

End

punishments including flogging. Corporal punishment is lawful in schools in 81 states and in group care settings such as orphanages in 146 states. In 165 states, violent punishment of girls is legally sanctioned in their own homes.

The Secretary General's report prepared for CSW 57 notes the prohibition of corporal punishment in some states and recommends that states:

“Develop programmes combining ~~skills~~ building of respectful relationships and counselling support for children and young people exposed to violence to further avoid future perpetration of violence or victimization; ~~adopt~~ adopt measures and programmes to address physical violence, including corporal punishment of children; and promote positive and ~~violent~~ non-violent parenting programmes”¹

However, the “draft agreed conclusions”, we understand, do not explicitly mention the need to eliminate corporal punishment.

Given the very widespread legality and social acceptance of corporal punishment, it is necessary to explicitly include the corporal punishment of children in the outcome document. Prohibition of all corporal punishment is both a basic requirement for the prevention and elimination of violence against girls and a key part of a broader strategy for eliminating violence against women. Where it is not explicitly included, it remains invisible – allowing the legality and practice of this most common form of violence against girls to continue unchallenged.

We urge members of the United Nations, entities within the UN system and others working on violence against women and girls, including all those attending the 57th session of the Commission for the Status of Women, to reflect in their work the obligation under international law to prohibit and eliminate all corporal punishment of girls

[Report of the Secretary General](#) on prevention of violence against women and girls (E/CN.6/2013/4), para. 89 (x)

