

A close-up photograph of a young girl with dark skin and braided hair adorned with yellow and black beads. She is resting her chin on her hand and looking down with a gentle, thoughtful expression. She is wearing a red and blue patterned garment.

TOWARDS AN AFRICA FREE FROM VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

A High-Level
Conversation

REPORT

22 July 2021

Why a Pan-African high-level conference on violence against children?

African Partnership to End Violence against Children (APEVAC) in collaboration with African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) organised the first in its biennial series of Pan-African conference on violence against children - *Towards an Africa Free from Violence* on 22 July 2021. The virtual high-level conference offered an opportunity for government leaders and their partners to take stock of how far Africa has come in realising violence related aspirations and targets of *Africa's Agenda for Children 2040: Fostering an Africa Fit for Children* and *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The conference served as an important continental advocacy space for inspiring increased political commitment, showcasing Africa's solutions to VAC and promoting further action to deliver on obligations to eliminate VAC in Africa. It also amplified, in solidarity, the messages of the *End Violence Global Campaign* and the on-going *Solution Summit Series* that seek to catalyse the political and financial commitments needed to end VAC once and for all, for good.

In the conference, three new reports and a video were launched by H.E. Dr Lazarus Chakwera, President of the Republic of Malawi. These resources provided an in-depth analysis of Africa's progress, challenges and African governments capacity to address VAC and documented African solutions - borrowed from African beliefs, norms and traditions - that have been effective in addressing VAC.

Recording of the conference and event infographics video can be accessed at:

<http://endviolencein africa.org/site/index.php/apevac-event>

Copies of the conference reports can be accessed at:

<https://app.box.com/s/nb6dwg3cuuhtdjm17qhkegsszafpsvs;>

<https://app.box.com/s/jwibozrwcaht171doxrnj0lvifjdovg;>

<https://app.box.com/s/nic9a9j sm1fb9yxkg21rexbxf4cp0hd1>

How we can accelerate progress towards an Africa free from violence against children



H.E. Dr Lazarus Chakwera, President, Republic of Malawi

“Malawi is working towards becoming a pathfinding country. We are determined to ensure Africa's children are the safest on earth. For the sake of our children, let's share all the tools we have found

most effective in curbing violence against children. Not only do I believe that this battle can be won. But I am persuaded that it must be won! After all, doesn't the future of our societies depend on this?”



H.E. Mrs Graça Machel, International Board of Trustees, ACPF

“Ending violence against children is one of the most important priorities of our time; but it won't happen without strong political leadership. Now, more than ever, we need to redouble our

efforts to prevent it and remove its stain on our collective conscience. If we can achieve that, we will in turn unlock multiple wins in gender equality, education, health and advance more peaceful and inclusive African societies in which every child grows up safe and secure.”

Building on progress and catalyzing political commitment and action to ending violence against children

Key messages

- AU and sub-regional bodies must demonstrate **political leadership**, **fight impunity** through administrative and judicial processes and **act in solidarity** by accelerating the implementation of the relevant goals of the Agendas 2063, 2040 and 2030.
- National governments need to ensure that **treaties are fully ratified without reservations** and to harmonise domestic laws accordingly.
- **Laws that criminalise all forms** of violence against children must be enacted to enhance protection of children from violence.
- **Adequate budgeting** should be in place to fund a comprehensive **National Plan of Action** that is anchored within a robust child protection system that **prioritizes prevention**.
- **Evidence and data** on the magnitude of the phenomenon, system gaps and solutions must **inform action**.
- **Civil society organisations** need to engage in multi-faceted advocacy and engage with governments, Pan-African and sub-regional bodies to influence policy. **At community level**, they need **support families to be at the forefront** of efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children and **scale-up home-grown good practices**.
- UN agencies and international organisations need to continue to provide assistance - both **technical and financial** - to governments and CSOs. They need to also **complement data collection efforts** through **enhancing national surveillance**.

Two priority areas for action:



Dr Joan Nyanyuki,
Executive Director,
ACPF

“Our African solutions do work in addressing the problems on our continent. During this year of **African Arts and Heritage**, the role that our culture plays in shaping acceptable solutions is more

evident. We must share innovative solutions with other regions of the world. This is how Africa will contribute its own solutions to global challenges. The evidence confirms that there is a rich and unique African culture, heritage and knowledge base that the rest of the world can and should learn from.

Based on the evidence in our 3 reports, I wish to draw your attention to **two priority areas: (i) The importance of Africa developing a comprehensive strategy to address violence against children.** Time is right for AU to work with partners and member states in developing a continental strategy to end VAC in Africa. This would be an asset in galvanizing Africa’s commitment not only to ending violence against children but to thrusting Africa into a future it envisions for itself. **(ii) The urgency of investing in African solutions.** Africa has solutions to offer that can work alongside the globally acclaimed INSPIRE strategies. Evidence shows that African governments have however not given sufficient attention and resources to local initiatives and programmes for preventing and responding to violence against all children. This is especially so for children who face persistent violence and discrimination such as girls, children with disabilities, children living with albinism, children in forced labour, children living and/or working on the street and children in situations of armed conflict.”

Overall, there is a significant concern that efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children globally and in Africa have thus far been **uneven, fragmented, and too slow.**

It is important to give emphasis to the global and African perspectives on violence against children. Issues need to be framed within the global context linking Africa to the global agenda and to the broader African agendas and aspirations. Both these perspectives, global and African would enable us to show that violence against children is not an isolated issue but a universal concern that is interlinked with our economic and social development, with peace and security, even with climate change and COVID-19.

Statements of speakers can be accessed at: <http://endviolenceinafrica.org/site/index.php/apecvac-event>

An AFRICAN perspective



H.E. Dr Monique Nsanzabaganwa,
Deputy Chairperson,
African Union
Commission

“30 years since the adoption of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, we have come a long way in terms of realizing children’s rights. At the AU Commission, ending violence against children is now an integral part of the AU Agenda. It features prominently in AU’s institutional priorities, development agenda, plans, and strategies. Building upon the commendable efforts achieved over the years, I call upon member states to take the following steps to accelerate efforts *towards creating an Africa free from violence*

against children: **(i) enhancing political commitment** to end violence against children, including through elevating the issue to the status of a national concern, **(ii) Aligning national strategies** with Agenda 2063, Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2040 priorities, specifically the immediate ones that run to 2023, **(iii) investing more in knowledge generation and evidence-based solutions,** **(iv) strengthening the capacity of CSOs** to speak in one voice in combating violence against children.”

A GLOBAL perspective



Dr Najat Maalla M'jid,
Special Representative
of the UN Secretary-
General on Violence
against Children

“As we move forward, we must **(i)** move from a silo and reactive approach to a **proactive, integrated, and evidence-based approach,** **(ii)**

our vision and action should be bold, and it starts with a pro-active and sustainable

prevention (iii) invest in an integrated multi-sectoral and coherent national and local development agenda which will also address the drivers of violence against children **(iv) invest in integrated services for children** including, health, mental health, child protection and welfare, education, child and gender sensitive justice, including in community-based and informal child protection service providers, **(v) invest in an inclusive and sustainable social protection** to support the most vulnerable, **(vi) rebuild trust in institutions,** and guarantee government accountability for keeping children safe, **(vii) build strong child safeguarding culture,** **(viii) end impunity and corruption,** **(ix) listen to children and involve them as part of the solutions,** **(x) ensure that all stakeholders are collaborating effectively.** The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that a paradigm shift in favour of children is long overdue. National development and economic recovery plans should maximize coverage and impact for all children, to ensure that no one is left behind.”

MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE - Government leadership is imperative for urgent and decisive action to effectively prevent and respond to violence against children.



H.E. Mrs Nasseneba Touré Diané, Minister of Women, Families and Children, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

"The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire has made great strides since the adoption of a national policy for the protection of children and a plan of action on violence against children which is coordinated by an inter-ministerial committee. Indicators that speak to the outcomes of the national action plan on violence against children are also included in the national

Information Management System (IMS) which is now operational in nearly 50 percent of Government social services. Côte d'Ivoire also provides a range of child protection, care and support services in collaboration with its partners. We are working on a number of fronts –campaigning against harmful social norms that condone violence, fighting against impunity and amicable dispute settlements especially when it comes to sexual violence.

Despite these gains, there are still many challenges including, high prevalence of violence against children that the country is committed to addressing. Firstly, there is a need to revise and rethink the national strategy based on current priorities and challenges. Secondly, being **a champion country for the implementation of the seven INSPIRE strategies to end violence against children**, it is important that we continue to promote experience sharing and learning among countries to inspire and sustain transformational changes in preventing and responding to violence against children."



H.E. Mrs Doreen Nampiye Sioka, Minister of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, Republic of Namibia

"The government of Namibia has progressively and continuously taken a number of important measures to ensure that preventing and responding to violence against children remains at the center of national priorities. To mention a few: a) the adoption of the Child Care and Protection Act No. 3 of 2015 which provides comprehensive protection to all children from violence, exploitation, abuse, and trafficking; b) the development in 2019 of **a national survey on violence against children and youth** and based on the survey findings, the development and launch of **a National Plan to End Violence against Children and Youth (2021-2024)**; and c) putting in place a **comprehensive and fully state-funded social assistance system** that includes **social assistance for children**, making Namibia one of the few African countries to do so. Namibia has also joined the Pathfinding Initiative in 2020. As a new Pathfinder Country, Namibia has pledged to implement actions to end all forms of violence against children, by implementing the INSPIRE strategies at scale and monitoring its effects, through the five (5 years) National Plan of Action to End Violence against Children. Despite prevailing challenges including, the COVID 19 pandemic, that has put pressure on the already strained national financial resources, the government will strive to deliver on **the target 16.2 of the SDGs, Aspirations 6 and 7 of Agenda 2063 and 2040.**"

of **a national survey on violence against children and youth** and based on the survey findings, the development and launch of **a National Plan to End Violence against Children and Youth (2021-2024)**; and c) putting in place a **comprehensive and fully state-funded social assistance system** that includes **social assistance for children**, making Namibia one of the few African countries to do so. Namibia has also joined the Pathfinding Initiative in 2020. As a new Pathfinder Country, Namibia has pledged to implement actions to end all forms of violence against children, by implementing the INSPIRE strategies at scale and monitoring its effects, through the five (5 years) National Plan of Action to End Violence against Children. Despite prevailing challenges including, the COVID 19 pandemic, that has put pressure on the already strained national financial resources, the government will strive to deliver on **the target 16.2 of the SDGs, Aspirations 6 and 7 of Agenda 2063 and 2040.**"

MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE - Government leadership is imperative for urgent and decisive action to effectively prevent and respond to violence against children.



H.E. Mrs Helene Marie Laurence Iliboudo, Minister of Women, National Solidarity, Family, and Humanitarian Action, Republic of Burkina Faso

“Given the prevalence of violence against children, **the Government of Burkina Faso has identified child protection as a critical concern for its development.** It has been working for several years to put in place a legal, policy and institutional framework favourable for the protection of children from violence. In addition, an institutional mechanism that brings together all the structures mandated to act

in favour of the child to ensure his or her wellbeing has been put in place. This measure has enabled Burkina Faso to make much progress in the fight against violence against children. The country has indeed adopted strategic and operational documents to combat violence against children, including the 2020-2024 National Child Protection Strategy and its operational action plan, and the National Action Plan to Combat Violence Against Children 2021-2023. Despite the significant progress made by the country, however, there is a lot more to do, including strengthening community mechanisms in the national child protection system, effective coordination of the interventions of all child protection actors and the allocation of substantial financial resources for the protection of the children from violence. **Violence against children is a multi-faceted problem that requires concerted action** which no government department or organization alone can address. I, therefore, call on all stakeholders to forge stronger partnership, with the participation of children, because their buy-in ensures the sustainability of the results.”



H.E. Mrs Iman Zahwani Hwimel, Minister of Women, Family and the Elderly, Republic of Tunisia

“**Tunisia is a champion for child rights and at the forefront in protecting children who are abandoned, vulnerable, marginalised, or with special needs.** Tunisia has ratified the UNCRC. It has also ratified the 3rd Optional Protocol on Individual Complaint making it the first country in North Africa and the Middle East to do so. It has also to sign the

Council of Europe’s Lanzarote Convention on sexual exploitation and abuse of children as well as the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) becoming the first country outside Europe to do so. At the national level, we have issued multiple laws to protect children and have incorporated innovative measures to protect children against violence. In 2018, **Tunisia became the 27th country in the world to ban corporal punishment in the family setting.** The country has also implemented a series of reforms in related sectors such as public health, social policies, education and multi-sectoral coordination to protect children. Reports on child abuse have shown a 30% increase since 2010 and that 58% of pupils in Tunisia have been victims of all types of violence. Sexual abuse and bullying of children are on the rise. The efforts put in place to contain the COVID 19 pandemic have exposed children to increased violence especially within the family. Going forward, the Government of Tunisia remains committed to addressing implementation gaps through a multi-sectoral approach. We are also determined **to ratify the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child** as an important instrument for ending all forms of violence against children.”

THE WAY FORWARD – Collaboration and partnership for an inclusive and sustainable action to end violence against children

The importance of applying the leave no one behind principle in all our efforts towards ending violence against children is one of the key guiding principles in the three global and continental agendas: Agenda 2030, 2040 and 2063.



Mr Mohamadou Lamine Cisse, President, AfricaWide Movement for Children (AMC)

” The way forward is to ensure that we work collectively and manage effectively collective action to end VAC. As **civil society we pledge** to: **(i) support regional mechanisms** to promote an end to violence against children, specifically, the ACERWC and RECs. Civil society organizations will need to work closely with these entities to ensure that violence against children is

an integral part of their actions and conversations that happen at these levels. We also pledge to support the AU in promoting the aspirations of Agenda 2040 and 2063 and, more importantly, to ensure that they are actualized, **(ii) to use the information and evidence** that have emerged from the reports launched today to **provide a baseline on how we can work differently and monitor progress**, as a form of catalyst for change, **(iii) to look into the issue of resourcing** - As civil society we will promote increased resourcing. **Our key messages are: (a) violence against children should be prevented** using existing mechanisms such as schools. (b) CSOs have also learned from experience that efforts to address VAC can benefit more if we learn from each other, therefore we will **promote cross-country learning**, (c) the evidence released today show that there are efforts that have worked, home-grown solutions, and there are countries that have developed demonstrated solutions to end violence against children. And, as CSOs, we will promote these initiatives so that they can be scaled-up for a wider coverage across the continent.”



Dr Howard Taylor, Executive Director, Global Partnership to End Violence

”**We have a historical opportunity to make progress because we know what it takes to end violence against children.**

Real progress requires:

- high-level political commitment and leadership,
- evidence-based solutions applied in the local context,
- reliable data to inform planning and action, and to track progress,
- collaboration across multiple sectors and the involvement of children to prepare a national action plan,
- financial investment.

Earlier this year, the End Violence Partnership convened a group of global experts to prepare a prioritized list of cost-effective policy proposals to end violence against children. These policy proposals will be launched this month [July], with recommendations to:

- Ban all forms of violence against children by 2030
- Equip parents and caregivers to keep children safe
- Make the internet safe for children
- Make schools safe, non-violent and inclusive
- Protect children from violence in humanitarian settings
- Invest more and invest it better

Finally, I call upon all stakeholders to *translate what we know works into accelerated progress towards the goal of an Africa where every child grows up safe, secure, and in a nurturing environment.*”

REMARKS from the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)



“The responsibility to prevent and end all forms of violence against children rests with all of us.”

Hon Aver Gavar, Special Rapporteur on Violence against Children,
African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
(ACERWC)

“The high-level conference as a landmark event for the continent as it brought all the key stakeholders together with the view to mobilise political will and action on ending violence against children in Africa. This has been on the agenda of the ACERWC since its establishment. The adaption of Agenda 2040 which is promoted by the ACERWC, is a visible example of the extent to which the ACERWC has been dedicated to addressing violence against children on the continent. The Committee, through its mandate to promote and protect the rights of the child, has also issued several General Comments aimed at improving the implementation of the ACRWC and has engaged with State Parties in constructive dialogues on specific manifestations of violence against children such as in the context of covid-19. It has also undertaken several investigations and addressed communications to all targeted towards elimination violence against children in Africa. In the process, the Committee, has noticed areas of success including political commitment to establish and manage multi-sectoral coordination bodies to address violence against children. However, there is a need or African countries to update their laws, institutions, and programmes to respond to emerging and new forms of violence against children, create a stronger link between social protection programmes with child protection outcomes, and enhance local ownership of existing violence prevention initiatives.

There is a need for continuous improvement in programming, interventions, and strategies while continuing to track our progress and learn from and bring to scale African home-grown solutions to address violence against children. This high-level conversation is an opportunity to reignite our resolve to create an Africa fit for children. It is important that all stakeholders, especially member states, recommit themselves to implementing Agenda 2040, and building the agency of children in the fight to eliminate violence. In this respect, I pledge to support the work of the African Partnership to End Violence against Children (APEVAC) to galvanise political will across the continent to end violence against children and call upon all stakeholders to join hands to advance the agenda towards an Africa free from violence against children. Finally, the responsibility to prevent and end all forms of violence whether in the private sphere by adults or other children, or in public spaces rests with all of us. The time is now to take unequivocal action to effectively put an end to this vice. Let’s work together towards a continent free from violence against children.”

Recording of the conference can be accessed at: <http://endviolencein africa.org/site/index.php/apevac-event>

TAKE A PLEDGE

The vision of creating an Africa free from violence against children starts with each of us as an individual, examining our attitudes and behaviours to ensure that we never perpetuate these issues.

APEVAC and ACPF invite you to take a pledge, to make a personal, life time commitment to help end all forms of violence against children.

Let us speak out against violence against children wherever whenever it occurs, whether in our families, at work or in our communities.

It is only through nurturing a culture of rights and dialogue that we will be able to achieve a society that is humane and free from violence where children are raised in an environment of peace and security.

Final Message from APEVAC and ACPF

The high-level conversation has taught us that we know what needs to be done; we know the solutions; and we also know where the gaps and the bottlenecks are. It is really up to each one of us and our leaders to fulfil our obligations towards children. It is indispensable that all efforts to address violence against children ensure protection for all children, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised on our continent. That is the only way we will be able to create a continent where the dignity of our children is respected. We should accept no less and neither our children.

“ACPF has been at the frontline of advocating for an end to violence against children, including crimes of the most extreme forms long before violence against children was acknowledged to be a public health emergency. Our efforts have focused on complementary approaches that bring together diverse actors on to a common platform with the singular aim of preventing and responding to violence in a coordinated multi-sectoral way”

THE CONFERENCE IN NUMBERS

ATTENDEES

432 

participants from

69 
countries and **5**
continents attended the
virtual conference.

MEDIA COVERAGE

More than **25** 

newspapers, online news websites, and news outlets from more than **10 countries** covered the conference. The Guardian carried Mrs Machel's op-ed and the Mail & Guardian in South Africa carried the op-ed by Dr Joan Nyanyuki in both its print and online editions.



Participants got engaged on social media such as Facebook and twitter. There was a total of 1,174 tweets with potential reach of 1,205,386.

REFLECTION FROM OUR PARTNERS



"African's future cannot be secured until we secure the future of our children. It is the responsibility of everyone, not only of government but also non-governmental actors. It is not enough to let children grow up but we have a responsibility of bringing them up. Violence hurts the child not only at present but also in the future. Let us come together to stop violence against children"

H.E. Ms Rebbecca Otengo Amuge
Ambassador Head of Mission, Permanent
Representative to the AU, IGAD & UNECA
Embassy of the Republic of Uganda



"The government of Côte D'Ivoire has put in place a framework of laws and structures to protect children from harm and maltreatment and continues to work on the pervasive problem of child labour in our plantations. I believe we African governments and CSOs can all come together to find our solution and act to solve the challenges faced by children in Africa who are our future. Protecting our children is our common agenda"

H.E. Mr. Yapi Koffi Evariste
Ambassador
Embassy of the Republic of Côte D'Ivoire



"In Sweden, child protection is very important. The Convention of the Rights of the Child was made into Swedish law last year. We want all children in Africa to be equally well-protected."

Ambassador Hans Lundquist
Swedish Embassy in Addis Ababa

**FIND OUT HOW YOU CAN STAY INVOLVED IN THE
TOGETHER TO #ENDVIOLENCE CAMPAIGN TODAY!**

A CALL TO ACTION

We, the African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) and the African Partnership to End Violence against Children (APEVAC):

Reaffirm our commitment to the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), and all other relevant human rights instruments which recognise children's right to protection from all forms of violence;

Acknowledge the existence of laws, policies, declarations, systems and structures aimed at preventing violence against children at the level of the UN, the African Union (AU), the Regional Economic Communities and member states;

Recognise the availability of several indigenous, promising initiatives that have been proved to be effective in addressing the complex interplay of factors between the child and his/her social context such as the family, school, community and society in influencing the child's exposure to or protection from violence;

Are, however, concerned that:

- the scale and magnitude of violence against children in Africa remains unacceptably high;
- while girls and boys continue to be targets of violence, girls are disproportionately targeted;
- governments are not taking adequate measures to address the root causes of violence;
- political will to implement policies and laws and provide adequate funding for child protection has been deplorably weak.

Yet, remain conscious of the fact that we can stop violence against children, and therefore call upon:

AU AND SUB-REGIONAL BODIES

- to demonstrate political leadership on children's rights and protection from violence

- to fight impunity through administrative and judicial processes and decisions
- to adopt an African Regional Action Plan to end violence against children
- to act in solidarity in addressing violence against children

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

- to harmonise domestic laws with provisions of ratified treaties
- to withdraw reservations on the CRC and the ACRWC
- to regularly report on the progress in implementing relevant instruments
- to enact laws that criminalise violence against children, in all its forms
- to repeal laws that condone violence
- to act on addressing new and emerging forms of violence against children
- to provide extra protection to the most vulnerable children
- to adopt comprehensive multi-sectoral National Action Plans on violence against children
- to allocate adequate financial and human resources for their implementation
- to put in place politically visible agencies high in the government hierarchy
- to establish preventative programmes on violence against children
- to make child-friendly response services available and accessible.
- to scale-up data collection through research, regular surveys and surveillance systems
- to ensure the dissemination and uptake of data in policy and programme design
- to ensure cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder collaboration in addressing violence against children

- to establish safe structures to enable children to contribute to their protection
- to adopt and scale up community-based models in addressing violence against children

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

- to engage in multi-layered and multi-faceted advocacy, lobbying and activism on violence against children
- to sustain efforts at influencing Pan-African and sub-regional policy processes
- to closely and constructively engage with governments
- to support families to be at the forefront of violence prevention and response efforts

UN AGENCIES

- to continue providing technical assistance, capacity building and financial support to governments and CSOs.
- to complement governments' efforts to collect data by supporting the establishment of routine

data collection and surveillance systems.

- to synergise efforts to ensure coordinated collaboration among diverse UN agencies with national governments, CSOs and community-based organisations, using a locally acceptable approaches.
- to prioritise children living in fragile settings and emergencies.

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED!

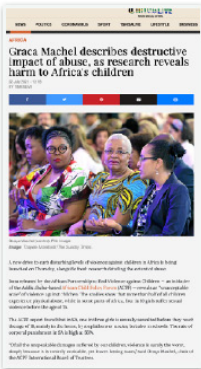
- We, ACPF and APEVAC, hereby call for all stakeholders to commit to ending violence against children; upholding international commitments; holding perpetrators to account; ending impunity, and providing the necessary services to children affected by violence.

July 2021

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



SOCIAL MEDIA COVERAGE



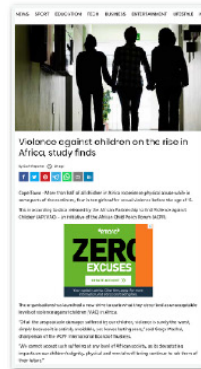
The Times (SA)



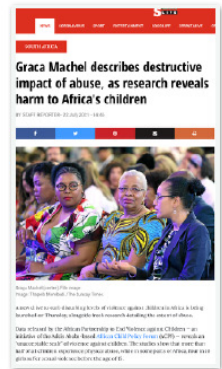
Brand Icon



La Depeche (Côte d'Ivoire)



JOL (SA)



Sowetan Live (SA)



African Examiner



Insider Voice



Hebergementweb



The Nation (Kenya)



Hapa Kenya



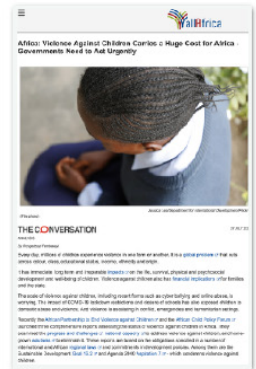
Phys.org



Florida News Times (USA)



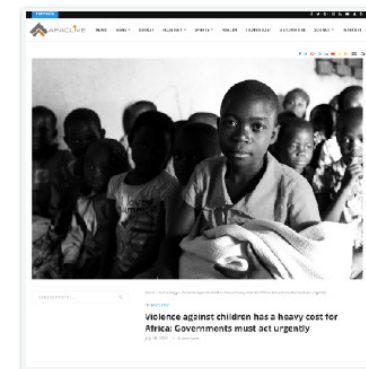
Allgemeine Zeitung (Namibia)



AllAfrica.com



Botswana Examiner



Apac Live (Asia-Pacific)



The Conversation



Neo African

INTERNATIONAL AND CONTINENTAL COVERAGE

The Guardian | Violence against Africa's children is rising. It stains our collective conscience

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2021/jul/23/violence-against-africas-children-is-rising-it-stains-our-collective-conscience>

Mail & Guardian | Towards an Africa in which every child feels secure

<https://mg.co.za/africa/2021-08-01-towards-an-africa-in-which-every-child-feels-secure/>

Newzroom Afrika | A new drive to tackle violence against children

<https://youtu.be/nUX84Fr6s4Y>

The Times (SA) | Graca Machel describes destructive impact of abuse, as research reveals harm to Africa's children

<https://www.timeslive.co.za/news/africa/2021-07-22-graca-machel-describes-destructive-impact-of-abuse-as-research-reveals-harm-to-africas-children/>

Brand Icon | New Drive to Tackle "Unacceptable Scale" of Violence Against Children in Africa

<https://www.brandiconimage.com/2021/07/new-drive-to-tackle-unacceptable-scale.html>

La Depeche (Côte d'Ivoire) | UNE NOUVELLE CAMPAGNE POUR S'ATTAQUER À «L'AMPLEUR INACCEPTABLE» DE LA VIOLENCE CONTRE LES ENFANTS EN AFRIQUE

https://www.ladepechedabidjan.info/UNE-NOUVELLE-CAMPAGNE-POUR-S-ATTAQUER-A-L-AMPLEUR-INACCEPTABLE-DE-LA-VIOLENCE-CONTRE-LES-ENFANTS-EN-AFRIQUE_a28091.html

IOL (SA) | Violence against children on the rise in Africa, study finds

<https://www.iol.co.za/capetimes/news/violence-against-children-on-the-rise-in-africa-study-finds-d53ee6df-ddc2-47ff-b39c-903b058343b9>

Sowetan Live (SA) | Graca Machel describes destructive impact of abuse, as research reveals harm to Africa's children

<https://www.sowetanlive.co.za/news/south-africa/2021-07-22-graca-machel-describes-destructive-impact-of-abuse-as-research-reveals-harm-to-africas-children/>

African Examiner | Confab Seeks End To Violence Against Children In Africa

<https://www.africanexaminer.com/confab-seeks-end-to-violence-against-children-in-africa/>

Insider Voice | Violence against African children is increasing. Stain our collective conscience | Graça Machel

<https://insider-voice.com/violence-against-african-children-is-increasing-stain-our-collective-conscience-graca-machel/>

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