it acceptable, with parental stress reduced by a factor of 3.5. An independent evaluation of the pilot showed the programme to be cost-effective, with a return of 14.4 euros for every euro invested.

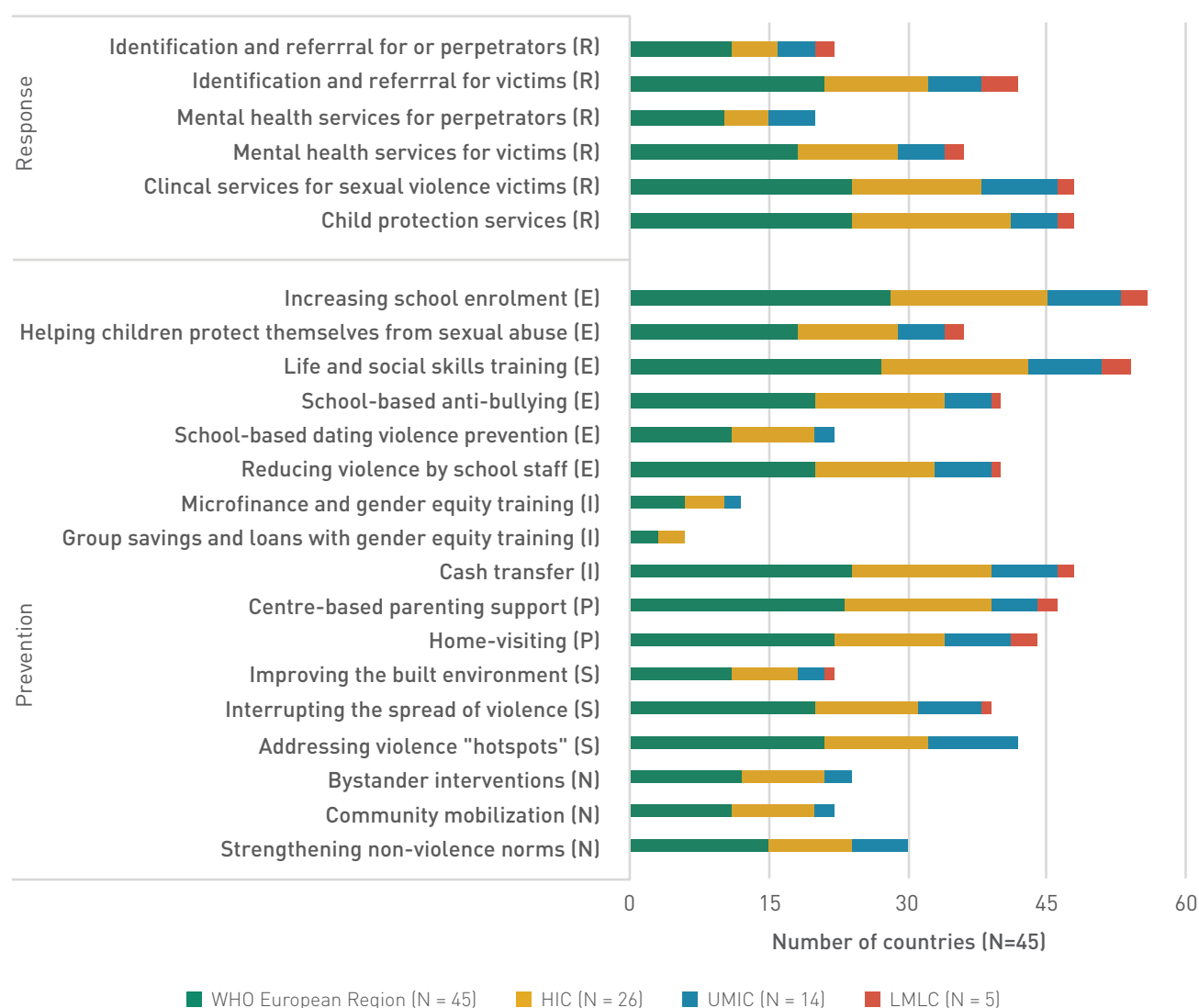
Box 3 contd

The national programme continues to show benefits in parenting effectiveness and children's behaviour. It is popular with the public, and other municipalities have expressed an interest. It is expected that programme implementation will be broadened in the next national Welfare Development Plan in 2021.

For more information, see:

- Vanemlusprogrammi "Imelised aastad" mõjuvaldkondade ning kulude ja tulude analüüs [Analysis of impact, costs and benefits of the parenting programme "Incredible Years"]. Tallinn: National Institute for Health Development; 2016 (https://intra.tai.ee/images/prints/documents/14658241416_Imelised_Aastad_kulu-tulu_analyysi_raport_2016.pdf, accessed 3 March 2021).

Fig. 5. Number of countries in the WHO European Region where INSPIRE approaches are adequate by country income classification



* To assess how far the approaches are reaching all their intended beneficiaries, government respondents were asked to provide their best estimate of the extent to which approaches receiving national-level support were reaching all, or nearly all, who need them. This was done using a rating scale ranging from 1 where an approach was considered to reach very few who need it, to 10 for an approach considered to be reaching almost all who need it. The median of the respondents' scores was calculated and assessed according to three levels of reach: low reach (to very few in need) for ratings up to 3.3; medium reach (to some in need) for ratings from 3.4 to 6.7, and high reach (to all or nearly all) for ratings from 6.8 to 10.

Safer environments

The built environment can have an impact on the occurrence or otherwise of violent acts. Urban planning, lighting, playground design and action to address violent hotspots can all reduce the likelihood and extent of violence.

Twenty countries have mechanisms to modify space and urban upgrading to ensure child safety. Relatively often, this strategy was thought to be adequate to reach those in need for addressing violent hotspots (47% or 21 countries) and interrupting the spread of violence (44% or 20 countries). However, it was considered least suitable for modifying space and upgrading the built environment (24% or 11 countries). Box 4 provides a successful example from Cardiff in the United Kingdom, which has been well evaluated.

Box 4.

Safer environments for young people – the Cardiff model for violence prevention

The city of Cardiff in Wales witnessed a large number of violent assaults in the 1980s, often resulting in disfiguring facial injuries. Many children did not feel safe in their town. Victims sought help at the local emergency departments, yet only 23% of cases appeared in police records. Police knowledge of violence depends on people reporting offences to them, but many did not, for fear of interrogation or retaliation.

The Cardiff model of violence prevention was established in response.

Receptionists in emergency departments collect data about violent assaults: where and when the injury happened, with what weapon, the assailants involved and their relationship to the victim. These data are anonymized, analysed and mapped to reveal hot spots where drugs are sold or where gangs meet – in bars, school grounds or alleyways. The data are summarized and shared with the city's multiagency violence prevention board, which was established to act on them. The board brings together staff from the county council, police force, health board, emergency department, hospitality industry, licensing officers and chief analyst, all tasked to lead on prevention.

These comprehensive data have enabled the police to target their video surveillance and presence more effectively, disrupt gang and drug-dealing activity and remove weapons, and make streets and schools safer for children and youth. The strategy has influenced safer design of parks, lighting and streets. Plastic drinking glasses were introduced in pubs, and licensing decisions were made to encourage more responsible alcohol sales. A multiyear evaluation showed a 32% reduction in police-recorded injuries and a 42% reduction in hospital admissions for violence-related injuries. School security is also enhanced, by identifying schools which are violence hotspots and informing school nurses promptly of the identities of students who have been injured. It has been calculated that spending £1 sterling on this violence prevention strategy leads to a saving of £152. A Cardiff violence prevention model toolkit has been developed to enable the spread of the concept. The model is now being applied elsewhere in Europe and globally.

For more information, see:

- Reducing violent crime. In: Cardiff University [website]. Cardiff: Cardiff University; 2021 (<https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/research/impact-and-innovation/research-impact/reducing-violent-crime>, accessed 3 March 2021);
- Cardiff model toolkit. In: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [website]. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2019 (<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/publichealthissue/fundedprograms/cardiffmodel/toolkit.html>, accessed 3 March 2021).



Income strengthening

Cash transfers, in particular to women, and gender equity training can reduce violence in households. Currently such cash transfers are considered to be adequate in 24 countries.

Response and support services

Many children are unlikely to disclose abuse, but health workers have an ideal opportunity to detect, treat and refer children for support and protection. Some children may need counselling, which is best delivered by mental health services and others specialized services for child sexual abuse. Child protection services ensure that children do not experience further harm and provide additional support to the families of children at risk.

Thirty-eight countries in the Region have operational child protection services that carry out systematic identification and referral of cases of violence against children and run clinical services for sexual violence victims. Thirty-seven countries provide mental health services for child victims of violence. When asked whether these were perceived to be adequate in reaching to those in need, just under two thirds of the countries (63%, n=24) considered that child protection services and clinical services for child sexual abuse were adequately reached. More than half the countries (55% or 21 countries) consider that they adequately identify and refer child victims of abuse. Forty-nine per cent of countries (18 countries) adequately reached victims in need of mental health services (Fig. 5). Clearly, ensuring that these services are reaching out to those in need must be stepped up by the health and welfare sectors in a multisectoral approach to reduce harm and rehabilitate children after they have been victimized. A well coordinated approach from Portugal is described in Box 5.

Box 5.**National action across sectors for children and youth at risk in Portugal**

Following two high-profile cases of abused children in Portugal in 2006, the Portuguese Directorate-General for Health organized a national, structured and multisectoral response to violence against children, with guidelines and manuals, creating a national health programme in the National Health Service. The result was the creation of a national network of support teams for children and young people at risk, known as “nuclei”, to identify risk and respond to violence and abuse against children, with direct monitoring of families. Each health centre and hospital with a paediatric department has access to a multidisciplinary team for children and young people at risk, the Support Centre for Children and Youth at Risk, with the objective of preventing the occurrence of violence and guaranteeing support from experts and community networks.

There are now 280 multidisciplinary teams across the country, supporting over 9000 families in need every year. There is national and regional coordination and an emphasis on ongoing training and prevention. Families are assessed using risk indicators for the child, for the family, and for the socioeconomic context, such as a history of violence, imprisonment, mental illness, substance abuse, school attendance, child’s weight, signs of abandonment, social contact, quality of relationships, history of abuse and inadequate parental skills, among others. The assessment begins with a risk assessment when the baby is due to be born; more intensive support is provided as appropriate. This includes home visits to support the family, teach parenting skills and build a relationship of trust and support, with a focus on the child’s best interests. All families are entitled to benefit from the scheme, especially the most vulnerable, and the costs are covered by universal health coverage from the national health service. Teams work in collaboration with the police, child protection services and educational, judicial and social protection systems. Family risk assessment is a mandatory part of the national child health surveillance scheme, provided for in the National Child and Youth Health Programme, in which each child is subject to regular checks in regular health surveillance consultations, six in the first year alone and totalling 17 checks by the age of 18. The health surveillance team meets with the specialized team from the Support Centre, exchanging information at all levels and acting to prevent violence against children. Over the past 11 years, over 70 000 families have been followed; only about 25% needed judicial intervention. This long-term relationship and tracking of violent situations in health surveillance make it possible to intervene early to protect and promote the well-being of children and family and keep the child with his or her family.

For more information, see:

- Acção de saúde para crianças e jovens em risco [Health action for children and youth at risk]. In: National Health Service/ Directorate-General for Health [website]. Lisbon: Directorate-General for Health; 2020 (<https://www.dgs.pt/accao-de-saude-para-criancas-e-jovens-em-risco.aspx>, accessed 3 March 2021).

Education

Schools are an important setting for delivery of violence prevention initiatives, as children are easy to reach there. School environments should be safe, engaging and free from bullying and violent discipline from teachers; they provide an opportunity to teach children skills for socializing and protection from potential sexual abuse. In the European Region, where school enrolment is high, measures to improve enrolment were considered to be adequate in 28 countries. Five approaches were assessed to determine whether they were being adequately implemented. These were considered adequate for life-skills training in 27 countries, reducing violence by staff in 20 countries, anti-bullying programmes in 20 countries, training to recognize sexually abusive situations in 18 countries, and preventing dating violence in 11 countries (Fig. 5). An example from Wales uses a whole-school approach to prevent violence against children (Box 6).

Box 6. School-based violence prevention in Wales

Schools are ideal places to tackle and prevent violence against children, since most children go to school and there is a strong link between schools, parents and communities. Children subjected to violence have poor educational outcomes.

The whole-school approach is being used in Wales. The ACE (Adverse Childhood Experiences) Support Hub is a Welsh-Government-funded programme of work, backed by the public health sector and WHO, set up with the aim of preventing, tackling and mitigating ACEs by raising awareness among professional groups, sectors and communities across the country. This involves working with teachers to use key violence prevention strategies, involve parents and evaluate their achievements in violence prevention and trauma-informed practice to improve well-being and educational attainment. Two thirds of schools in Wales have now received training on working with children who experience, or are at risk of experiencing, adverse childhood experiences. Teachers are trained to engage with children from their early years, shape their behaviours and help them to develop life skills, recognize abuse, deal with conflict, cope with peer pressure, seek support and challenge harmful cultural norms. Practical information is provided in the 2019 WHO publication *School-based violence prevention: a practical handbook*. The key elements include:

- training teachers in positive discipline;
- including life and social skills training in school curricula to help children practise forming positive relationships and solving conflicts constructively;
- involving parents and the community in strengthening parenting skills and supporting children's learning;
- raising awareness of and challenging social and gender norms to help prevent violence, such as intimate partner violence and elder abuse later in life; and
- responding to violence, providing rehabilitation and correcting inappropriate behaviours.

This programme has been evaluated and is implemented under the overarching policy of early intervention to create a violence-free Wales.

For more information, see:

- School-based violence prevention: a practical handbook. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/324930/9789241515542-eng.pdf?ua=1> accessed 3 March 2021);
- ACE Aware Wales. In: ACE Aware Wales [website]. Cardiff: ACE Aware Wales; 2021 (<https://www.aceawarewales.com/>, accessed 3 March 2021).

Way forward



The European Region is committed to health equity and social justice across the life course. Nevertheless, violence against children continues to affect over 55 million children in Europe, with far-reaching health, welfare, educational and societal consequences.

This report shows that, while good progress is being made in the European Region in preventing violence against children, in part catalysed by the European child maltreatment prevention action plan, these efforts fall far short of what is needed to achieve SDG target 16.2. Government officials have reported on the many actions being undertaken in their countries and have assessed whether these efforts are adequate. Too often, they have reported that much more needs to be done, requiring greater commitment by governments and civil society, in order to protect children from the harm caused by violence.

The following action points are proposed on the basis of the European findings of the survey for the *Global status report on preventing violence against children*.

Ensure stronger leadership and governance for multisectoral action

Substantial gains in preventing violence against children can be made by coordinating actors in multiple sectors; the leadership to harness these strengths should be provided by a lead government agency. While a majority of the responding countries have multiple agencies/departments that are responsible for preventing violence against children, and three countries have one single agency/department, 20 countries have three or more sectors to coordinate, requiring coordination between government ministries. This large proportion of countries reporting multiple coordinating roles for different sectors suggests that responses may be fragmented when implementing national action plans.

Strengthen legislation and enforcement

Existing legislation to prevent violence against children needs to be strengthened as a priority; for example, corporal punishment is banned in all settings in only 33 countries of the Region, and many countries report that such legislation is inadequately enforced.

Review national action plans and ensure they are fully funded

In the Region, only 34 countries have national action plans for the prevention of violence. On average, one in two national action plans are fully funded. Governments need to review existing national action plans and ensure that these are fully funded and that they have quantifiable targets with specified actions over a defined time period. In order to implement INSPIRE strategies more effectively, there must be mandated line responsibility to ensure ownership and delivery by agencies from different sectors.

Schedule and coordinate data collection

Although four out of five countries in the Region (38 countries) have conducted surveys to measure the prevalence of violence against children, the majority of surveys are not conducted periodically. Periodic surveys are needed, with indicators that inform progress in the implementation of action plans and show whether the country is on track to achieve SDG target 16.2. It is recommended that countries should aim to conduct at least two surveys during the Decade of Action for the SDGs (5).

A more concerted and coordinated approach is required to ensure that trends in the incidence and prevalence of all types of violence against children can be routinely determined. Such an approach would require the regular conduct of standardized and nationally representative household surveys. This is well summarized in *Measuring and monitoring national prevalence of child maltreatment: a practical handbook* (22). A standardized methodology for such surveys has been developed by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Data from contact with services would be facilitated by having child-friendly victim reporting mechanisms in health, police and social services.

Place prevention of violence against children at the heart of health and other policy platforms

INSPIRE strategies should be better integrated into existing national frameworks in order to reduce the risk of violence and develop resilience. Examples include those that reduce risk factors, such as alcohol policies and policies to combat social inequalities.

Support widespread implementation of INSPIRE strategies

Implementation of the evidence-based approaches presented in the INSPIRE strategies needs more widespread support by governments. This requires action across sectors. Some areas, such as parenting support and response services, are already within the remit of the health sector. The health sector should intensify its activities, particularly in view of the mental and physical health consequences of violence.

Focus on implementation research

Future research agendas need to focus on implementation research to identify ways to implement programmes effectively in different settings and evaluate new programmes or adaptations of existing ones. This is critical to the generation and sharing of knowledge.

Maintain extra vigilance during the COVID-19 pandemic

An increase in cases of violence against children is being reported during the COVID-19 pandemic (35). Physical distancing and its mental health consequences in families has meant that some children may be more at risk, yet the opportunities for them to seek help may be more limited (36). This requires extra vigilance in detection and providing support for families in need.

Conclusions

The eradication of violence against children is a just and achievable goal for the Decade of Action for the SDGs 2020–2030. An escalation of efforts is required to coordinate activities by health, welfare, education, justice and other sectors to collectively address violence against children in order to ensure that children have safe and nurturing childhoods. European countries are well placed to achieve the target, but they need to scale up their efforts.

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Annex 1

Country profiles

The following 45 country profiles present a selection of core information about preventing and responding to violence against children, as reported by participating countries. Most have been approved by ministries of health.

Data reported for population were extracted from the United Nations Population Division database (1), while gross national income (GNI) per capita for 2018 came from World Bank estimates (2).


The World Bank Atlas method was used to categorize GNI into bands:

- low income = US\$ 1025 or less
- lower-middle income = US\$ 1026 to US\$ 3995
- upper-middle income = US\$ 3996 to US\$ 12 375
- high income = US\$ 12 376 or more.

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GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

-  **4 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,**
Ministry of Health and Social Protection; Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth;
Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior
- 3 of which have coordinating function**
Ministry of Health and Social Protection; Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth;
Ministry of Justice


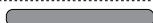
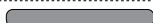


National action plan/s


		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Partial
Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO		



		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES



Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES		



		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES		Not asked
Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–		–


Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	Subnational	–	–	–		–



Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	NO	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	NO		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–		–
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	YES	YES	YES		–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	NO	YES	YES		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	49 ^b	45 ^b
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	23	17
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

^b Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country



GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



8 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Justice; Republic of Armenia Police; Republic of Armenia Investigation Committee;
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Ministry of Health Care; Municipality of Yerevan;
Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia; Ministry of Science and Education

2 of which have coordinating function
Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES ^a	–
Sexual violence	YES	Partial

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	YES	Partial

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

			Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High	
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO	<div></div>		
Against statutory rape	YES	<div></div>		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES	<div></div>		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	<div></div>		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES	<div></div>		

			Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	<div></div>		
Providing for victim compensation	YES			Not asked
Providing for victim legal representation	YES			Not asked
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18			Not asked

		Implementation support			Perceived reach	
	Level	Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>	
Community mobilization	Subnational	-	-	-	-	
Bystander interventions	None	-	-	-	-	

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	NO	YES	
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES	
Improving the built environment	Subnational	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Centre-based parenting support	Subnational	–	–	–	–

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	NO	
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	NO	YES	NO	
Mental health services for victims	None	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	None	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	NO	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES	
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES	
School-based anti-bullying	Subnational	–	–	–	–
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	Subnational	–	–	–	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^b

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	71	67
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	11	7
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Subnational

^b Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



5 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,

Department for Family Law and Children's Rights; Division for Women's Affairs and Equality; Federal Ministry of Constitution, Reform, Deregulation and Justice; Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection; Federal Ministry of the Interior

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full

Includes prevalence indicator/s: YES (Sexual)



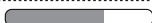
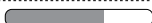

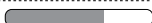
3 of which have coordinating function


Department for Family Law and Children's Rights; Division for Women's Affairs and Equality; Federal Ministry of Constitution, Reform, Deregulation and Justice

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	YES	Full


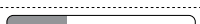
IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws



		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	YES ^a	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	Subnational	-	-	-	-	
Bystander interventions	None	-	-	-	-	



Safe environments

Addressing violence "hotspots"	National	YES	NO	NO		
Interrupting the spread of violence	None	-	-	-	-	
Improving the built environment	National	YES	NO	NO		





Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	-	-	-	-	
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	YES	YES	YES		

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	Subnational	-	-	-	-	
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	NO	NO		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	-	-	-	-	

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	NO	NO	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	NO	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	NO	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	NO	NO	NO		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	NO	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^b

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	-	-
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	-	-
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	-	-
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	39	33
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	-	-

^a Subnational

^b Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs; Ministry of Internal Affairs;
Ministry of Education

3 of which have coordinating function
State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs; Ministry of Internal Affairs;
Ministry of Education

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	NO	YES		
Community mobilization	None	–	–	–	–	
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	None	–	–	–	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	NO	NO	YES	
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	NO	NO	YES	
Centre-based parenting support	None	–	–	–	–

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	None	–	–	–	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	NO	YES	YES	
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	NO	YES	NO	
Mental health services for victims	National	NO	YES	NO	
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	NO	NO	YES	
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	YES	YES	
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	NO	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	NO	NO	YES	
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES	
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	NO	YES	
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	NO	YES	

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	80 ^b	74 ^b
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	–	–
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

^b Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

3 of which have coordinating function
Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full
Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO		

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO		
Against statutory rape	YES		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES		

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES		Not asked
Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	NO	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	National	NO	YES	YES		
Safe environments						
Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	NO	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	NO	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Parent and caregiver support						
Home visiting	National	NO	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		
Income and economic strengthening						
Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–		–
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	YES	NO	NO		
Response and support services						
Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	NO		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Education and life skills						
Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	59	55
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	–	–
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



12 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,

Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment; Federal Public Service Justice; Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles; Office de la Naissance et de l'Enfance; Agence pour une vie de qualité; Ministerium der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft; Ministère de la Communauté Française; Conférence de concertation maltraitance; National Commission on the Rights of the Child; Departement Welzijn, Volksgezondheid en Gezin

7 of which have coordinating function

Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment; Federal Public Service Justice; Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles; Ministère de la Communauté Française; Conférence de concertation maltraitance; National Commission on the Rights of the Child; Departement Welzijn, Volksgezondheid en Gezin

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES	Partial
Sexual violence	YES	Partial

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO	–	–	Against weapons on school premises	YES	–	–
Against statutory rape	YES	–	–	Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	–
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES	–	–	Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	–
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	–	–	Minimum age for alcohol sales	16	Not asked	–
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES	<div></div>					

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Community mobilization	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES	–	–

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	None	–	–	–	–	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Improving the built environment	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Centre-based parenting support	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	None	–	–	–	–	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES	–	–
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	NO	YES	–	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	NO	NO	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	NO	YES	–	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Life and social skills training	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
School-based anti-bullying	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
School-based dating violence prevention	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	^b	^b
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

^b Data refer to only part of the country

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children

Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and 10 Cantonal Ministries of Social Welfare in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Federal Ministry of Justice; Federal Ministry of Education and Science and 10 Cantonal Ministries of Education; Government of the Republic of Srpska; Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education and Culture; Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports; Center for Social Work

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES	Partial
Sexual violence	YES	Partial

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

Government sectors with coordinating function

Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and 10 Cantonal Ministries of Social Welfare in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Federal Ministry of Education and Science and 10 Cantonal Ministries of Education; Government of the Republic of Srpska; Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education and Culture; Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports; Center for Social Work

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	YES	Partial

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO		–	Against weapons on school premises	YES ^a		–
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	NO		Not asked
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES ^a		Not asked
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES ^a		–				

		Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
			Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms		National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization		National	YES	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions		None	–	–	–		–

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	None	–	–	–	–
Centre-based parenting support	Subnational	–	–	–	–

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for victims	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	None	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	NO	YES	YES	
Life and social skills training	Subnational	–	–	–	–
School-based anti-bullying	Subnational	–	–	–	–
School-based dating violence prevention	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	Subnational	–	–	–	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^b

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	60 ^c	50 ^c
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	–	–
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

a Subnational

b Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

c Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



1 Government sector with functions addressing violence against children,
State Agency for Child Protection

1 of which has coordinating function
State Agency for Child Protection

National action plan/s



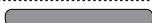
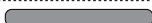

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES



Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES	–					



Norms and values

Norms and values					
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	NO	YES	<div><div></div></div>
Community mobilization	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–



Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES	
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES	
Improving the built environment	Subnational	–	–	–	–



Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	NO	
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES	

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	NO	NO	
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	YES	YES	YES	

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES	
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO	
Mental health services for victims	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	Subnational	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES	
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES	
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES	
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES	
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES	

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	36	33
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



9 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Demographics, Family and Social Policy; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Science and Education; National team for prevention and fight against domestic violence and violence against women; Government Office for Gender Equality; Children Ombudswoman's Office

3 of which have coordinating function

Ministry of Demographics, Family and Social Policy; Ministry of Science and Education; National team for prevention and fight against domestic violence and violence against women; Children Ombudswoman's Office

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	YES	Full

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES		

Safe environments

Addressing violence "hotspots"	National	NO	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	Subnational	-	-	-	-	

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	-	-	-	-	
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	YES	YES	YES		

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	-	-
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	-	-
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	-	-
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	18	17
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	-	-

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected



GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



10 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,

Police; Ministry of Education and Culture; Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance; Advisory Committee for the Prevention and Handling of Violence in the Family; Council for Monitoring and Implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography; Cyprus Commission for the Rights of Children; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Justice and Public Order; Cyprus Observatory on School Violence

6 of which have coordinating function

Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance; Advisory Committee for the Prevention and Handling of Violence in the Family; Council for Monitoring and Implementation of the National Strategy to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Justice and Public Order; Cyprus Observatory on School Violence

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	YES	Full

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

Funding

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	YES	Full

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES		

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	Not asked	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Minimum age for alcohol sales	17	Not asked	

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	
Community mobilization	National	YES	
Bystander interventions	National	YES	

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	–	–	–	–	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES	
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES	
Centre-based parenting support	National	NO	YES	YES	

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	None	–	–	–	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES	
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES	
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES	
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	NO	YES	YES	
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES	
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	NO	YES	YES	

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES	
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES	
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES	
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES	
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES	

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	–	–
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



4 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; Ministry of Health; Office of the Government of the Czech Republic; Ministry of the Interior

3 of which have coordinating function

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; Office of the Government of the Czech Republic; Ministry of the Interior

National action plan/s


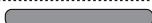
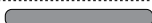

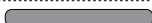
		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO



		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES



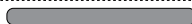
Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO		
Against statutory rape	YES		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES		



		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	NO	–	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	NO		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	–	–	–	–	–	


Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		






Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		






Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–	
Microfinance and gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–	

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	NO		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for perpetrators	–	–	–	–	–	
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	–	–	–	–	–	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	19	17
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry for Children and Social Affairs; The National Board of Social Services;
The National Social Appeals Board

1 of which has coordinating function
Ministry for Children and Social Affairs

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	–

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES		Not asked
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community mobilization	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bystander interventions	–	–	–	–	–	–

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improving the built environment	–	–	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES	–	–
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	–	–	–	–	–	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	NO		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO	–	–
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO	–	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	NO	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	YES	NO	–	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	NO	YES	NO		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	NO		
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	NO		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	20	20
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Social Affairs; Social Insurance Board

2 of which have coordinating function
Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Social Affairs

National action plan/s





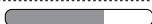
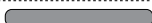
		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES	Partial
Sexual violence	YES	Partial




Includes prevalence indicator/s: YES (All types)

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–


IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES		


Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	Subnational	–	–	–	–	
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	Subnational	–	–	–	–	


Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	Subnational	–	–	–	–	
Centre-based parenting support	Subnational	–	–	–	–	


Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	
Microfinance and gender equity training	Subnational	–	–	–	–	

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	Subnational	–	–	–	–	
Life and social skills training	Subnational	–	–	–	–	
School-based anti-bullying	Subnational	–	–	–	–	
School-based dating violence prevention	Subnational	–	–	–	–	
Reducing violence by school staff	Subnational	–	–	–	–	

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	39	37
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Social Affairs and Health; National Institute for Health and Welfare;
Ministry of Justice

1 of which have coordinating function
Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	–
Youth violence	YES	Partial
Sexual violence	YES	Partial
Includes prevalence indicator/s: YES (Physical, sexual, emotional, school-based)		

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	–		Against weapons on school premises	YES	–	
Against statutory rape	YES	–		Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES	–		Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	–		Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES	–					

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	NO	NO	–	
Community mobilization	None	–	–	–	–	
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	NO	YES	NO	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	NO	NO	NO	–
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES	–

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	NO	NO	NO	–
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES	–
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES	–
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	31	24
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



7 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Solidarity and Health-Directorate General of Social Cohesion; Ministry of Solidarity and Health-Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education; Départements Councils; National Observatory for the Protection of Children; National Council for the Protection of Children

3 of which have coordinating function
Ministry of Solidarity and Health-Directorate General of Social Cohesion; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

			Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High	
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	<div></div>		
Against statutory rape	YES	<div></div>		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES	<div></div>		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	<div></div>		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES	<div></div>		

			Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	<div></div>		
Providing for victim compensation	YES		Not asked	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked	
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked	

		Implementation support			Perceived reach	
	Level	Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES	<div></div>	
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES	<div></div>	
Bystander interventions	National	YES	NO	YES	<div></div>	

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES	
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES	

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES	
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES	

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES	
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	NO	NO	NO	

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES	
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO	
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO	
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES	
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES	
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES	

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES	
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES	
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES	
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES	
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	YES	

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	30	28
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

- 3** Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Internal Affairs- SSA; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Internal Affairs-
Patrol police
- 2** of which have coordinating function
Ministry of Internal Affairs- SSA; Ministry of Internal Affairs- Patrol police

National action plan/s





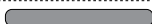

		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–



Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–



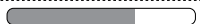
IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws


		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	NO	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	NO	YES		
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	–

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	NO	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	NO	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	NO	YES	YES		


Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	NO	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	None	–	–	–	–	–




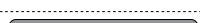
Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	None	–	–	–	–	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	None	–	–	–	–	–
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	None	–	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for victims	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	NO	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	None	–	–	–	–	–
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	70 ^b	63 ^b
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	–	–
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

^b Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth; Independent Commissioner for Child Sexual Abuse Issues; National Centre for Early Prevention;

3 of which have coordinating function

Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth; Independent Commissioner for Child Sexual Abuse Issues; National Centre for Early Prevention

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES ^a	–
Youth violence	YES ^a	–
Sexual violence	YES	Full

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES ^a	–
Gender-based violence	YES ^a	–
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

			Perceived enforcement	
			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	–		
Against statutory rape	YES	–		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES	–		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	–		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES	–		

			Perceived enforcement	
			Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	NO	–		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked		
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked		
Minimum age for alcohol sales	16	Not asked		

		Implementation support			Perceived reach	
	Level	Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	NO	<div><div></div></div>	
Community mobilization	National	NO	YES	NO	–	
Bystander interventions	–	–	–	–	–	


Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Improving the built environment	Subnational	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	NO	NO	–
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	NO	NO	–

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	NO	NO	
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	NO	NO	–
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	None	–	–	–	–
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Life and social skills training	Subnational	–	–	–	–
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	NO	–
School-based dating violence prevention	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	None	–	–	–	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^b

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	23	24
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

a Subnational

b Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



10 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Labour, Social Insurance and Social Solidarity- National Center for Social Solidarity; Ministry of Health; Municipal Social Services; Regional Social Services; Ministry of Justice- Juvenile Probation and Social Assistance Services; Ministry of Labour, Social Insurance and Social Solidarity- Regional Centers for Social Welfare; Ministry of Justice- Minors' Prosecutor; Ministry of Citizen Protection; Ministry of Justice- Associations for the Protection of Minors; Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs

1 of which has coordinating function
Ministry of Health

National action plan/s	Funding	
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–
Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO		

	Funding	
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES		

	Perceived enforcement	
	Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	NO	–
Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	None	–	–	–	–	–
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	–

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	None	–	–	–	–	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	None	–	–	–	–	–
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	None	–	–	–	–	–
Centre-based parenting support	None	–	–	–	–	–

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	NO		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	None	–	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for victims	None	–	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	None	–	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	NO	NO		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	None	–	–	–	–	–
Life and social skills training	National	NO	NO	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	NO	NO		
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	None	–	–	–	–	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	19	18
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



4 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Social Welfare; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Law

4 of which have coordinating function
Ministry of Social Welfare; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Law



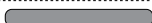

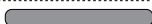
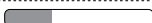
National action plan/s




		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full
Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO		

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	NO	–




IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws



		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES ^a	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	National	NO	YES	YES		




Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	Subnational	–	–	–		
Interrupting the spread of violence	Subnational	–	–	–		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		




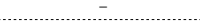


Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	Subnational	–	–	–		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		


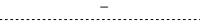

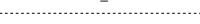


Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	NO		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	National	YES	YES	YES		
Microfinance and gender equity training	–	–	–	–		

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	NO	NO		
Mental health services for perpetrators	Subnational	–	–	–		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	Subnational	–	–	–		
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	Subnational	–	–	–		
School-based dating violence prevention	Subnational	–	–	–		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^b

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	33	16
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Subnational

^b Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



1 Government sector with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Education and Science – Committee for the Protection of Children's Rights

1 of which has coordinating function
Ministry of Education and Science – Committee for the Protection of Children's Rights

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO		
Against statutory rape	YES		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES		

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Minimum age for alcohol sales	21	Not asked	

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	None	–	–	–	–	–
Bystander interventions	National	NO	NO	YES		
Safe environments						
Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Parent and caregiver support						
Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		
Income and economic strengthening						
Cash transfers	National	NO	YES	NO		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–

Response and support services						
Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO	–	–
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	None	–	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Education and life skills						
Increasing school enrolment	None	–	–	–	–	–
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES	–	–
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES	–	–
School-based dating violence prevention	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	55	50
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	–	–
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



6 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,

Ministry of Labour and Social Development; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Health; General Prosecutor's Office; Ministry of Emergency Situations; Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

3 of which have coordinating function

Ministry of Labour and Social Development; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Health

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	YES	Full

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO		–	Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES		Not asked
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	–		Not asked
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	None	–	–	–	–	–
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	–

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	NO	YES	NO		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	NO	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	NO	YES	NO		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	NO	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for victims	None	–	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	NO	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	76	73
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	–	–
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights; State Police; Ministry of Interior

0 of which have coordinating function

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Partial

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

Norms and values

Norms and values					
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>
Community mobilization	None	-	-	-	-
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>

Safe environments

Local environments					
Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	NO	YES	<div><div></div></div>
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>
Improving the built environment	Subnational	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Parent and caregiver support					
Home visiting	None	–	–	–	–
Centre-based parenting support	None	–	–	–	–

Income and economic strengthening

Income and economic strengthening					
Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES	<div></div>
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Response and support services					
Child protection services	National	YES	NO	YES	<div><div></div></div>
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	None	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	NO	NO	<div><div></div></div>
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	NO	NO	<div><div></div></div>
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Education and the Skills					
Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	NO	NO	<div><div></div></div>

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	49	50
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

- 5** Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Inter-institutional Child Welfare Council; Ministry of Social Security and Labour;
Ministry of Education; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Health
- 2** of which have coordinating function
Inter-institutional Child Welfare Council; Ministry of Social Security and Labour

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES		Not asked
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	NO	YES		
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES		
Safe environments						
Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	NO	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Parent and caregiver support						
Home visiting	National	YES	NO	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		
Income and economic strengthening						
Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	National	NO	YES	NO		
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	NO	YES	YES		
Response and support services						
Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Education and life skills						
Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	54	54
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



4 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Youth; Ministry of Family; Ministry of Gender Equality

4 of which have coordinating function
Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Youth; Ministry of Family; Ministry of Gender Equality

National action plan/s



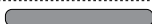
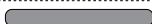

		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–




Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–


IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws



		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	NO	–	
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	16	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	NO		
Community mobilization	National	NO	YES	NO		
Bystander interventions	National	NO	YES	NO		

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–	–





Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	NO	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	NO	NO		




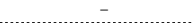
Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	None	–	–	–	–	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	NO		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	NO	NO		
Mental health services for perpetrators	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	NO	NO		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Life and social skills training	National	YES	NO	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	NO	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	NO	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	29	31
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

- 5** Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Commissioner for Children; Children's Forum – the President's Foundation for the Wellbeing of Society; Social Care Standards Authority; Foundation for Social Welfare Services; Ministry of Education- Child Safety Services
- 2** of which have coordinating function
Commissioner for Children; Foundation for Social Welfare Services

National action plan/s



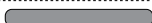
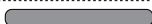
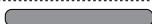
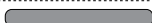
		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	YES	Full



Includes prevalence indicator/s: –

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	NO	–



IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws



		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	17	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	


Safe environments

Addressing violence "hotspots"	National	NO	NO	NO		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	NO	NO	YES		
Improving the built environment	–	–	–	–	–	






Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		




Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	NO		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–	
Microfinance and gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–	

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	NO	NO		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	–	–	–	–	–	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	NO	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–	
Reducing violence by school staff	–	–	–	–	–	

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	30	21
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected



GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



9 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Human and Minority Rights; Ministry of Public Administration; Ministry of Sport and Youth; Office of the Ombudsman

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES	Partial
Sexual violence	YES	Partial

Includes prevalence indicator/s: YES (Domestic)

8 of which have coordinating function

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Human and Minority Rights; Ministry of Public Administration; Ministry of Sport and Youth

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	YES	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES		

			Perceived enforcement	
			Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	YES			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked		
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked		
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked		

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES		

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	Subnational	–	–	–		
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	YES	YES	YES		

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	66	63
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	–	–
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected



GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



2 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,

National Coordinative Body for Prevention of Violence against Children; National Body – Subgroup for Combat Against Child Trafficking

2 of which have coordinating function

National Coordinative Body for Prevention of Violence against Children; National Body – Subgroup for Combat Against Child Trafficking

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES	Partial
Sexual violence	YES	Partial

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

			Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High	
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	<div></div>		
Against statutory rape	YES	<div></div>		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES	<div></div>		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	<div></div>		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES	<div></div>		

			Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	<div></div>		
Providing for victim compensation	YES			Not asked
Providing for victim legal representation	YES			Not asked
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18			Not asked

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	YES	<div></div>	
Community mobilization	None	-	-	-	<div></div>	
Bystander interventions	None	-	-	-	<div></div>	

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	NO	NO		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	YES	YES	YES		

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	NO		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	71 ^b	67 ^b
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	10	10
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	41	18

a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

b Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Inter-ministerial working group coordinated by Ministry of Justice and Social Security;
Norwegian Institute for Public Health; Regional Resource Centers on Violence,
Traumatic Stress and Suicide Prevention

1 of which has coordinating function
Inter-ministerial working group coordinated by Ministry of Justice and Social Security

National action plan/s



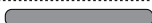

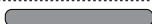
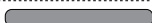
		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES ^a	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Partial



Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–



IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws



		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	



Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES	
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	NO	
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–


Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES	
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES	



Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES	
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	National	YES	NO	NO	
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES	
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES	
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES	
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	NO	YES	YES	
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES	
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES	

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	NO	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	None	–	–	–	–
Life and social skills training	Subnational	–	–	–	–
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	NO	YES	
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	None	–	–	–	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^b

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	23	20
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Subnational

^b Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected



GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy; State Agency for Solving Alcohol Problems; Child Ombudsman Office

1 of which has coordinating function
Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	YES	Full

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES	–	
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES		
Safe environments						
Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	NO	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	NO	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–	
Parent and caregiver support						
Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		
Income and economic strengthening						
Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES	
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO	
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	NO	NO	
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	NO	NO	
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	NO	
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	NO	

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	NO	NO	
Life and social skills training	National	YES	NO	NO	
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	NO	NO	
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	NO	NO	
Reducing violence by school staff	Subnational	–	–	–	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	32	29
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



7 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Health; Ministry of Work and Social Security; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Presidency and Administrative Organization; National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young People; Portuguese Association for Victim Support

2 of which have coordinating function

National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young People; Portuguese Association for Victim Support

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES		Not asked
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	Subnational	–	–	–		–
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	NO		

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	Subnational	–	–	–		–
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	NO		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–		–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–		–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	NO	NO		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	43	36
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



4 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education, Culture and Research

1 of which has coordinating function
Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection



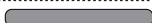
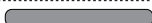
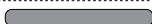
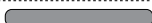
National action plan/s


		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES	Partial
Sexual violence	YES	Partial
Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO		

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–




IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws



		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	NO		
Community mobilization	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	–


Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES	
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES	
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	NO	




Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES	
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES	





Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES	
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES	
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for victims	National	NO	YES	NO	
Mental health services for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	NO	
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	NO	
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES	
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	YES	YES	
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	NO	

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	77 ^b	74 ^b
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	34	35
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

^b Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



7 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption; Ministry of Health; General Inspectorate of Romanian Police; National Agency for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men; Ministry of National Education; Ombudsman of Children; General Direction of Early Education, Primary and Secondary Education

4 of which have coordinating function

National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption; Ministry of Health; General Inspectorate of Romanian Police; Ministry of National Education;

National action plan/s





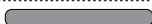
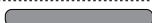
		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full


Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws



		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	None	–	–	–	–	–
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	–

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	None	–	–	–	–	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	None	–	–	–	–	–
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		


Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	None	–	–	–	–	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	NO		
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	YES	NO		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	NO	YES	NO		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Life and social skills training	None	–	–	–	–	–
School-based anti-bullying	None	–	–	–	–	–
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	None	–	–	–	–	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	37	31
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



8 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Government Commission on Minors and Protection of their Rights, Commission on Minors in the Subjects of the Russian Federation; Office of the Ombudsman for Children; The Guardianship Authorities of the Russian Federation; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation; General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation

1 of which has coordinating function

Government Commission on Minors and Protection of their Rights, Commission on Minors in the Subjects of the Russian Federation

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO	–		Against weapons on school premises	YES	<div></div>	
Against statutory rape	YES	<div></div>		Providing for victim compensation	NO	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES	<div></div>		Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	<div></div>		Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES	<div></div>					

		Implementation support			Perceived reach	
	Level	Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	NO	NO	<div><div></div></div>	
Community mobilization	National	NO	NO	YES	<div><div></div></div>	
Bystander interventions	Subnational	–	–	–	–	

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	Subnational	–	–	–		

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–		
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–		

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	Subnational	–	–	–		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	Subnational	–	–	–		
School-based dating violence prevention	Subnational	–	–	–		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	45	41
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



1 Government sector with functions addressing violence against children,
Authority Gender Equality

1 of which has coordinating function
Authority Gender Equality

National action plan/s



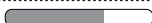
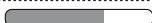


		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–









Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–






IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws


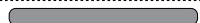



		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	16	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES	–	
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES		
Safe environments						
Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Parent and caregiver support						
Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		
Income and economic strengthening						
Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES	–	

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	None	–	–	–	–	
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	–	–
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



18 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,

National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia- Committee on the Rights of the Child; The Council of the Rights of the Child; Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veterans and Social Issues; Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development; Ministry of Health- Special Working Group for Child Protection Against Abuse and Neglect; National Institute for Public Health; The Council for Combating Domestic Violence; The Council for Monitoring the Implementation of UN Recommendations on Human Rights; Inter-ministerial Team for Prevention of Peer Violence (bullying); Coordination Body in the Area of Safety and Child Protection; Ministry of Health- Commission for Combating Drug Abuse in Schools; Anti-Trafficking Council; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Anti-trafficking Centre; Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman); Resource Ministries- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications; Ministry of Youth and Sport; Ministry of Demography and Population Policy; Judicial Authorities

9 of which have coordinating function

National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia- Committee on the Rights of the Child; The Council of the Rights of the Child; Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veterans and Social Issues; The Council for Combating Domestic Violence; The Council for Monitoring the Implementation of UN Recommendations on Human Rights; Inter-ministerial Team for Prevention of Peer Violence (bullying); Anti-Trafficking Council; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Resource Ministries- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications; Ministry of Youth and Sport; Ministry of Demography and Population Policy

National action plan/s

	YES	Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

	YES	Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	YES	Full

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	NO		Not asked
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	NO	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES		

Safe environments

Addressing violence "hotspots"	National	NO	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	NO	YES	YES		

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	-	-	-	-	-
Microfinance and gender equity training	-	-	-	-	-	-

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	None	-	-	-	-	-
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1-14 year olds	44	42
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18-24 year olds	-	-
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18-24 year olds	-	-
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11-15 year olds	-	-
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13-15 year olds	-	-

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport

3 of which have coordinating function
Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES	Partial
Sexual violence	YES	Partial

Includes prevalence indicator/s: YES (All types)

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO			Against weapons on school premises	YES ^a		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES		Not asked
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	Subnational	–	–	–		
Community mobilization	–	–	–	–		
Bystander interventions	National	YES	NO	YES		
Safe environments						
Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Parent and caregiver support						
Home visiting	National	YES	NO	NO		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	NO	NO		
Income and economic strengthening						
Cash transfers	National	NO	YES	NO		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	–	–	–	–		
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	YES	NO	NO		
Response and support services						
Child protection services	National	NO	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	NO	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	NO	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	NO	NO		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	NO		
Education and life skills						
Increasing school enrolment	National	NO	NO	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	NO	NO	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	NO	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	NO	NO	YES		
Reducing violence by school staff	None	–	–	–		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^b

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	29	25
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Subnational

^b Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



6 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities; Ministry of Interior;
Ministry of Health; Statistical Office; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education,
Science and Sport

2 of which have coordinating function

Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities; Ministry of Interior

National action plan/s



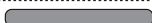
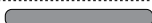
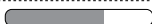
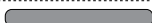
		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–



Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–



IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws



		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	NO	NO		
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	–


Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	NO	YES	YES	
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	NO	YES	YES	
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–






Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES	
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES	






Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	NO	
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES	
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	NO	YES	NO	
Mental health services for victims	National	NO	NO	NO	
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	NO	NO	NO	
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	YES	YES	
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	NO	YES	YES	
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES	
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	NO	NO	
School-based dating violence prevention	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	YES	

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	26	19
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



9 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,

Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Social Welfare- State Childhood Observatory; Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with the Courts and Equality; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education and Vocational Training; Ministry of Interior; National Statistics Institute; Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security; Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Social Welfare- National Health Service

8 of which have coordinating function

Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Social Welfare- State Childhood Observatory; Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with the Courts and Equality; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education and Vocational Training; Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security; Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Social Welfare- National Health Service


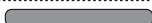
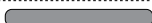


National action plan/s


		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	YES	Full
Sexual violence	YES	Full
Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO		

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Full
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	NO	–





IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES		

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES		Not asked
Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked

		Implementation support			Perceived reach	
	Level	Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>	
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>	
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>	
Safe environments						
Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>	
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>	
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		–
Parent and caregiver support						
Home visiting	Subnational	–	–	–		–
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>	
Income and economic strengthening						
Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	NO		–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–		–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–		–

Response and support services						
Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Mental health services for perpetrators	Subnational	–	–	–		–
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–		–

Education and life skills						
Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		–
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	YES		
Reducing violence by school staff	National	YES	YES	YES		–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	18	13
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



12 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs; Ministry of Education and Research; Ministry of Justice; National Agency for Education; Swedish School Inspectorate; Swedish Police Authority; National Board of Health and Welfare; Family Law and Parental Support Authority; Swedish Agency for Participation; Public Health Agency; Swedish Council for Crime Prevention; Swedish County Councils

3 of which have coordinating function

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs; Ministry of Education and Research; Ministry of Justice

National action plan/s


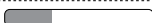
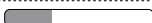
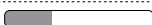

		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	YES	Full


Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO


		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	YES	Full
Other	YES	Full

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES		

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES	–	
Bystander interventions	National	YES	YES	YES	–	

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Improving the built environment	National	YES	NO	NO	–

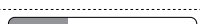
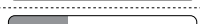

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Centre-based parenting support	Subnational	–	–	–	–


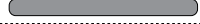



Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	YES	YES	–
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	NO	YES	NO	–
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	NO	NO	
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES	
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	YES	NO	
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	NO	YES	NO	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES	
Life and social skills training	National	YES	NO	NO	
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	YES	NO	
School-based dating violence prevention	National	NO	NO	NO	
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	NO	

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	11	14
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



3 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Swiss Federal Social Insurance Office; Swiss Federal Statistical Office; Swiss Federal Office of Justice

1 of which has coordinating function
Swiss Federal Social Insurance Office

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES


Implementation and enforcement of laws

			Perceived enforcement	
			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO		–	
Against statutory rape	YES		–	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		–	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		–	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES			

			Perceived enforcement	
			Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	YES			
Providing for victim compensation	YES			Not asked
Providing for victim legal representation	YES			Not asked
Minimum age for alcohol sales	16			Not asked

		Implementation support			Perceived reach	
	Level	Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	NO	NO	<div><div></div></div>	
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES	<div><div></div></div>	
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	–

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	NO	NO	YES	
Interrupting the spread of violence	None	–	–	–	–
Improving the built environment	Subnational	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Centre-based parenting support	Subnational	–	–	–	–

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	None	–	–	–	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	NO	NO	–
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for victims	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	NO	NO	NO	–
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Life and social skills training	National	NO	NO	NO	–
School-based anti-bullying	Subnational	–	–	–	–
School-based dating violence prevention	Subnational	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	Subnational	–	–	–	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	34	33
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



6 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,

The Commission on the Rights of the Child; Department on the Rights of the Child of the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan; Child Rights Ombudsman; Ministry of Education and Science; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Internal Affairs; International and non-governmental organizations

6 of which have coordinating function

The Commission on the Rights of the Child; Department on the Rights of the Child of the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan; Child Rights Ombudsman; Ministry of Education and Science; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Internal Affairs

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–
Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO		

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO		
Against statutory rape	YES		
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES		

		Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO		Not asked
Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Not asked
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18		Not asked

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	Subnational	–	–	–		
Community mobilization	Subnational	–	–	–		
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–		

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	None	–	–	–		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	NO	NO		

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	NO	NO	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	NO	YES	NO		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	NO	NO		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	–	–	–	–		
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–		

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	NO	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	NO	YES	NO		
Mental health services for victims	National	NO	YES	NO		
Mental health services for perpetrators	None	–	–	–		
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	YES	NO		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	NO	YES	NO		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	None	–	–	–		
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	None	–	–	–		
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–		
Reducing violence by school staff	Subnational	–	–	–		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	70	68
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	7	7
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	30	13

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



1 Government sector with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Health

1 of which has coordinating function
Ministry of Health

National action plan/s




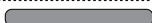
		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–



IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws


		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO			Against weapons on school premises	YES	–	
Against statutory rape	YES	–		Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	NO	NO	–	
Community mobilization	National	NO	NO	NO	–	
Bystander interventions	–	–	–	–	–	



Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	NO	NO	YES	
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	NO	NO	YES	
Improving the built environment	–	–	–	–	–







Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES	
Centre-based parenting support	National	NO	NO	NO	–

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	NO	NO	
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	National	YES	NO	NO	

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	YES	NO	NO	
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	YES	
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO	
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	NO	YES	
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	YES	
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	YES	

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	NO	NO	NO	–
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	NO	NO	NO	–
Life and social skills training	National	NO	NO	NO	–
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	NO	NO	–
School-based dating violence prevention	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	NO	NO	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	57	54
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected



GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



7 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Social Policy; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Internal Affairs; National
Police of Ukraine; Ministry of Education and Science; State Statistics Service; Local
Authorities, Services for Children Affairs

1 of which has coordinating function
Ministry of Social Policy

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Partial
Youth violence	YES	Partial
Sexual violence	YES	Partial

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	YES	Partial
Gender-based violence	YES	Partial
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	YES			Against weapons on school premises	YES		
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	NO	Not asked	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	YES	Not asked	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

Norms and values

	Level	Implementation support Funds	Tools	Training	Perceived reach Very few	Nearly all
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	NO	YES	YES		
Community mobilization	National	YES	YES	YES		
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	NO	YES	YES		
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	NO	YES	YES		
Improving the built environment	National	YES	YES	YES		

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	NO	YES	YES		
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	YES	YES		

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	National	YES	YES	YES		
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	National	NO	YES	YES		
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	

Response and support services

Child protection services	National	NO	YES	YES		
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	NO	NO		
Identification and referral for victims	National	YES	YES	NO		
Identification and referral for perpetrators	National	YES	YES	NO		

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES		
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	NO	YES	YES		
Life and social skills training	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based anti-bullying	National	NO	YES	YES		
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–	
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	YES		

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	68 ^b	55 ^b
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	39	37
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

^b Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



8 Government sectors with functions addressing violence against children,
Department of Education (England); Department of Health (England); Home Office (England); Health and Social Services (Wales); Education and Public Services (Wales); Department of Education (Northern Ireland); Department of Health (Northern Ireland); Scottish Government

8 of which have coordinating function

Department of Education (England); Department of Health (England); Home Office (England); Health and Social Services (Wales); Education and Public Services (Wales); Department of Education (Northern Ireland); Department of Health (Northern Ireland); Scottish Government

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	YES	Full
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	YES ^a	–

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	YES ^a	–
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

Perceived enforcement			
	Low	High	
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO	–	
Against statutory rape	YES	<div></div>	
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES	–	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	–	
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES	<div></div>	

Perceived enforcement		
	Low	High
Against weapons on school premises	YES	–
Providing for victim compensation	YES	Not asked
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	Not asked
Minimum age for alcohol sales	18	Not asked

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	National	YES	YES	NO	<div></div>	
Community mobilization	National	NO	NO	YES	–	
Bystander interventions	National	YES	NO	YES	<div></div>	
Safe environments						
Addressing violence “hotspots”	National	YES	YES	YES	<div></div>	
Interrupting the spread of violence	National	YES	YES	YES	<div></div>	
Improving the built environment	–	–	–	–	–	
Parent and caregiver support						
Home visiting	National	YES	YES	YES	–	
Centre-based parenting support	National	YES	NO	NO	–	
Income and economic strengthening						
Cash transfers	National	YES	NO	NO	–	
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	

Response and support services					
Child protection services	National	YES	YES	NO	
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	National	YES	NO	NO	–
Mental health services for victims	National	YES	NO	NO	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	National	YES	NO	NO	–
Identification and referral for victims	National	NO	YES	NO	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	–	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills					
Increasing school enrolment	National	YES	YES	YES	
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	National	YES	YES	YES	
Life and social skills training	National	YES	YES	YES	
School-based anti-bullying	National	YES	YES	NO	
School-based dating violence prevention	National	YES	YES	NO	
Reducing violence by school staff	National	NO	YES	NO	

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	^a	^a
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Subnational

^b Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



1 Government sector with functions addressing violence against children,
Ministry of Health

1 of which has coordinating function
Ministry of Health

National action plan/s

		Funding
Child maltreatment	NO	–
Youth violence	NO	–
Sexual violence	NO	–

Includes prevalence indicator/s: NO

		Funding
School-based violence	NO	–
Gender-based violence	NO	–
Other	NO	–

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSPIRE STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

Implementation and enforcement of laws

		Perceived enforcement				Perceived enforcement	
		Low	High			Low	High
Bans on corporal punishment in all settings	NO	–		Against weapons on school premises	NO	–	
Against statutory rape	YES			Providing for victim compensation	NO		Not asked
Against contact sexual violence excluding rape	YES			Providing for victim legal representation	NO		Not asked
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			Minimum age for alcohol sales	20		Not asked
Regulating civilian access to and use of firearms	YES						

	Level	Implementation support			Perceived reach	
		Funds	Tools	Training	Very few	Nearly all
Norms and values						
Strengthening non-violent norms	None	–	–	–	–	–
Community mobilization	None	–	–	–	–	–
Bystander interventions	None	–	–	–	–	–

Safe environments

Addressing violence “hotspots”	None	–	–	–	–	–
Interrupting the spread of violence	None	–	–	–	–	–
Improving the built environment	None	–	–	–	–	–

Parent and caregiver support

Home visiting	National	NO	YES	NO		
Centre-based parenting support	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–

Income and economic strengthening

Cash transfers	None	–	–	–	–	–
Group savings and loans with gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–
Microfinance and gender equity training	None	–	–	–	–	–

Response and support services

Child protection services	None	–	–	–	–	–
Clinical services for sexual violence victims	None	–	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for victims	None	–	–	–	–	–
Mental health services for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for victims	None	–	–	–	–	–
Identification and referral for perpetrators	None	–	–	–	–	–

Education and life skills

Increasing school enrolment	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
Life and social skills training	None	–	–	–	–	–
School-based anti-bullying	Subnational	–	–	–	–	–
School-based dating violence prevention	None	–	–	–	–	–
Reducing violence by school staff	None	–	–	–	–	–

VIOLENCE PREVALENCE FROM SELECTED MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS^a

	Male%	Female%
Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14 year olds	–	–
Witnessing physical violence in the home prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Sexual victimization prior to 18 years, 18–24 year olds	–	–
Bullying victimization in the past 30 days/few months, 11–15 year olds	–	–
Involvement in physical fighting in the past 12 months, 13–15 year olds	–	–

^a Countries may have data available from several other surveys but in the interests of global comparability, indicators from the most widely available internationally comparable surveys have been selected

Annex 2

National data coordinators

National data coordinators by country are shown in Table A2.1.

Table A2.1. National data coordinators

Country	Name of national data coordinator(s)	Name of respondent(s)
Albania	Dede, Ilsa; Ministry of Health and Social Protection Papajani, Xhilda; Ministry of Health and Social Protection	Lazareni, Arda; State Agency for the Right and Protection of the Child. Lamce, Shqiponja; Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth. Manofi, Brezeida; Ministry of Justice. Spaho, Ermelinda; State Social Service. Zhurka, Iir; General Directorate of State Policy. Subashi, Blerina; Institute of Statistics. Tollozhina, Emanuela; Ministry of Health and Social Protection. Qirjako, Gentiana; Public Health Institution.
Armenia	Pashayan, Nune; Ministry of Health	David Artemovich, Tumasyan; Investigation Committee. Gayane, Hovakimian; Center for Legal Education and Implementation of Rehabilitation. Gharibyan, Louise; Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Vardanyan, Arthus; Police. Ida Robertovna, Khachatryan; Municipality of Yerevan. Kuyumjyan Grigorievna, Karine; Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia. Muradyan, Anaid; Ministry of Education and Science.
Austria	Ohms, Brigitte; Federal Ministry for Constitutional Affairs, Reforms, Deregulation and Justice	Filler, Ewald; Federal Chancellery, Division for Families and Youth. Leeb, Eva; Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research. Gaschler-Andreasch, Christine; Amt der Kamtner Landesregierung. Schmid, Raphael; Amt der Kamtner Landesregierung.
Azerbaijan	Talishinsky, Rustam; Ministry of Health	Tagieva, Jamilya; Ministry of Education. Huseynzade, Tural; State Committee for Family, Women and Children's Affairs. Quarahoanova, Nurlana; State Committee for Family, Women and Children's Affairs. Adigozalov, Adigozal; Ministry of Internal Affairs. Jahangirzade, Meltem; Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. Ahmadov, Farid; State Statistics Committee. Khanmammadova, Liza; Ministry of Justice.
Belarus	Vinokurova, Iryna; Ministry of HealthVolchok, Valentina; Ministry of Health	Andreevna Vinokurova, Irina; Mother and Child Center. Komlik Mikhailovna, Elena; Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. Beresneva Sergeevna, Alesya; Ministry of Education. Kharitononkov Vasilyevich, Arkady; Ministry of Internal Affairs. Relyavo Anatolyevna, Oksana; Ministry of Justice. Konoshonok Ivanovna, Inna; National Statistical Committee.
Belgium	Lieven, Raedt; FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment	Osselaer, Jelle; FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment. Gengoux, Valerie; SPF Justice. Willems, Michel; FPS Economy. Vanneste, Patrick; AVIQ. Pommee, Yanael; Ministerium der Deutschsprachigen. Sirjacobs, Stephanie; Commission Communautaire Commune (Bruxelles). Segers, Jessica; Office de la Naissance et de l'enfance. Sevrin, Claire- Anne; Ministere de la Federation Wallonie-Bruxelles.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mehic, Adisa; Federal Ministry of Health. Pejovic, Dalibor; Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Skenderija, Sanja; Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Srpska	Mujkic, Lejla; Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. Gogic, Mejra; Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. Trako, Hidajet; Federal Ministry of Justice. Bandic, Nadija; Federal Ministry of Science and Education. Hrnac, Zlatan; Gender Center of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Lukacevic, Elizabeta; Human Rights Office Tuzla/NGO. Milovanovic, Marina; Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Srpska. Kovrlja, Slavica; Center for Social Work Bijeljina, Republic of Srpska. Garaca, Zorica; Ministry of Education and Culture.

Table A2.1 contd

Country	Name of national data coordinator(s)	Name of respondent(s)
Bulgaria	Dinolova, Romyana; National Center of Public Health and Analyses	Atanasova, Milena; State Agency for Child Protection. Predova, Tatiana; Ministry of Education and Science. Petrova-Lyoleva, Dessislava; National Homicide Unit. Nenkov, Madzhova, Neli, Ministry of Interior. Kaloyan, Stanev; National Network for Children. Nakov, Vladimir; National Center of Public Health. Zarkov, Zahari; National Center of Public Health.
Croatia	Brkić Biloš, Ivana; Croatian Institute of Public Health	Ergovac, Danica; Ministry of Demographics, Family, Youth and Social Policy. Matijević, Anita; Ministry of Interior. Lasan, Hana; Ministry of Justice. Predavec, Sanja; Ministry of Health. Tot, Darko; Ministry of Science and Education. Pupic, Iva; Child and Youth Protection Center of Zagreb. Mayer, Dijana; Croatian Institute of Public Health.
Cyprus	Athanasiadou, Maria; Ministry of Health; Azina-Chronides, Myrto; Ministry of Health	Vizakou, Semeli; Mental Health Services. Hadjiyerou, Elena; Ministry of Education and Culture. Efthymiadou, Marina; Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance. Arnou Solomontos, Lefki; Police. Tifas, Alexandros, Ministry of Health. Georgiou, Rebecca; Makarios Hospital Nicosia. Karagiannis, Maria; Ministry of Education and Culture.
Czechia	Švancarová, Alena; Motol University Hospital	Petrovicova, Martina; Police. Hajkova, Miroslava, Ministry of Education. Svachova, Barbora, Ministry of Justice. Tyburcova, Stepanka; Ministry of Health. Svancara, Jan; Statute of the Institute of Health Information and Statistics. Kaspar, Petr; Charles University. Vanickova, Eva; Charles University.
Denmark	Malmgren-Hansen, Anne Martha; Ministry for Social Affairs and the Interior	Lavrsen, Lisbeth, Statistics Denmark. Nytofte- Baek, Nynne; Ministry of Justice. Bonde Jorgensen, Merete; the National Board on Social Services. Overby Sloth, Simone; Ministry of Health. Steen Bagger, Sofie; Ministry for Social Affairs and the Interior.
Estonia	Tammiste, Britt; Ministry of Justice	Pertel, Tiia; National Institute for Health Development. Lee, Kadri-Ann; Ministry of Interior. Laanerand, Viola; Social Insurance Board. Ots-Vaik, Ingrid; Ministry of Social Affairs. Karson, Maarja; Ministry of Social Affairs. Mitrachovits, Nurmely; Police and Border Guard Board. Nikonov, Elise; Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and Families. Mitendorf, Airi; Ministry of Social Affairs. Respondent #11; Ministry of Education and Research.
Finland	Lillsunde, Pirjo; Ministry of Social Affairs and Health	Ruuskanen, Elina; Ministry of Justice. Heikkinen, Pekka; National Police Board. Nederstrom, Heli; Senior Ministerial Advisor. Oksanen, Martta; The National Institute for Health and Welfare. Ikonen, Riikka; The Institute for Health and Welfare. Huhtamäki, Jouko; Ministry of Interior. Suomi, Juha-Pekka; Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment. Lehti, Mertti; University of Helsinki. Laajasalo, Taina; University of Helsinki. Rissanen, Marjo; Finnish National Agency for Education.
France	Rinckenbach, Alexis; Ministry of Solidarity and Health	Respondent #1; Ministry of Justice; Respondent #2; Ministry of Interior; Respondent #3; Ministry of National Education
Georgia	Chachava, Tamar; National Center for Diseases Control and Public Health of Georgia	Davitadze, Mindia; Ministry of Internal Affairs. Bujiashvili, Sophio; Ministry of Internal Affairs. Sarajishvili, Ketevan; Ministry of Justice. Dzotsenidze, Tea; Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport. Tvildiani, Nino; Social Service Agency.

Table A2.1 contd

Country	Name of national data coordinator(s)	Name of respondent(s)
Germany	Lemcke, Anna Maria; Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth	Hoenisch, Christian; Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. Plewka, Jorg; Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. Homeyer, Henning; Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection. Strecker, Simone; Federal Ministry for Health. Zotsch, Bettina; Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. Bartsch, Ulrike; Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community.
Greece	Nikoladis, George; Institute of Child Health	Bavioli, Georgia; Hellenic Police Headquarters. Giannopoulou, Ioanna; Attikon University Hospital. Grosdani, Chara; Association "The Smile of the Child". Koufonikolakou, Theoni; Greek Ombudsman. Manthou, Panagiota; National Center for Social Solidarity. Ntinapogias, Sakis; Institute of Child Health. Pachi, Katerina; General Hospital of Elefsis "Thriassio". Petroulaki, Kiki; Institute of Child Health. Smyrli, Olga; Supreme Court Public Prosecution Office.
Israel	Lavi, Zohar, Ministry of Health	–
Kazakhstan	Milibayeva, Rabiga, Ministry of Health	Dosanova Seydagaliyeva, Ainur; Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy. Imambaeva Kurmashevna, Svetlana; Ministry of Internal Affairs. Tokpaeva Bekovna, Nazigul; Committee on Youth and Family Affairs of the Ministry of Information and Social Development.
Kyrgyzstan	Baryktabasova, Bermet; Ministry of Health. Toimatov, Samat; Ministry of Health	Davletbaeva, Dinara; Center for assistance to children affected by violence. Isabaeva, Syrga; Lawyer. Turdubekova, Nazgul; League of Defenders of the Rights of the Child. Cholumova, Nazgul; Ministry of Labor and Social Development. Uulu Talantbek, Nurzhan; Attorney General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic. Chirkina, Galina; Reproductive Health Alliance, Friendly Youth Services Clinic.
Latvia	Feldmane, Jana; Ministry of Health	Bolsakova, Viktorija; Ministry of Welfare. Springe, Lauma; Riga Stradins University. Babica, Alona; Ministry of Education and Science. Zarina, Lauma; State Police. Mozgis, Dzintars; Center for Disease Prevention and Control. Zile-Veisberga, Agnese; Ministry of Interior. Alberga, Renate; The State Inspectorate for the Protection of Children's Rights. Ake, Dace; Ministry of Justice.
Lithuania	Astrauskienė, Audrone; Ministry of Health	Dilyte, Asta, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport. Roscinska, Teresa, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. Buciene, Lina; Ministry of the Interior. Kontrimaviciute-Alisauskiene, Kristina; Ministry of the Interior. Vasiliauske, Skaiste; State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Services. Kuzma, Jevgenijus, Ministry of Justice. Poilaitis, Robertas, NGO Vaiku Linija (Child Line). Petkute, Erna, NGO Vaiku Paramos Centras (Children Support Center). Meksriunaite, Sandra; Institute of Hygiene.
Luxembourg	Ziade, Bechara Georges; Ministry of Health	Silvana, Masi; Ministry of Health. Claude, Janizzi; Ministry of Education and Youth. Guy, Weber; Ministry of Health.
Malta	Calleja, Neville; Directorate of Health Information and Research	Tabone, Krista; Ministry for the Family, Children's Rights and Social Solidarity. Mangion, Mariella; Ministry of Health. Gixti, Alfred; Foundation for Social Welfare Services. Borg, Karen; Ministry of Health. Scerri, Marisa; Ministry for the Family, Children's Rights and Social Solidarity. Miceli, Pauline; Office of the Commissioner for Children. Nadia, Mifsud; Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security.

Table A2.1 contd

Country	Name of national data coordinator(s)	Name of respondent(s)
Montenegro	Stojanovic, Svetlana; Ministry of Health	Sovilj, Svetlana; Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Skenderovic, Armin; Ministry of Interior Affairs. Milić, Tamara; Ministry of Education. Marović Radošević, Blanka; Ministry for Human and Minority Rights. Ljaljević, Agima; Institute of Public Health of Montenegro. Milašinović, Sonja; Clinical Center of Montenegro. Miljanovic, Olivera; Medical Faculty of the University of Montenegro. Djonaj, Ljilja; Police Directorate. Zivkovic, Jovana; Government Statistical Office.
North Macedonia	Raleva, Marija; University Clinic of Psychiatry	Fakovic, Nermina; Ministry of Health. Todorova, Elka; Ministry of Labor and Social Policy. Boshkovska, Meri; General Hospital Remedica. Nushev, Darko; Ministry of Interior. Cvetkovska, Svetlana; Ministry of Labor and Social Policy. Kikerekova, Tanja; Ministry of Justice. Ginovski, Mile; Ministry of Education and Science. Solevski, Kiril; Macedonian Doctors' Society - Primary Health Care.
Norway	Ulvestad Kärki, Freja; Norwegian Directorate of Health	Lindsetmo, Line; The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs. Marit Knotten, Hilde; Ministry of Justice and Civil Protection. Nersnaes, Line; Ministry of Justice and Civil Protection. Forland, Gunhild; Norwegian Institute for Public Health. Svendsen Naess, Marie; The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training.
Poland	Trzewik, Anna; Ministry of Health	Michalska, Katarzyna; State Agency for solving Alcohol Problems. Cybulska, Joanna, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy. Dąbrowska, Magdalena; The Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment. Niezabitowski, Łukasz; Police Headquarters. Rodkiewicz-Bogusławska, Agnieszka; Ministry of National Education. Mikołajczyk, Aneta; Ombudsman for Children Office. Tietz, Jakub; Ministry of Justice.
Portugal	Menezes, Bárbara; Ministry of Health; Ventura, Teresa; Ministry of Health	Moreira, Sara; Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality. Maria Borges Severino Soares, Odete; National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection. Carlos Sousa, Jose; Ministry of Education. Pral, Catarina; Ministry of Justice. Monteiro, Ivone; Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security. Castanho, Antonio; Ministry of the Internal Administration. Ferreira, Carla; Portuguese Association for Victim Support - NGO. Nogueira, Paulo; National Statistics Office.
Republic of Moldova	Revenco, Nelea; Institute of Mother and Child	Chisca, Igor; Ministry of Health and Social Protection. Semedin, Eugeniu; Ministry of Internal Affairs. Glavan, Ion; Ministry of Justice. Josan, Rodica; Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. Goinic, Veronica; NGO CNPAC. Savochin, Dorina; Mother and Child Institute.
Romania^a	–	–
Russian Federation	Kachaeva, Margarita; National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Narcology	–
San Marino	Rinaldi, Gabriele; Health Authority	Guidi, Rosita; U. O. Tutela Minori. Selva, Werter; Gendarmeria. Albertini, Alessandra; Direzione Affari Giuridici. Toccaceli, Monica; Istituto Sicurezza Sociale. Baldacci, Serena; Istituto Sicurezza Sociale. Muratori, Laura; Authority Pari Opportunità. Vicini, Albina; Civil Police. Lettoli, Livio, Guardia di Rocca. Cardellini, Laura; Istituto Sicurezza Sociale.

Table A2.1 contd

Country	Name of national data coordinator(s)	Name of respondent(s)
Serbia	Markovic, Marija; Institute of Public Health	Mitricevic, Slavka; Cabinet of Minister without Portfolio. Jovic, Natasa; Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman). Vulevic, Dragan; Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veterans, and Social Issues. Popovic, Stevan; Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veterans, and Social Issues. Zajeganovic, Jelena; UNICEF. Lajovic, Biljana; Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development. Markovic, Mirjana; Ministry of Interior. Vidojevic, Oliver; Institute of Mental Health.
Slovakia	Fischerova, Sandra; National Coordination Center for Addressing Violence Against Children. Rajkovicova, Hana; Ministry of Health	Bálešová, Jana; Ministry of Justice. Deáková, Katarína; Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport. Brennerová, Renáta; Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Mišunová, Dáša; Police Force. Ridarčíková, Jana; National Health Information Centre. Fico, Milan; Institute for Labour and Family Research.
Slovenia	Mihvec Ponikvar, Barbara; National Institute of Public Health	Zupančič, Agata; Ministry of Health. Rajšp, Simona; Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. Slana, Sara; Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. Matko, Katja; Društvo SOS telefon za ženske in otroke – žrtve nasilja. Kračan, Bojana; Police. Koselj, Jernej; Ministry of Justice. Javornik, Milja; Ministry of Education, Science and Sport.
Spain	Campos Esteban, Pilar; Ministry of Health	Solís de Ovando Segovia, René; General Directorate of Services for the Family and Children. Cirilo Morán, Laura; National Centre for Education Innovation and Research. Hernández Antolín, Carmen; Ministry of Justice. Arueros Tornos, Alba; Ministry of Interior. Vilaplana García, Pilar; Ministry of the Presidency, Relations with the Courts and Equality. Martínez García, Clara; Comillas Pontifical University. Gancedo Baranda, Antonio; Spanish Society for Social Pediatrics. Pascual Franch, Alejandra; The Federation of Associations for the Prevention of Child Abuse. María Rodríguez Martínez, Eva; University Clinic Hospital.
Sweden	Carlsson, Kerstin; National Board of Health and Welfare	Emma, Wilén; Ministry of Health and Welfare. Kerstin, Carlsson; National Board of Health and Welfare Frida, Lundberg; Swedish National Agency for Education. Moa, Gustafsson; The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention. Ulrika, Kvarnström; Swedish Police. Fredrik, Selin; The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority. Anna, Georgsson, Staf; Barnafriid.
Switzerland	Streit, Isabel; Federal Office of Public Health	–
Tajikistan	Khrodjaeva, Aziza; Ministry of Health and Social Protection. Khudoiev, Bahrullo; Ministry of Interior Affairs	Kurbanov, Kudratullo; Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population. Bobomurodov, Makhmadmurod; Ministry of Education and Science. Zevarov, Khushachin; Tajik National University, Dushanbe City. Khasanov, Misrobsho; Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population. Nazarov, Fayzidin; Ministry of the Interior. Mukhamedzhanova, Nazira; Public Organization "Hayat dar oila. Jumazoda, Zebuniso, Chumakhol; Ministry of Internal Affairs. Rasulova, Nigora; Public Organization "Hayat Dar Oil". Rakhmatulloev, Sherali; Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population. Salohiddin, Shamsiddin; UNICEF.
Turkey	Yuksel, Aylin; Public Health General Directorate	–

Table A2.1 contd

Country	Name of national data coordinator(s)	Name of respondent(s)
Ukraine	Dudin, Oleg; Ministry of Health	Valentina, Zabolotko; Center for Health Statistics. Volodymyr, Vovk; Ministry of Social Policy. Natalia, Baytemirova; Ministry of Education and Science. Samsonova, Larisa; Ministry of Education and Science.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Bellis, Mark; Public Health Wales	Edwards, Hannah; Home Office. Robinson, Linda; Home Office. Lewise, Andrew; Home Office. Smith, Kevin; Home Office. Bolton, Joseph; Home Office. Young, Maureen; Home Office. Nicholls, Teema; Home Office. Gomez, Esperanza; Home Office. Shipton-Yates, Nicky; Department of Health. Savage, Joanne; Ministry of Justice. Nikaj, Angjela; Department for Education. Savage-Brookes, Katy; Department for Education. Quinton, Paul; College of Policing. Roos, Francois; Scottish Government. Collin, Clare; Scottish Government. Bell, Mark; Scottish Government. Wylie, Gill; Scottish Government. Meanley, Sarah; Scottish Government. Dodds, Sara; Scottish Government. West, Mathew; Scottish Government. Ramsay, Julie; National Records of Scotland. Francis, Alyson; Welsh Government. Clutton, Sam; Welsh Government. Marks, Anne; Police Service of Northern Ireland. Currid, Nicola; Police Service of Northern Ireland. McConville, Paul; Department of Health, Northern Ireland. Kane, Angela; Department of Education, Northern Ireland. Longden, Elaine; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.
Uzbekistan	Iskandarov, Alisher, Ministry of Health	Akhmedova, Dilorom, Ilkhamovna; Ministry of Health. Shomansurova, Elmira, Omanullaevna; Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute. Ubaidullaeva, Sevara, Abdullaevna; Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute. Alimova, Matlyuba, Khakimovna; Ministry of Health. Mutalova, Zulhumor, Dzhalalovna; Ministry of Health. Ulugov, Zafar, Atakulovich; Main Bureau of Forensic Medical Examination.

- a Romania: questionnaire completed by Serban Fatu, Alina; NGO Social Alert Association; Popa, Izabela; National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adoption; Verman, Daniel; Ministry of Health; Valentin, Roman George; Salvati Copii Romania; Monica Ioja, Adina; Ombudsman of Children; Mereuta, Mihaela; Ministry of Justice; Popescu, Valentin; Ministry of National Education; Ion, Gheorghediac; Police

Annex 3

Homicide numbers and rates in participating countries

Table A3.1 shows country-reported numbers of homicides, as reported by police and vital registration, as well as the number and rate for all participating countries estimated by WHO. Please refer to technical note 2 in the *Global status report on preventing violence against children* for a detailed explanation of the WHO estimation methodology.

Table A3.1. Country-reported homicide numbers by source and WHO-estimated homicide numbers and rates, for persons aged 0–17 years and all ages by sex

Income Classification		Country-reported number of homicides ^a										HOMICIDES										WHO estimated number and rate of homicides per 100 000 (2017) ^b									
		Ages 0–17 years					All ages					Ages 0–17 years					All ages					Ages 0–17 years					All ages				
		Police homicide number	Year	Civil or vital registration homicide number	Year	Police homicide number	Year	Civil or vital registration homicide number	Year	Number	Rate	95% confidence interval	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate	Number	Rate	95% confidence interval	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate	Number	Rate	95% confidence interval	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate							
Upper middle	Albania	1	2017	–	–	68	2017	–	–	5	(3–8)	0.8	(0.5–1.2)	1.4	0.1	97	(64–144)	3.4	(2.2–5)	4.7	2.0										
Upper middle	Armenia	4	2017	0	2017	64	2017	37	2017	7	(3–16)	1.0	(0.4–2.3)	1.3	0.7	112	(87–140)	3.8	(3–4.7)	6.4	1.5										
High	Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	(5–9)	0.4	(0.3–0.6)	0.5	0.4	47	(36–60)	0.5	(0.4–0.7)	0.6	0.5										
Upper middle	Azerbaijan	16	2017	–	–	191	2017	–	–	15	(11–19)	0.6	(0.4–0.7)	0.9	0.2	243	(195–296)	2.5	(2–3)	3.9	1.0										
Upper middle	Belarus	6	2017	2	2017	240	2017	335	2017	2	(0–7)	0.1	(0–0.4)	0.0	0.2	335	(273–402)	3.5	(2.9–4.3)	5.0	2.2										
High	Belgium	–	–	12	2017	–	–	119	2017	12	(10–15)	0.5	(0.4–0.7)	0.6	0.5	157	(123–195)	1.4	(1.1–1.7)	1.6	1.2										
Upper middle	Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	(1–3)	0.2	(0.1–0.5)	0.2	0.2	52	(41–64)	1.6	(1.2–1.9)	2.3	0.8										
Upper middle	Bulgaria	7	2017	–	–	133	2017	–	–	5	(4–6)	0.4	(0.3–0.5)	0.5	0.4	101	(80–125)	1.4	(1.1–1.8)	2.1	0.8										
High	Croatia	4	2017	5	2017	43	2017	51	2017	3	(2–4)	0.4	(0.3–0.5)	0.3	0.4	46	(35–58)	1.1	(0.8–1.4)	1.3	0.9										
High	Cyprus	0	2017	0	2016	7	2017	10	2016	0	(0–1)	0.0	(0–0.2)	0.0	0.0	14	(9–22)	1.2	(0.8–1.9)	1.3	1.1										
High	Czechia	5	2017	7	2017	146	2017	65	2017	5	(4–6)	0.3	(0.2–0.3)	0.2	0.3	71	(56–89)	0.7	(0.5–0.8)	0.8	0.5										
High	Denmark	14	2017	–	–	65	2017	–	–	14	(8–19)	1.2	(0.7–1.6)	1.7	0.7	65	(50–82)	1.1	(0.9–1.4)	1.6	0.7										
High	Estonia	–	–	1	2017	–	–	29	2017	0	(0–1)	0.2	(0.1–0.2)	0.1	0.2	32	(25–41)	2.5	(1.9–3.1)	3.9	1.2										
High	Finland	1	2017	1	2017	68	2017	61	2017	1	(0–4)	0.1	(0–0.3)	0.0	0.2	69	(54–86)	1.2	(1–1.6)	1.4	1.1										
High	France	87	2017	–	–	780	2017	–	–	105	(86–127)	0.7	(0.6–0.9)	0.7	0.8	859	(701–1030)	1.3	(1.1–1.6)	1.6	1.0										
Upper middle	Georgia	6	2017	7	2017	91	2017	180	2017	6	(4–11)	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	1.3	0.0	92	(73–112)	2.3	(1.8–2.8)	3.6	1.1										
High	Germany	–	–	33	2017	–	–	352	2017	90	(72–108)	0.7	(0.5–0.8)	0.8	0.5	825	(673–988)	1.0	(0.8–1.2)	1.1	0.9										
High	Greece	20	2018	5	2017	321	2018	87	2017	3	(3–4)	0.2	(0.1–0.2)	0.3	0.1	81	(64–101)	0.8	(0.6–1)	1.1	0.5										
High	Israel	–	–	–	–	121	2017	–	–	10	(8–13)	0.4	(0.3–0.5)	0.4	0.4	120	(95–148)	1.5	(1.2–1.8)	2.1	0.8										
Upper middle	Kazakhstan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	(22–36)	0.5	(0.4–0.6)	0.6	0.4	1089	(862–1342)	6.0	(4.8–7.4)	9.8	2.5										
Lower middle	Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	(7–12)	0.4	(0.3–0.5)	0.6	0.2	255	(207–308)	4.1	(3.3–5)	6.6	1.7										
High	Latvia	5	2017	1	2017	56	2017	74	2017	3	(2–3)	0.8	(0.6–1)	1.1	0.5	116	(92–144)	5.9	(4.7–7.4)	8.9	3.4										
High	Lithuania	6	2017	4	2017	153	2017	78	2017	5	(4–6)	1.0	(0.8–1.2)	1.2	0.8	145	(115–177)	5.1	(4.1–6.2)	7.9	2.6										
High	Luxembourg	–	–	1	2016	–	–	5	2016	0	(0–1)	0.4	(0.3–0.5)	0.8	0.0	3	(2–5)	0.6	(0.4–0.8)	0.6	0.6										
High	Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	(0–1)	0.0	(0–0.8)	0.0	0.0	4	(3–5)	0.9	(0.7–1.3)	1.2	0.7										
Upper middle	Montenegro	0	2017	1	2014	13	2017	17	2014	0	(0–1)	0.0	(0–0.5)	0.0	0.0	13	(10–17)	2.1	(1.6–2.7)	3.2	1.0										
Upper middle	North Macedonia	1	2017	–	–	29	2017	32	2017	2	(2–3)	0.5	(0.4–0.7)	0.9	0.1	31	(24–40)	1.5	(1.1–1.9)	2.2	0.8										
High	Norway	4	2018	–	–	25	2018	–	–	4	(3–5)	0.3	(0.2–0.4)	0.4	0.2	33	(25–42)	0.6	(0.5–0.8)	0.7	0.5										

Table A3.1 contd

Income Classification	Country-reported number of homicides ^a										HOMICIDES										WHO estimated number and rate of homicides per 100 000 (2017) ^b									
	Ages 0–17 years					All ages					Ages 0–17 years					All ages					Ages 0–17 years					All ages				
	Country	Police homicide number	Year	Civil or vital registration homicide number	Year	Police homicide number	Year	Civil or vital registration homicide number	Year	Number	95% confidence interval	Rate	95% confidence interval	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate	Number	95% confidence interval	Rate	95% confidence interval	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate									
High	Poland	10	2017	–	–	275	2017	–	–	15	[7–19]	0.2	[0.1–0.3]	0.2	0.2	333	[269–402]	0.9	[0.7–1.1]	1.2	0.6									
High	Portugal	–	–	0	2016	82	2017	73	2016	0	[0–4]	0.0	[0–0.3]	0.0	0.0	88	[70–109]	0.9	[0.7–1.1]	1.2	0.5									
Lower middle	Republic of Moldova	12	2017	–	–	141	2017	–	–	5	[4–6]	0.6	[0.5–0.8]	0.9	0.4	137	[105–177]	3.4	[2.6–4.3]	4.8	2.1									
Upper middle	Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	[9–14]	0.3	[0.2–0.4]	0.3	0.3	279	[225–338]	1.4	[1.1–1.7]	2.0	0.8									
Upper middle	Russian Federation	434	2017	148	2017	9738	2017	9048	2017	217	[105–263]	0.7	[0.4–0.9]	0.8	0.7	13293	[11475–15063]	9.1	[7.9–10.4]	14.7	4.3									
High	San Marino	0	2016	–	–	0	2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–									
Upper middle	Serbia	6	2017	4	2017	86	2017	91	2017	4	[3–5]	0.2	[0.2–0.3]	0.2	0.3	156	[124–193]	1.8	[1.4–2.2]	2.4	1.1									
High	Slovakia	–	–	–	–	20	2017	24	2017	3	[2–3]	0.3	[0.2–0.3]	0.2	0.3	68	[53–86]	1.3	[1–1.6]	1.8	0.7									
High	Slovenia	0	2017	1	2017	19	2017	23	2017	1	[0–2]	0.3	[0.1–0.6]	0.2	0.4	20	[15–26]	1.0	[0.7–1.3]	1.1	0.8									
High	Spain	17	2017	20	2017	305	2017	325	2017	20	[16–25]	0.2	[0.2–0.3]	0.2	0.3	325	[262–394]	0.7	[0.6–0.8]	0.9	0.5									
High	Sweden	7	2013	10	2017	86	2013	106	2017	10	[5–15]	0.5	[0.3–0.8]	0.8	0.2	107	[84–133]	1.1	[0.9–1.3]	1.6	0.6									
High	Switzerland	0	2017	5	2017	45	2017	47	2017	5	[4–7]	0.3	[0.3–0.4]	0.4	0.3	47	[36–60]	0.6	[0.4–0.7]	0.6	0.5									
Low	Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	35	2017	–	–	8	[6–11]	0.2	[0.2–0.3]	0.3	0.1	185	[140–241]	2.1	[1.6–2.7]	3.1	1.0									
Upper middle	Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	263	[177–380]	1.1	[0.7–1.6]	1.6	0.6	4054	[2788–5749]	5.0	[3.4–7.1]	8.3	1.8									
Lower middle	Ukraine	–	–	41	2017	1551	2017	1453	2017	63	[52–75]	0.8	[0.6–0.9]	0.6	0.9	3147	[2631–3683]	7.1	[5.9–8.3]	10.9	3.8									
High	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	[84–125]	0.7	[0.6–0.9]	0.7	0.7	977	[804–1162]	1.5	[1.2–1.7]	1.8	1.1									
Lower middle	Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	[21–34]	0.3	[0.2–0.3]	0.3	0.2	535	[417–672]	1.7	[1.3–2.1]	2.6	0.8									

a All data shown are as submitted to WHO as part of the *Global status report on preventing violence against children 2020* survey and/or the associated country consultation process for homicide estimates. As such, the police-reported data may differ from those supplied to and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) owing to variations in the procedures/channels used to gather the data, the timing of their collection and the validation methods used by WHO and UNODC, respectively

b These estimates of homicides represent the best estimates of WHO, based on the evidence available to it up until November 2019, rather than representing the official estimates of Member States, and have not necessarily been endorsed by Member States. They have been computed using standard categories, definitions and methods to ensure cross-national comparability and may not be the same as official national estimates produced using alternate, potentially equally rigorous methods. WHO Member States with a population of less than 90 000 in 2017 were not included in the analysis

Annex 4

Corporal punishment of children across the Region

A summary of the legislative situation on corporal punishment in the Region is shown in Table A4.1. These data have been provided by the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children.

Table A4.1. Legislation on corporal punishment in different settings in the WHO European Region

Country	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in alternative care settings	Prohibited in day care	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal institutions
Albania	Yes ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Andorra	Yes ²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia³	No	Some ⁴	No	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes ⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan⁶	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Belarus⁷	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina⁸	Some ⁹	Some ¹⁰	Some ¹¹	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes ¹²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes ¹³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes ¹⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czechia	No	Some ¹⁵	Some ¹⁶	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes ¹⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes ¹⁸	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes ¹⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes ²⁰	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes ²¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes ²²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes ²³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes ²⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	Yes ²⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes ²⁶	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	No ²⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kazakhstan	No	Some ²⁸	Some ²⁹	Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan³⁰	No	Some ³¹	No	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes ³²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes ³³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes ³⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes ³⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes ³⁶	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes ³⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes ³⁸	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes ³⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes ⁴⁰	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes ⁴¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes ⁴²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes ⁴³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table A4.1 contd

Country	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in alternative care settings	Prohibited in day care	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal institutions
Russian Federation	No	No	Some ⁴⁴	Yes	Yes
San Marino	Yes ⁴⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Serbia⁴⁶	No	No	Some ⁴⁷	Yes	Yes
Slovakia⁴⁸	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes ⁴⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes ⁵⁰	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes ⁵¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	No ⁵²	Some ⁵³	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan⁵⁴	No	No	Some ⁵⁵	Yes	No
Turkey⁵⁶	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	Yes ⁵⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Some ⁵⁸	Some ⁵⁹	Some ⁶⁰	Yes ⁶¹	Yes
Ukraine	Yes ⁶²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan⁶³	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

- 1 Prohibited in Law No. 18/2017 on the Rights and Protection of the Child, which replaced the Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child 2010.
- 2 Prohibited in 2014 in amendments to Criminal Code 2005.
- 3 Government accepted the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Council on prohibition of corporal punishment (2010, 2015).
- 4 Unlawful in care institutions.
- 5 Prohibited in 1989 in amendment to General Civil Code, reiterated in Federal Constitutional Act on the Rights of Children 2011.
- 6 Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings by accepting UPR recommendations on prohibition of corporal punishment (2009, 2013, 2018), but prohibiting Bill drafted in 2011 has yet to be enacted.
- 7 Government accepted UPR recommendation on prohibition of corporal punishment to prohibit (2010) but stated it had already been implemented and all corporal punishment was unlawful.
- 8 Government accepted UPR recommendations on prohibition of corporal punishment to prohibit (2015).
- 9 Prohibited in Republic of Srpska.
- 10 Prohibited in Republic of Srpska.
- 11 Prohibited in Republic of Srpska.
- 12 Prohibited in Child Protection Act 2000 (amended 2003) and Regulations on the Implementation of the Child Protection Act 2003.
- 13 Prohibited in Family Act 1998, superseded by Family Act 2003; prohibition reiterated in Act on Protection against Violence in the Family 2017.
- 14 Prohibited in Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) Law 1994, reiterated in Act on Violence in the Family 2000; right "to administer punishment" formally repealed from Children's Law 1956 in 2013.
- 15 Unlawful in institutions.
- 16 Prohibited in preschool provision.
- 17 Prohibited in 1997 amendment to Parental Custody and Care Act 1995, reiterated in Danish Act on Parental Responsibility 2007.
- 18 Prohibited in Child Protection Act 2014, in force January 2016.
- 19 Prohibited in Child Custody and Rights of Access Act 1983.
- 20 Prohibited in 2019 amendment to Civil Code.
- 21 Prohibited in Code on the Rights of the Child 2019.
- 22 Prohibited in 2000 amendment to Civil Code.
- 23 Prohibited in Law 3500/2006 on the Combating of Intra-family Violence 2006.
- 24 Prohibited in 2004 amendment to Child Protection Act 1997.
- 25 Prohibited in Children's Act 2003.
- 26 Prohibited in 2015 amendment to Offences Against the Person (Non Fatal) Act 1997.
- 27 1996 Supreme Court judgement 1996 ruled against all violence in childrearing, but this not yet confirmed in legislation.
- 28 Possibly prohibited in children's villages.

Table A4.1 contd

- 29 Prohibited in preschool education and training.
- 30 Government accepted UPR recommendation on prohibition of corporal punishment to prohibit in all settings (2015).
- 31 Prohibited in residential institutions.
- 32 Prohibited in Children's Rights Protection Law 1998.
- 33 Prohibited in 2017 amendments to Law on the Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of the Child 1996.
- 34 Prohibited in Law on Children and the Family 2008.
- 35 Prohibited in 2014 amendment to Criminal Code but some legislation still to be formally repealed.
- 36 Prohibited in 2016 amendments to Family Law 2007.
- 37 Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Civil Code.
- 38 Prohibited in Law on Child Protection 2013.
- 39 Prohibited in 1987 amendment to Parent and Child Act 1981, confirmed in further amendments 2010 following 2005 Supreme Court decision supportive of "lighter smacks".
- 40 Prohibited in 2010 amendment to Family and Guardianship Code 1964.
- 41 Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Penal Code.
- 42 Prohibited in 2008 amendment to Family Code.
- 43 Prohibited in Law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child 2004.
- 44 Unlawful in preschool provision.
- 45 Prohibited in 2014 amendments to Penal Code and Law No. 49 of 26 April 1986 No. 49 on Family Law Reform.
- 46 Government accepted UPR recommendations on prohibition of corporal punishment to prohibit (2008, 2013).
- 47 Prohibited in day care, which forms part of the education system.
- 48 Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation on prohibition of corporal punishment to prohibit (2009); but no progress since then despite prohibiting legislation having been drafted in 2014.
- 49 Prohibited in Law Amending and Supplementing the Law on Prevention of Family Violence 2016.
- 50 Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Civil Code.
- 51 Prohibited in 1979 amendment to Parenthood and Guardianship Code.
- 52 2003 Federal Court ruling 2003 stated repeated and habitual corporal punishment unacceptable but did not rule out all corporal punishment in childrearing.
- 53 Possibly lawful in family placements.
- 54 Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation on prohibition of corporal punishment to prohibit in all settings (2011); but no progress since then.
- 55 Prohibited in preschool education settings.
- 56 Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations on prohibition of corporal punishment to prohibit (2010, 2015); but no progress since then.
- 57 Prohibited in Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child 2002, reiterated in Family Code 2012.
- 58 Prohibited in Scotland under the 2019 Children (Equal Protection from Assault) (Scotland) Act and in Wales under the 2020 Children (Abolition of Defence of Reasonable Punishment) (Wales) Act.
- 59 Prohibited in residential institutions and foster care arranged by local authorities and voluntary organizations; completely prohibited in Scotland and Wales.
- 60 Prohibited in day care and childminding in England, Wales and Scotland; in Northern Ireland, guidance states physical punishment should not be used, but no prohibition in law.
- 61 However, in 2014 Government confirmed no prohibition in "unregistered independent settings providing part-time education"; fully prohibited in Scotland and Wales.
- 62 Prohibited in Family Code 2003.
- 63 Government supported UPR recommendations on prohibition of corporal punishment to prohibit (2018).

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