A UNIQUE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
WE ENVISION A WORLD WHERE
EVERY CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND YOUNG PERSON
IS SAFE, PROTECTED, AND THRIVING
GIRLS AND WOMEN ARE AT RISK FOR MULTIPLE FORMS OF VIOLENCE ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE
A nationally-led, evidence-based, multi-sectoral response creates meaningful results at scale.

Quality, comprehensive data helps in understanding the problem, guides effective policies and programs, and spurs action.

Targeted and strategic advocacy and communications raises awareness, improves data use for effective action and sets global and national agendas.
Data should always guide the way
WE ARE NOW WORKING IN 23 COUNTRIES

Through the VACS, we now have data for more than 10% of the world’s children, adolescents, and young people.
VACS METHODOLOGY

• National household survey
• Three-stage cluster sample survey design
• 13-24 year old males and females*
• Retrospective
• Carried out by in-country institutions
• Extensive efforts to protect respondents
• HIV testing and counselling (to respondents who can receive results on their own)

*Swaziland included females only
TOPICS COVERED IN THE VACS

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE
SEXUAL VIOLENCE
EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE
RISK FACTORS, DEMOGRAPHICS
HEALTH OUTCOMES
RISK TAKING
HIV/AIDS TESTING BEHAVIORS
GENDER ATTITUDES
GIRLS AND VIOLENCE
SEXUAL VIOLENCE BEFORE AGE 18

Percentage of 18-24 year old females who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18

- Botswana: 9
- Cambodia: 4
- El Salvador: 14
- Haiti: 26
- Honduras: 16
- Kenya: 32
- Lao PDR: 7
- Malawi: 22
- Nigeria: 25
- Rwanda: 24
- eSwatini: 38
- Tanzania ++: 27
- Uganda: 35
- Zambia: 20
- Zimbabwe: 9

++Tanzania numbers may differ from the Violence Against Children Final Report, 2009 due to different analytic approaches.
FOR MORE THAN 1 IN 4 GIRLS, HER FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WAS PHYSICALLY FORCED OR COERCED

Percentage of females ages 18-24 who experienced physically forced or coerced first sexual intercourse prior to age 18, among those reporting sexual debut before age 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador*</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania++</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimate may be unreliable
++Tanzania numbers may differ from the Violence Against Children Final Report, 2009 due to different analytic approaches.
Girls are at risk for sexual violence throughout childhood & adolescence

Age of first incident of sexual violence in childhood, reported by 18-24 year old females who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>13 and under</th>
<th>14 to 15</th>
<th>16 to 17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimate may be unreliable
PERPETRATORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ARE OFTEN SOMEONE KNOWN

Most common perpetrators of first incidents of sexual violence, among those who experienced sexual violence before age 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRIEND/CLASSMATE</th>
<th>INTIMATE PARTNER (Spouse/romantic partner)</th>
<th>NEIGHBOR</th>
<th>FAMILY MEMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIRLS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOYS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAMBODIA • HONDURAS • NIGERIA • UGANDA
BOYS AND VIOLENCE

© UNICEF/NYHQ2009-0218/Gordon
SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST BOYS

Percentage of 18-24 year old males who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18

- Cambodia: 6%
- Haiti: 21%
- Kenya: 18%
- Malawi: 15%
- Rwanda: 10%
- Uganda: 17%
- Zimbabwe: 1%

*Tanzania numbers may differ from the Violence Against Children Final Report, 2009 due to different analytic approaches.
% of males in Malawi and Nigeria ages 18-24 who report using violence against a partner*, among those who did and did not experience sexual violence prior to age 18

Perpetrated IPV

- Experienced sexual violence in childhood
  - Nigeria: 35
  - Malawi: 62

- Did not experience childhood sexual violence
  - Nigeria: 16
  - Malawi: 34

*Perpetration of violence included punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, or intentionally burning or scalding, or forcing non-consensual sexual intercourse or other sex acts, against a current or former partner.
BOYS WHO EXPERIENCE PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Are more likely to perpetrate violence against a partner

% of males in Malawi and Nigeria ages 18-24 who report using violence against a partner*, among those who did and did not experience physical violence prior to age 18

Perpetrated IPV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experienced childhood physical violence</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Malawi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did not experience physical violence in childhood</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Malawi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Perpetration of violence included punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, or intentionally burning or scalding, or forcing non-consensual sexual intercourse or other sex acts, against a current or former partner.
CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE

- HIV
- Mental Health and Suicide
- Unintended Pregnancy
- Substance Abuse
- School Drop-Out
- Sexual Violence
SEXUAL VIOLENCE LEADS TO AN INCREASE IN THE ODDS OF NEGATIVE HEALTH CONDITIONS

Association between childhood sexual violence and selected health conditions, reported by females 13-24 years old in eSwatini

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV/STDs</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy Complications</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Use</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwanted Pregnancy</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicidal Ideation</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling Depressed</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Suicide</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty Sleeping</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette Use</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Adjusted for age, community setting, SES, and orphan status
HIGH UNINTENDED PREGNANCY RATES AMONG GIRLS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Percentage of 18-24 year olds who experienced physically forced or coerced sex before age 18 and became pregnant*

- Botswana: 6%
- El Salvador: 9%
- Haiti: 16%
- Honduras*: 16%
- Kenya: 30%
- Malawi: 33%
- Nigeria: 15%
- Rwanda: 48%
- Tanzania**: 31%
- Uganda: 28%
- Zimbabwe: 23%

*Estimate may be unreliable

**Tanzania numbers may differ from the Violence Against Children Final Report, 2009 due to different analytic approaches.
FOR GIRLS, EXPERIENCING SEXUAL VIOLENCE DURING
CHILDHOOD IS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTRACTING HIV

In Malawi, infrequent condom use is more common among young women who experienced sexual violence in childhood

% of females with **infrequent condom use** in the last 12 months

| Experienced childhood sexual violence | 20%* |
| Did not experience childhood sexual violence | 7% |

In Kenya, having multiple sex partners is more common among young women who experienced sexual violence in childhood

% of females with **multiple sex partners** in the last 12 months

| Experienced childhood sexual violence | 7%* |
| Did not experience childhood sexual violence | 2% |

*Statistically significant difference

Among 19-24 year-olds who ever had sex
Thoughts of suicide are more common in girls who experience sexual violence

Percentage of females ages 18-24 who reported thoughts of suicide, by whether they did or did not experience sexual violence prior to age 18 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sexual violence</th>
<th>No sexual violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data for Tanzania reported by 13-24 year olds
Percentage of males ages 18-24 who reported thoughts of suicide, by whether they did or did not experience sexual violence prior to age 18 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sexual violence</th>
<th>No sexual violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania*</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data for Tanzania reported by 13-24 year olds.
DEFINING SCHOOL-RELATED GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

• SRGBV is any act or threat of sexual, physical or psychological violence occurring in and around schools, perpetrated as a result of gender norms.

• While school environments can enable violence, they also have a critical role to play in prevention and response.

• Schools can serve as protective spaces for children, acting as an important arena for broader social change to end violence – in and out of the schoolyard.
SCHOOL-RELATED SEXUAL AND/OR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IMPACTS MANY STUDENTS

% of students who experienced one or more forms of physical and sexual violence perpetrated by teachers and/or classmates

- Honduras
- Malawi
- Nigeria
- Uganda
- Zambia

Female Students
Male Students

Sexual violence is defined by four types of acts: unwanted sexual touching, attempted physically forced or attempted coerced sex, completed physically forced sex, and completed coerced sex.

** Estimate based on 2014 Revision World Population Prospects, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.
MISSING SCHOOL IS A COMMON CONSEQUENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Percentage of females and males who missed school as a result of any sexual violence experienced during childhood

- Lao PDR: Girls 9, Boys 12
- Honduras: Girls 23, Boys 7* (Estimate may be unreliable)
- Malawi: Girls 11, Boys 8
- Nigeria: Girls 11, Boys 6

*Estimate may be unreliable
ACCESS TO SERVICES
**VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ARE NOT GETTING THE SUPPORT AND SERVICES THEY NEED**

Disclosure and service usage by those who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, as reported by 18 to 24 year olds females*

- % of females who told someone about an experience of sexual violence: 46%, 61%, 57%, 52% (Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia)
- % of females who sought services for sexual violence: 7%, 10%, 10%, 1%
- % of females who received services for sexual violence: 3%, 9%, 8%, 0%

*Data for Tanzania reported by 13-24 year olds
RESULTS: 16 COUNTRIES HAVE PUBLISHED A VACS REPORT

- VACS Core Questionnaire updated to align with SDGs
- Recent VACS reports:
  - Zimbabwe & Botswana launched their VACS reports in Dec. 2019
  - Honduras & El Salvador launched their VACS reports in May 2019

* eSwatini, Tanzania, Haiti, Malawi, Cambodia, Kenya, Nigeria, El Salvador and Honduras
COORDINATED ACTION

Working together across sectors, we can change the lives of millions of boys, girls and adolescents.
FROM DATA TO GOVERNMENT-LED ACTION

VACS Implementation
Data to Action Workshop
Report Launch
Action Plan Development by Multi-Sector Task Force
Comprehensive National Response to Prevent and Respond to VAC

Other Government Ministries
Universities
Civil Society & NGOs

Multi-Sector Task Force
Government Ministry Lead

UN Agencies In-Country
Multi-Lateral and Bi-lateral Agencies
USG and Canada In-Country
As a result of the VACS process, government leadership and donor support, nine countries* have developed comprehensive multi-sectoral responses to prevent and respond to VAC

*eSwatini, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, Cambodia and Lao PDR
NATIONAL RESULTS: TANZANIA

- **2009**: VACS completed
- **2011**: Launched survey and response plan
- **2013**: 3-year costed multi-sectoral plan in 12 districts
- **2016**:
  - 3-year plan completed
  - New combined $119 million action plan for VAC & VAW launched
  - Commitment as Pathfinder for #EndViolence

Results (with UNICEF & Gov of Canada support):

- Child Protection teams expanded nationally to 47 local Gov. Authorities
- 700,000 children reached
- 1,151 workers trained in 498 health facilities; training of police, social welfare, magistrates, teachers
- National hotline and campaigns
- Initiative rolling out in four more regions & four additional regions in 2018
NATIONAL RESULTS: CAMBODIA

2013
• VACS completed

2014
• VACS report launched
• Study on Economic Burden of VAC

2015-2016
• Government-led violence prevention & response in five focus provinces
• Piloting and scale up of positive parenting & positive discipline curricula in schools

Dec 2017
• Cambodia Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children 2017 - 2021

Results (with UNICEF and Gov. of Canada support)
• Social protection interventions reached 10,000 vulnerable children
• Child protection services reached 20,000 children
• VAC National Action Plan launched December 2017
NATIONAL RESULTS: MALAWI

2013
VACS completed

2015
VACS report launched

March 2016
Malawi completed initial 10-point plan to respond to VAC

2015-2019
Gender-Based Violence National Plan of Action and Orphans and Vulnerable Children National Plan of Action

Results

Empowerment & Safety:
- Empowerment & self-defense training for 16,080 adolescent girls and 4,980 adolescent boys in 7 districts
- Partnership between No Means No Worldwide & Ministry of Education.
- Girls participating in program saw a reduction in the incidence of rape by nearly 50 percent.

Service access and improvements:
- Increase in survivors seen at one stop centers
- 18% increase in sexual abuse cases handled by Police Victim Support Units
NATIONAL RESULTS: ESWATINI

eSwatini’s ranking on the Child-Friendliness Index, by African Child Policy Forum

2008 Ranking
1) Mauritius
2) Namibia
3) Tunisia
4) Libya
5) Morocco
6) Kenya
7) South Africa
8) Malawi
9) Algeria
10) Cape Verde
11) Rwanda
12) Burkina Faso
13) Madagascar
14) Botswana
15) Senegal
16) Seychelles
17) Egypt
18) Mali
45) eSwatini

2013 Ranking
1. Mauritius
2. South Africa
3. Tunisia
4. Egypt
5. Cape Verde
6. Rwanda
7. Lesotho
8. Algeria
9. eSwatini
10. Morocco
11. Seychelles
12. Libya
13. Togo
14. Malawi
15. Senegal
16. Botswana
17. Nigeria
18. Ghana
19. Burkina Faso

From 10 worst countries to 10 best
Evidence-based programs and policies to prevent and respond to VAC

VACS 2007/2008
GLOBAL RESULTS: INSPIRE & TECHNICAL SUPPORT

INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children

INSPIRE details a group of strategies distilled from the best available evidence and with the greatest potential to reduce violence against children, and is a framework to guide efforts at the country level.

- In 2016, with WHO’s leadership, TfG partners worked with other organizations to develop INSPIRE
- In 2018, WHO and UNICEF launched the INSPIRE Implementation Handbook and Monitoring Framework
Together for Girls, in partnership with The Equality Institute and the Oak Foundation, undertook a systematic review of proven solutions and best practices to prevent and respond to sexual violence against children and youth (SVAC).

The review was completed in collaboration with a group of experts and allied organizations and highlights evidence-based solutions from around the world — from a girl’s empowerment initiative in India to justice reform in Guatemala to school-based education program in the United States.
WHAT WORKS TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

The Evidence Review shows that sexual violence can — and must — be prevented. From school-based safe dating programs to community mobilization efforts, these evidence-based solutions showcase that there are practical, cost-effective programs that can help break the cycle of violence.

Our #SVSolutions campaign highlights solutions from the Evidence Review, collects resources from allied organizations and tries to amplify the key message: We have the tools; now it’s on us to bring these #SVSolutions to scale.
WHAT WORKS TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

**A Breeze of Hope**
Founded by a survivor and attorney, this pioneering organization provides free legal, social, and psychological services to victims of sexual violence in Bolivia. Their holistic approach helps survivors get justice.

**Coaching Boys Into Men**
Provides coaches with an innovative curriculum to promote positive attitudes among athletes and to help prevent abuse, harassment, and assault. The program has demonstrated significant impacts on bystander intentions and behaviors, as well as attitudes towards gender.

**Empowerment and Livelihood Training**
Established by BRAC, ELA offers adolescent girls a safe space near their home as well as training in life skills and livelihoods and access to microfinance. This program integrates education and economic empowerment in order to prepare girls for lives as strong, resilient, and adaptable adults.

**Stewards of Children**
One example of a program that offers education and awareness-raising for adults who interact with children is Darkness to Light’s Stewards of Children curriculum. It offers an adult-focused education program that improves child sexual abuse prevention, recognition, and intervention behaviors in adults.
GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS & ADVOCACY

When we stand together as citizens, survivors, victims and advocates, we can change the world.
GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS & ADVOCACY EVENTS

Raising awareness with policymakers and influencers from ten years of partnership

(Above) TfG rings the opening bell of the New York Stock Exchange with allies and other key partners. (Left, clockwise): The First Lady of Colombia speaks at the launch of her country’s VACS report; TfG Founder Gary Cohen and TfG CEO Dr. Ligiero with Dr. Jim Kim, President of the World Bank; Actors Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie attend a TfG girls’ art exhibit; Ambassador Bhir (US PEPFAR) speaks at the launch of the Every Hour Matters campaign. Katya Iversen (CEO of Women Deliver) and Dr. Natalia Kanem (Executive Director of UNFPA) lead a discussion at a TfG CSW event; Madame Sophie Grégoire Trudeau was the keynote speaker at the 2017 TfG event observing International Day of the Girl.
GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS & ADVOCACY EVENTS

Convening ground-breaking conversations – on a global scale

(From left, clockwise): Girl Up Ambassadors pose with UN Women Executive Director, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka and UN Foundation President, Kathy Calvin; TfG CEO speaks at Women Deliver 2019; Survivors speak out at CSW 2016; Youth activists speak at all-youth panel during TfG’s “Violence Knows No Borders” CSW 2018 event; Survivors of a Boko Haram kidnapping share their impactful story during TfG’s 2018 CSW event; Every Hour Matters Youth Champions lead a TfG panel at SVRI 2017.
Our suite of resources includes issue-area fact sheets (such as sexual violence, school-related gender-based violence, or the intersection of VAC and HIV), case studies, reports, videos and more.

For more information, visit: togetherforgirls.org/resources
We have **fact sheets** and **infographics** for every country that has published a VACS report – helping visualize the data for key indicators.
HIGHLIGHTING SURVIVORS AND ADVOCATES

Our online platform, Safe, shares the stories of survivors, celebrates youth engagement and showcases the work of advocates.
During the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, TfG honors the achievements of the world’s most influential heroes dedicated to ending violence with the #16Heroes campaign. These heroes show us that tackling global problems starts with individual action.

Over the past five years, we’ve honored more than 132 heroes.
Our storytelling work focuses on amplifying the stories of individuals on the frontlines of prevention and response – from social workers to survivors, physicians to police officers. By sharing their stories we showcase how everyone can play a role in ending violence against children.

(Above) Safe heroes profiled in the 2018 Tanzania-based storytelling project, highlighting perspectives from across the country.
In 2016, TfG launched the Every Hour Matters campaign to address the critical timeline for post-rape care.
EVERY HOUR MATTERS

2016: Campaign Launch
• April: Capitol Hill launch event
• October: International Day of the Girl event

2017: Youth Engagement Toolkit
• March: Event at CSW
• Spring: Recruit and train Youth Champions in Kenya & Uganda
• August: Pilot in Kampala

2018: Scale-up and Dissemination of Toolkit
• February: Launch in Zambia
• March: CSW Event
• April: Launch of EHM Youth Engagement Toolkit
• Ongoing dissemination in Uganda and Kenya

2019: Scale-up by Country Partners
• January: Launch in Zimbabwe
• April: Written into Uganda PEPFAR country plan
The EHM Youth Engagement Toolkit was created by youth, for youth. It guides trained young professionals in hosting educational workshops on post-rape care. The toolkit also fosters dialogue around gender dynamics, power structures, and stigma surrounding sexual violence. Though this toolkit was tailored to Kenya and Uganda, with inputs from Kenyan and Ugandan youth professionals, these tools can be adapted for other countries and regions around the world.

(Left) Youth participants of the toolkit pilot in Kampala, Uganda. Courtesy of Uganda Youth Development Link.
TfG distributes a quarterly (click-worthy) newsletter, and curates content on Facebook and Twitter every day. Every two years, TfG shares a Stakeholder Report summarizing past success and setting forth plans for the future.

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