



RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Ministère des Affaires
Sociales et du Travail
La Direction Générale

Le 9 mars 2005

Monsieur Paulo Sergio PINHEIRO

UNOG – OHCHR

CH – 1211 Geneva 10

Monsieur,

Le Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (MAST) a l'avantage de vous faire parvenir, sous ce couvert, le "**Questionnaire aux Gouvernements**" des Nations-Unies relatif à l'étude sur la violence faite aux enfants.

En vous souhaitant bonne réception, le MAST vous prie d'agréer, **Monsieur**, l'expression de ses salutations distinguées.

Jean Yves GEORGES, av
Directeur général



United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children

Questionnaire to Governments

Introduction

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information from Governments for the United Nations Secretary-General's in-depth Study on the question of violence against children requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/190. Mr. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro has been appointed by the Secretary-General as the independent expert to direct the study, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), and he has developed a concept paper on the study (E/CN.4/2004/68, annex).

In preparing the report, the independent expert will draw on a variety of sources and available information and statistics in addition to the responses to this questionnaire. These will include reports submitted by States parties under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as other human rights treaties, and information generated by United Nations conferences and summits, and their reviews, including the special sessions of the General Assembly, in particular the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children. Official statistics available from the United Nations Statistics Division and other statistical information available in the United Nations system, including UNICEF, WHO and the International Labour Organization (ILO) will be used. United Nations field presences will also be asked to provide pertinent information. Information will also be gleaned from non-governmental organizations and from regional and field-level consultations and expert group meetings which will form an integral part of the study.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child has emphasized that the study "should lead to the development of strategies aimed at effectively preventing and combating all forms of violence against children, outlining steps to be taken at the international level and by States to provide effective prevention, protection, intervention, treatment, recovery and reintegration" (A/56/488, annex). The General Assembly called for the study to put forward recommendations for consideration by Member States for appropriate action, including effective remedies and preventive and rehabilitative measures.

Responding to the questionnaire

In providing responses to the questionnaire, Governments are requested to consider approaches which have been adopted at national level with respect to violence generally, and towards children in particular. They are also asked to take account of the fact that responses to all forms of violence against children might not be the task of one Government department only, and depending on your Government's structure may be within the competence of the federal, state, provincial or municipal authorities.

Governments may wish to identify a **focal point** responsible for coordinating responses to the questionnaire, and make this focal point known to the secretariat of the study.

If information called for by the questionnaire has been provided by the Government in another context, for example in reporting under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, reference to that document should be provided, and information contained in that

document should not be repeated. Governments are also encouraged to provide copies of relevant laws, policies, reports etc.

The questionnaire is divided into seven parts, which deal with (I) the legal framework, (II) the institutional framework and resources to address violence against children, (III) the role of civil society in addressing violence against children, (IV) children as actors in addressing violence, (v) policies and programmes to address violence against children, (VI) data collection, analysis and research, and (VII) awareness, advocacy and training. Examples of issues and questions which are to be covered under each part of the questionnaire are provided for guidance. Governments are not required to cover each of these issues, but to select those which are most relevant to their national context. Additional issues, over and above those provided as guidance, can also be raised in responses.

Governments are encouraged to provide examples of good practices and innovative approaches to addressing all forms of violence against children, in order to assist in the dissemination and sharing of positive experiences. Governments are also asked to outline obstacles encountered in addressing the issue.

Definition of child

Governments should note that in providing information for this questionnaire, a child is defined as in article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as “[e]very human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, the majority is attained earlier.” Accordingly, information on strategies to address violence against girls and boys under 18 should be provided throughout.

Submission of responses

Responses to this questionnaire should be sent in both hard copy and electronic format in one of the six official United Nations languages no later than 31 July 2004 to:

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QUESTIONNAIRE

I. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This part of the questionnaire aims to determine how your country's legal framework addresses violence against children, including prevention of violence, protection of children from violence, redress for victims of violence, penalties for perpetrators and reintegration and rehabilitation of victims.

International human rights instruments

1. Describe any developments with respect to violence against children which have resulted from your country's acceptance of international human rights instruments, including, for example, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols, the Palermo Protocol or regional human rights instruments. Provide information on cases concerning violence against children in which your country's courts or tribunals have referred to international or regional human rights standards.

Legal provisions on violence against children

2. Describe how forms of violence against children are addressed in your country's constitution, legislation and subsidiary legislation, and, where appropriate, customary law.

The 1987 Constitution guarantees and protects a wide range of rights including:

- **Life and respect for human dignity: Article 19**
- **Individual liberty, not to be subjected to violence while detained: Articles 24-26**
- **Health: Articles 19 and 23**
- **Freedom of expression: Article 28**
- **Assembly and association: Article 31**
- **A decent home: Article 22**
- **Food and social security: Article 22**
- **Education: Articles 22 and 32**
- **Autonomy, education and independence for disabled people and prodigies: Article 32**
- **Protection for all families: Articles 259 and 260**
- **Protection, love, affection, understanding and care for all children: Article 261**

3. Provide details of any specific legislative provisions on:
 - Prevention of all forms of physical, sexual and mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, and sexual abuse;
 - Protection of children from all forms of violence;
 - Redress, including compensation, for child victims of violence;
 - Penalties for perpetrators of violence against children;
 - Reintegration and rehabilitation of child victims of violence.

Haitian Constitution:

Article 19: **guarantees the right to life and human dignity**

Article 25: Toute rigueur ou contrainte qui n'est pas nécessaire pour appréhender une personne ou la maintenir en détention, toute pression morale ou brutalité physique notamment pendant l'interrogation sont interdites.

The Code Pénal:

any individual found guilty of beating and injuring a person is subject to penalties of imprisonment, and life imprisonment if the victim dies (Article 254). unnecessary violence and torture by public functionaries is punishable with imprisonment, and life imprisonment if the victim dies as a result (Articles 147 and 293); death threats by any individual or state agent are punishable with imprisonment (Articles 250-252; Article 292); Article 295 defines penalties for rape, with punishment heavier for rape of minors less than 15 years old;

Internal police and prison regulations **provide administrative sanctions for those found guilty of threats and unnecessary violence against detainees or during arrest;**

A law of 1853 outlaws corporal punishment in schools and Law of 6 September 2001 banning corporal and emotional punishment outlaws corporal punishment on children. This law orders the setting up of codes of conduct and disciplinary commissions for the monitoring within schools and foster centres. In addition, the law establishes disciplinary procedures against those accused of corporal punishment within schools and foster centres. However, it seems that disciplinary procedures have not taken place neither codes of conduct drafted and implemented within schools and foster centres. Moreover, the Criminal Code has not been amended to prosecute perpetrators of corporal punishment on children. There are provisions in the Criminal Code on injuries “lesions”, without any distinction on the age of the victim.

Law prohibiting child domestic services and prohibiting exploitation, issued on 7 may 2003. However, the law does not address the real problem of domestic servants and leaves a legal vacuum concerning the protection of the 173,000 child domestic servants in the country. In addition, the law doest not establish sanctions for people having domestic child servants.

4. Indicate whether any specific legislative provisions address all forms of violence including physical, sexual and psychological violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment and sexual exploitation against children which take place in:
 - The family/ home;
 - Schools and pre-school care and education (both formal and non-formal, state and private);
 - Military schools;
 - Institutions including care, residential, health and mental health;
 - The context of law and public order enforcement including in detention facilities or prisons;
 - The neighbourhood, street and the community, including in rural areas;
 - The workplace (informal and formal);
 - Sports and sporting facilities.

Haiti has domestic laws which punish violence, torture and other forms of abuse and exploitation, though there are no special provisions for violence against women and children. These laws are reinforced by the provisions of international treaties ratified by the Government, but they are rarely applied either in the case of violence by state officials and teachers, or in cases of domestic violence against women, children and adolescents.

See above

5. Indicate if corporal punishment of children, in any setting, including in the family, is explicitly prohibited in your legal system. Provide details of any legal defences available to those who administer corporal punishment to children, including in the family. Provide information on penalties applicable to those who administer corporal punishment to children, including in the family.

See above

6. Provide information on whether the penal code permits corporal punishment and/or capital punishment as a sentence for crimes committed by under 18 year olds.

No

7. Provide details on whether bullying/hazing and sexual harassment are explicitly addressed by legislation.

No

8. Provide information on the way in which harmful or violent traditional practices, including but not limited to female genital mutilation, child marriage or honour crimes are addressed in your country.

In addition to poor physical conditions, the atmosphere of violence or threat of violence prevalent in classrooms in order to maintain discipline or create the silent, obedient “*bon élève*” also has a negative effect on children, both their physical and mental well-being and in terms of their capacity for self esteem and expression. Even though corporal punishment has been banned in Haitian schools since 1853 and by Law of 6 September 2001 banning corporal and emotional punishment, it remains common practice and even encouraged by some parents. Many children do not question its use and it is likely to be under reported

The frequent presence of the *martinet* (a three or four-pronged whip) or a large ruler in classrooms in some schools serves as a constant threat even if not used. According to a report, in classes where teachers encouraged a high level of participation of pupils, very little or no physical violence was used against the pupils. On the other hand, in classes where pupils were passive, there was extensive use of the whip or ruler, verbal threats and in some cases children made to kneel or stand for periods of time.¹ Reasons for punishment include not having done homework, poor homework, not having an exercise book, late arrival or misbehaviour. In several schools, disciplinary monitors have been observed with whip in hand walking from class to class creating a general atmosphere of intimidation. Insults (such as *chretien*, *imbécile*) and verbal threats can be equally as damaging as physical violence as they reinforce failure and negative perceptions in a child.

Fourteen per cent (14%) of children in the UNICEF’s Voice of Children survey acknowledged said that they lived in a family where there were scenes of aggression and violence, primarily between the adults and then directed at the child. Such scenes figured in the lives of children from all sectors of society. In addition, 40 per cent of the children surveyed said they were hit or beaten when they behaved badly, the figure being even higher amongst rural children between the ages of nine 9 and 13 years old. This percentage is much higher than in other countries in the region. Only a small percentage of the children interviewed used the beatings as a criteria for determining the quality of their relations with their parents, which in more than half the cases was said to be good or very good. The following are situations of violence and abuse which occur in Haiti:

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¹ See also *Punitions et chatiments corporels à l’école* by Vanya Berrouet, published in *Forum “Enfance et Violence”, Enfants du Monde, Aide-à-l’Enfance-Canada*, October 1995

- Teachers beat or threaten pupils to impose discipline or punish for misbehaviour, failure to do homework etc (see The Right to Education above);
 - Mothers and fathers hit or whip children to instill good behaviour, punish misconduct;
 - Men beat women in the home and even at times the street, to punish, humiliate, enforce subordination; children experience or witness the beatings by individuals who provide their role models for the future;
 - Mothers and fathers beat or whip children to instill good behaviour, punish misconduct;
 - Men beat women in the home, to punish, humiliate, enforce subordination; children witness the beatings by individuals who provide their role models for the future;
 - Restavek may be beaten or whipped by women and men in the household to which they have been assigned; also by other children in the household;
 - Young girls and female adolescents risk rape and other forms of sexual abuse in the home, as unpaid child domestic servants (restaveks), or as occasional or professional prostitutes on the streets; reports suggest this may also occur in school.
 - Police guards may beat or threaten minors, particularly street children.
9. Provide information on the applicability of specific provisions to address all forms of violence against children to non-citizens and stateless children, including asylum seekers and displaced children. If specific provisions do not apply to such children, provide details of protection offered to them.
10. Provide information on any difference in the definition of violence and the applicable legal framework according to:
- The sex or sexual orientation of the victim and/or of the perpetrator;
 - The age of the victim and /or of the perpetrator;
 - The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, including, but not limited to infanticide, sexual violence in marriage, incest and sexual abuse within the family, and physical chastisement.

No information available, nor any system put in place

11. Provide information on any recent comprehensive review of the legal framework to address violence against children.

No

12. Provide information on any studies and surveys which have been undertaken to assess the impact of legal measures to address violence against children.

No

Courts tasked with addressing violence against children

13. Identify those parts of the court structure in your country tasked with addressing violence against children. Indicate if your family or juvenile courts have specific responsibility for this issue.

Criminal jurisdiction deals with crimes against children and adults. Juvenile Court deals only with children in conflict with the law, and only addresses cases of violence from a child under 16 to another child.

Minimum age for sexual activity

14. Provide information on any legislatively defined minimum age required for valid consent to sexual activity. Is this age different for girls and boys? Is this age different in respect of heterosexual and homosexual activities?

No legislation on that

15. Provide information on the minimum age of marriage for women and men.

According to Article 133, girls may marry at 15 years old, boys at 18 years. They can get married before that age with a Presidential permission

Sexual exploitation of children

16. Provide information on legislation and other measures to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including through prostitution and other unlawful sexual activities. Provide details on means to ensure that child victims of such exploitation are not criminalized. Provide information on legislation or other measures to prohibit all forms of sale or trafficking in children, including by their parents.

Articles 278 and 282 of the Criminal Code sanctions perpetrators of rape. Article 282 sanctions “attentat au mœurs en excitant, favorisant ou facilitant habituellement la débauche ou la corruption de la jeunesse de l’un ou de l’autre sexe au dessous de l’age de 21 ans » Article 295 defines penalties for rape, with punishment heavier for rape of minors less than 15 years old.

Pornography and harmful information

17. Provide information on legislation and other measures to prohibit the production, possession and dissemination of child pornography. In particular, please provide information on any controls on pornography produced and/or disseminated via the internet.

No provisions. There are no controls on pornography produced and disseminated by internet.

18. Provide information on any legislation or guidelines to protect children from injurious information and material transmitted through the media, Internet, videos, electronic games, etc.

There is neither legislation nor guidelines.

Reporting obligations relating to violence against children

19. Provide information on legislation, regulations or administrative directives requiring reporting of all forms of violence against and abuse of children in all settings to appropriate bodies. If reporting legislation, regulations or administrative directives exist, please indicate whether all citizens are required to report, or whether the obligation falls on certain professional groups only. Provide details of any sanctions for non-reporting.

There are no legislation, neither regulation on that.

Complaints procedures

20. Provide information on any complaints procedures relating to all forms of violence against children perpetrated in:

- The family/ home;
- Schools and pre-school care and education (both formal and non-formal, state and private);

Law of 6 September 2001 establishes disciplinary measures against responsible for corporal and emotional punishment on children

- Military schools;
- Institutions, state and private, including care, residential, health and mental health;

- The context of law and public order enforcement including in detention facilities or prisons;
- The neighbourhood, street and the community, including in rural areas;
- The workplace (informal and formal);
- Sports and sporting facilities.

21. Indicate whether children or persons acting on their behalf can access these procedures. Indicate whether legal aid is available to facilitate submission of complaints, and the circumstances in which legal aid will be available.

In case of disciplinary procedures at the school, children can file complaints. Children cannot address a court by themselves. Children cannot go to the Police to file a complaint except if they are represented by their parents. Children can file a complaint on human rights violations before the Ombudsman Office (Office du Protecteur du Citoyen).

22. Describe steps which have been taken to raise awareness of possibilities to submit complaints about violence against children.

Training sessions to children almost all over the country by UNICEF, PLAN, and local NGOs such as COHADDE. UNICEF is supporting a Program of awareness raising on the possibility of children to file complaints on child rights violations before the Ombudsman Office

23. Provide information on any special procedural or evidentiary rules which may apply in proceedings with respect to violence against children.

There are no special procedures

24. Provide information on the usual outcome of complaints of violence against children (e.g. compensation, punishment of perpetrators, perpetrator rehabilitation, family therapy).

There are no special procedures. Perpetrators are generally sent to prison and also pay compensation (dommages et interet) to the victim

25. Provide information on the usual outcome of legal proceedings in which children and juveniles are found guilty of perpetrating violence (e.g. imprisonment, corporal punishment, community service, perpetrator rehabilitation, family therapy).

Re-education measures in private centers. Sometimes other judges than juvenile judges (there is only 1 in Port-au-Prince), covering all the country called peace judges send children to prison in contravention to the law. Children between 16 and 18 years old are treated as adults, judged as adults and sent to prison with adults, as per the law.

The 1961 decree law specified the establishment of a network of special courts and judges and a 20 November 1961 law specifically created a special court for minors in Port-au-Prince. However, it was only in the last few years that steps have been taken to put the structure in place. Judges for minors exist in Cap Haitien and in Port-au-Prince, but a number of cases appear to be still dealt with by the peace judges

According to decree law of 7 September 1961, minors less than 13 could not be held criminally responsible, minors of 13-16 are tried by special courts for minors, and minors could be placed in *liberté surveillée* till the age of 21 as an alternative.

Although the law specifies that minors in conflict with the law should be held in a rehabilitation centre, young offenders have been detained in prisons. The detention of minors in prison

therefore continues to be a violation of Haitian law. The rehabilitation center is a priority for the current Government.

II. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

The aim of this section is to establish if your country has an institution coordinating multi-sectoral activities concerning violence against children, which include prevention, protection, redress, reintegration and rehabilitation.

26. Are there any Governmental authorities, structures and mechanisms, including at federal, state/provincial, municipal and local level which are currently responsible for addressing violence against children?

Mechanisms such as the Inspection Générale de la Police have responsibility for investigating and sanctioning abuses by the Police against minors but have not done so extensively in the past. The Inspection Judiciaire, has a key role to play in ensuring judicial officials fulfil their professional duties but it is dysfunctional. The dysfunctionality of the judicial system has already been mentioned. The role of the Office de la Protection du Citoyen is primarily to facilitate the protection of citizens against abuses by public functionaries. As such it not only deals with cases involving the police, prison and judicial authorities but also social welfare institutions. There is in place a child section within the Ombudsman Office (OPC) in charge of complaints on child rights violations.

One of the principle roles of the Institut du Bien Etre Social et de Recherche (IBESR), attached to the Ministry of Social Affairs, is to protect minors who are in moral or physical danger, abandoned or assigned to others outside their family. It must ensure that such minors, and those in conflict with the law are placed in the care of competent institutions, and is tasked with extracting minors under 16 years old from prison. The Welfare Institute (Institut de Bien etre social et de recherches-IBESR) severely lacks financial and human resources to fulfil its role. In the absence of state-run institutions to place minors, it has to rely on private centres d'accueil. State is planning to put in place a re-education and rehabilitation center for children in conflict with the law.

There is a newly Child Police Unit in charge of protection children victims of abuse

If YES, identify these authorities, structures and mechanisms and describe how coordination is ensured.

There is informal coordination. UNICEF is supporting a manual to help coordination among all structures dealing with protection of children.

27. Is there a lead Government authority tasked with responsibility for addressing violence against children?

Institut de Bien-Etre Social et de Recherches - IBESR.

If YES, provide details.

See answer 26

28. Are specific financial and/or human resources allocated by your country to address violence generally?

If YES, indicate the extent of these allocations.

Pending xxx

29. Does your country allocate specific financial and/or human resources to activities to address violence against children?

If YES, provide details.

Pending

30. Do international or bilateral donors provide resources to your country for activities to address violence against children?

UNICEF: US 200,000

If YES, indicate the extent of these resources and the way in which they are used.

Community mobilisation, communication campaigns, sensitization campaigns, life skills training for children and youth, vocational training, psychosocial support for children victims of violence

31. Does your country provide any assistance to other countries' efforts to respond to the problem of violence against children?

No

If YES, provide details.

32. If your country has a national human rights institution, such as a human rights commission or ombudsman, or a child-specific human rights institution, does it have any role or competence in the area of violence against children, including receiving complaints?

The Ombudsman Office (Office du protecteur du citoyen-OPC) has a child unit in charge of receiving complaints on child rights violations. As stated above, children can file complaints.

If YES, provide details.

It is a newly Unit receiving support from UNICEF. It has started receiving complaints on child rights violations and still needs more support to be consolidated.

33. Are there any particular parliamentary structures (for example special committees) to address violence against children?

No, there is no current Parliament in Haiti

If YES, provide details.

34. Have there been any recent parliamentary initiatives to address violence against children?

No, see above

If YES, please give details.

III. ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

The aim of this section is to elicit information on civil society activities relating to violence against children.

35. Describe significant civil society initiatives addressing violence against children in your country, including the types of institutions involved (such as academic institutions, professional associations, women's associations, student associations, community-based groups, faith-based groups, child and youth-led groups, trade unions, employer's organizations, national non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations) and the major activities engaged in (including advocacy, awareness raising, research, prevention, rehabilitation and treatment of children harmed by violence, provision of services, provision of resources).
36. Describe the support provided by your Government for these activities and the efforts made to coordinate civil society and government initiatives.
37. Describe the role played by the media in addressing violence against children.

Very little. Some articles in news papers.

IV. CHILDREN AS ACTORS IN ADDRESSING VIOLENCE

This section is designed to extract information on children's activities to address violence.

38. Provide information on the involvement and consultation of children in designing activities, and in implementation and monitoring of programmes and policies to address violence against them. Provide details, including ages and other details of the children involved.
39. Describe the involvement, if any, of children in designing special procedural or evidentiary rules applying in court proceedings with respect to hearings concerning violence against children. Provide details including ages and other details of the children involved.

Normally, children are not involved in the drafting of procedures.

40. Describe the amount and type of resources made available to support children's participation in activities to address violence against children.

V. POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

A comprehensive policy for dealing with violence against children is one that addresses multiple forms of violence against children, that works across the different settings in which violence occurs, and which includes components for prevention, protection, victim medical, psychological, legal and social assistance, victim rehabilitation and reintegration, and perpetrator interventions. Such policy is distinguished from specific programmes that address selected sub-types of violence against children or its effects in specific populations and settings.

41. Does your Government have a comprehensive policy concerning violence against children?

Not for the moment. A national protection plan is foreseen for 2005 as baseline studies are ready

If YES, provide details and describe any gender-specific provisions included in the policy.

42. Does your Government deliver, or provide direct support for delivery by other agencies, of specific programmes aimed at preventing and responding to violence against children?

If YES, please provide available summary reports, or URLs, of these programmes, and indicate, using the table below, which settings and types of violence are addressed by these programmes:

	Physical	Sexual	Psychological	Neglect	HTPs	Other
Family/Home						
Schools						
Institutions						
Neighbourhood/ Community						
Workplace						
Law enforcement						
Other						

43. Does your Government monitor the impact of these policies and programmes directed towards violence against children?

No

If YES, describe the monitoring systems and provide a URL or other reference where the system and outcomes are described in greater details.

44. Does your Government participate in any internationally coordinated activities concerning violence against children?

No

If YES, please provide details.

VI. DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

This section aims to provide an overview of information systems and information about violence against children that may be used to inform, plan and monitor policy, legal and programmatic interventions concerning violence against children.

45. Over the past five years, has there been any victimization, epidemiological or other population-based surveys of any forms of violence against children in your country?

If YES, provide details or references, or attach.

Yes, the household survey EMMUS 2000 on corporal punishment

46. Have there been any small-scale or representative interview studies with parents and children on violent victimisation of children?

If so, please give details.

47. Over the past five years, has your Government conducted or commissioned any scientific research projects on the problem of violence against children?

If YES, indicate the subject of this research and where the findings of these projects may be consulted in more detail.

48. Have studies or surveys been undertaken into the impact of legal measures to address violence against children?

No

If YES, provide details or references, or attach.

49. Does your Government have a system for formal inquiries into all child deaths in which it is known or suspected that violence may have played any part?

No

Provide details.

50. Are regular (e.g. annual) reports published describing the statistical profile of the known or suspected violent deaths investigated by the system?

No

If YES, what proportion of all homicide deaths are under the age 18?

.....%

51. If reports on the national profile of known and suspected violent deaths are published by your Government, indicate how the data is broken down for the purpose of reporting (check all that apply):

Sex	
Age	
Ethnicity	
Manner of death (homicide, suicide, undetermined)	
External causes of death (firearm, strangulation, etc.)	
Geographical location of incident (address)	
Scene of occurrence (home, school, etc.)	
Time and date of incident	
Victim-perpetrator relationship	
Other:	

52. Provide the total number of reported cases of violence against children in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.

No data

53. Provide the total number of convictions and reported cases for the various categories of crimes of violence recorded against children in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.

No data

VII. AWARENESS, ADVOCACY AND TRAINING

This section is aimed at gathering information on any awareness-raising, advocacy and training activities relating to violence against children which may have been conducted by your Government.

54. Over the last five years has your Government conducted or commissioned any campaigns for raising awareness of and preventing violence against children?

If YES, please describe any recent campaigns, including the settings and types of violence that were the subjects of the campaigns and the target audience (general public, caregivers, teachers, etc.).

55. How were the campaign messages and information disseminated (check all that apply)?

Print media	
Radio	
Television	
Theatre	
Schools	
Others	

56. Over the last five years, has your Government provided, commissioned or sponsored training programmes in the area of violence against children?

If YES, indicate which of the following areas were addressed by the last such training programmes and which provider groups received training (check all that apply).

	Prevention	Protection	Redress	Rehabilitation	Penalties
Medical Professionals (including paediatricians, nurses, psychiatrists and dentists)					
Public health practitioners					
Social workers and Psychologists					
Teachers and other educators					
Court officials (including judges)					
Police					
Prison officers					
Juvenile offenders personnel					
Institution personnel					
Parents/guardians					
Other (please specify)					

Please provide details.