

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the United Nation Children's
Fund



Conference A

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

Committee Staff

Director	Alliyah Edwards
Chair	Emad Toubar

Agenda

- I. Eliminating Violence against Children and Youth
- II. The Rights of the Child in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- III. Protection and Inclusion of Children with Disabilities

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNICEF/1/1	Eliminating Violence against Children and Youth	30 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions

Summary Report

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Eliminating Violence against Children and Youth
- II. Protection and Inclusion of Children with Disabilities
- III. The Rights of the Child in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The session was attended by representatives of 30 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic "Eliminating Violence against Children and Youth."

On Monday afternoon, the delegates resumed their discussion on different solutions such as the education of law enforcement and teachers to support better responses to victims; establishing safe havens for both mothers and their children; and finding more inclusive and creative ways to promote regional initiatives.

By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of six proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including: preventing the sexual abuse of youth; the creation of a violence prevention manual to be distributed globally; and refining educational systems and the ways they address and include the victims of conflict within their respective regions. After much debate and collaboration on similar ideas, the committee began to combine their ideas into one working paper.

On Wednesday, one draft resolution had been approved by the Dais and received no amendments. The committee adopted one cohesive resolution following voting procedure, with a vote count of 30 Member States in favor, 0 against and 0 abstentions. This resolution included clauses on a wide range of issues including reforming the education of teachers, members of law enforcement, and psychiatrists to improve their sensitivity towards victims of childhood violence. Multilateralism, diplomacy, perseverance, and passion remained prominent throughout committee sessions, thus creating a peaceful environment to allow all delegations to work towards the elimination of violence against children and youth.



Code: UNICEF/1/1

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

Topic: Eliminating Violence Against Children and Youth

1 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*
2
3 *Recognizing* that 250 million children worldwide live in areas affected by prolonged conflict, and violence,
4
5 *Deeply concerned* that every 7 minutes somewhere in the world an adolescent is killed by an act of
6 violence,
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8 *Expressing deep concern* that 1 in 2 children have undergone physical, psychological, and or sexual
9 abuse in conflict zones, and domestic spheres,
10
11 *Noting with concern* recent statistics stated by the World Health Organization (WHO) Fact Sheet of
12 February 2018 which emphasize that one billion children aged two to seventeen fell victim to physical,
13 sexual, emotional violence or neglect in the past year,
14
15 *Alarmed by* 2016 International Labor Organization (ILO) findings, detailing that 5.7 million children were
16 involved in forced labor or imposed for the exemption of a debt, 1.8 million children were prostituted, and
17 forced to participate in child pornography, and about 1.2 million were victims of minors trafficking,
18
19 *Recognizing* the need to find a common solution to combat the issue of violence against children
20 worldwide,
21
22 *Recognizing* the need for increased awareness about the negative consequences of child abuse, and the
23 impact it has on their lives, their health, and their future,
24
25 *Recalling* the role of the *Convention on the Rights on the Child* (1989) quoting Article 24 mentioning that
26 every child has the right to receive professional mental medical care in the wake of violence, and the
27 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) adopted by the General Assembly, particularly Articles 4,
28 19, 20, and 32 regarding an international common decision to put a stop on all forms of violence,
29 especially against young people, the protection of rights, the rights to a family environment, and child
30 labor, and their conviction to ensure that children live healthy lives away from violence,
31
32 *Reaffirming* the relevance of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the *2030 Agenda for*
33 *Sustainable Development* (2015) while acknowledging Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 5, 11, 16,
34 and 17 to provide children with a healthy life, substantial education, gender inclusivity, ending violence
35 against children worldwide, and aiming to work towards their achievement through this document,
36
37 *Bearing in mind* the 2030 Agenda which established Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 - Peace,
38 Justice, and Strong Institutions, SDG 4 - Quality Education, SDG 5 - Gender Equality, SDG 6 - Ensure
39 availability, and sustainable management of water, and sanitation for all,
40
41 *Recognizing* the importance of High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Goals (HLPF),
42 and its side-events related to highlighting the role of children within the SDG process which is outlined in
43 the General Assembly resolution 67/290,
44
45 *Recognizing* that some violent action stem in traditional practices that have existed for centuries
46 according to the SOS Children's Villages International April 2017 report, *The Right to Protection: Ending*
47 *Violence against Children,*
48

49 *Commending* the work done by UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
50 Organization, (UNESCO), and WHO towards improving the environment for children suffering from
51 humanitarian crisis, and active participation in eliminating youth violence, and sexual misconduct,
52

53 *Commending* the efforts by the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in addressing the need for free
54 birth certification for all children to gain a legal identity which allows children, and youth to report
55 experiences of violence,
56

57 *Acknowledging* the need for a comprehensive, and unified manual which helps standardize, and optimize
58 policies across Member States,
59

60 *Recognizing* the particular vulnerability of children, and youth in dangerous environments coupled with
61 the lack of funds, and information available to help them,
62

63 *Expressing concern* for unequal access to information to young girls concerning their bodies, and
64 reproductive rights,
65

66 *Drawing upon* the work of the Office of the Secretary General for Children in Armed Conflict in order to
67 ensure that children involved in armed conflict are included in initiatives to combat generalized forms of
68 violence,
69

70 *Alarmed, and concerned* with United Nations Office on Drugs, and Crime (UNODC) 2018 *Global Report*
71 *on Trafficking in Persons* findings on the rising number of children susceptible to gender-based violence
72 especially regarding child soldiers, and young victims of sex trafficking in rural communities,
73

74 *Viewing with appreciation* the framework provided by the African Network for the Prevention, and
75 Protection Against Child Abuse, and Neglect,
76

77 *Acknowledging* the need for proactive measures to prevent violence from occurring, and therefore
78 recommends the reformation, and expansion of strong frameworks including close relationships with
79 community-based institutions to address violence as it occurs,
80

81 *Understanding* that children who have become victims to violence face detrimental mental health affects
82 as stated by the WHO's Early Childhood Development, and Disability Report of 2012,
83

84 *Having studied* the positive influence of safe, healthy educational institutions, and the detrimental effects
85 of in-home suspensions that require children to spend time in their homes, which may be violent
86 environments, before being permitted to return to school as explained the Central American Regional
87 Security Initiative,
88

89 *Recognizing* the vital role, the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) (1989) plays in facilitating
90 access to adequate education, and healthcare, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and
91 non-discriminatory practices,
92

93 *Concerned* that only 60 Member States have laws preventing physical discipline in classrooms leaving
94 600 million children without protection according to UNICEF's 2017 report, *A Familiar Face: Violence in*
95 *the Lives of Children, and Adolescents*,
96

97 *Recognizing* the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative as a valuable multi-stakeholder partnership to
98 promote girls' education, and gender equality,
99

100 *Recognizing* the success of the programme of UNICEF Child-Friendly Schools,
101

102 *Highlighting* the necessity to build, and create education programmes such as workshops, and trainings
103 to prevent violent behavior that are more child, disability, and gender sensitive, and provide safe, non-
104 violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all,

105
106 *Embracing* the need to further develop these guidelines, and practices of it to effectively address violence
107 in schools,
108
109 *Stresses the need* of long-term preventive measures like the reform of educational curriculums, and
110 system changes, to recognize, and put a stop to violent practices on children, and youth, educative
111 measures to enable citizens to be able to react accordingly to the necessity of advocacy work in
112 preventing violent acts on children,
113
114 *Drawing upon* the work of the Office of the Secretary General for Children in Armed Conflict in order to
115 ensure that children involved in armed conflict are included in initiatives to combat generalized forms of
116 violence,
117
118 *Recalling* that violence includes physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, often involving neglect or
119 deprivation as defined by UNICEF,
120
121 *Guided by* the CRC, and the UNICEF strategy 2018/2021 recommendations on strategies to combat
122 violence against children, focusing on working together to put a stop to violence, and exploitation against
123 children by the year 2021 by developing partnerships, and common initiatives together with national
124 governments, the public, and private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and of course
125 young people,
126
127 *Believing that* working with grassroots organizations, and NGOs will improve the life quality, and
128 conditions of children universally, and aid in the collection of data on violence against children,
129
130 *Convinced* that working with fellow United Nation entities, and NGOs to create a framework for
131 educational services in low-income communities will reduce the maltreatment of children,
132
133 *Recalls* the successful collaboration of UNICEF with local governments, the private sector, and civil
134 organizations like Save the Children, and World Vision, other UN agencies like the United Nations Entity
135 for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), WHO, but also faith, and community
136 leaders within the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children to end violence by supporting
137 initiatives which lead to an increase in children's access to legal, psychological, and medical aid,
138
139 *Reiterating* the seven strategies to end violence against children within the WHO manual 'INSPIRE:
140 implementation, and enforcement of laws; norms, and values; safe environments; parent, and caregiver
141 support; income, and economic strengthening; response, and support services;, and education, and life
142 skills,
143
144 *Appreciating* past efforts by the #ENDviolence, and Reacting Can Change Everything campaigns to
145 spread awareness of the various types of violence such as sexual, physical, psychological, and domestic
146 violence that children may experience,
147
148 *Recognizing* the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children as a valuable resource to
149 provide voluntary support for governments seeking to implement comprehensive legal framework
150 regarding the prohibition of Corporal Punishment,
151
152 *Acknowledging* that Non-Governmental Organizations such as Equality Now, International Justice
153 Mission (IJM), Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN), and No Means No Worldwide
154 (NMMNW) have made significant strides in curtailing sexual abuse,
155
156 *Noting with satisfaction* the results of standard operating procedures for law enforcement officials in
157 dealing with children such as the 2016 initiative by the Ghana Police Service, UNICEF, and the
158 International Bureau of Children's Rights,
159

160 *Commending* the efforts of the Sierra Leone Family Support Unit (FSU) which provides essential support
161 to survivors, and law enforcement, along with using the FSU as a model to combat the lack of
162 implementation of the protection of children, and youth through various policies, and services,
163

164 *Acknowledging* the work of UNICEF, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
165 Refugees (UNHCR) for underprivileged, and vulnerable children in humanitarian crisis, and violent
166 environments through initiatives such as the UNICEF Strategic Plan, the UNICEF Annual Reports, and its
167 Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs),
168

169 *Drawing upon* the programme already implemented of the United Nations Relief, and Works Agency
170 (UNRWA) protection framework for Palestinian refugees as a model for best practice such as by
171 expanding the protection framework to address other populations of children affected by humanitarian
172 crisis,
173

174 *Recognizing* the merit of expanding upon the training protocols outlined by the UNICEF Initiative to
175 protect refugees, and migrants in Refugee Accommodation Centres to increase knowledge of how to
176 report, and address violence in community-based settings while combining humanitarian interventions
177 with technical assistance to address challenges related to child migration detention, and challenges
178 integrating children into schooling,
179

180 *Expanding upon* the mandate of the UNICEF Initiative to protect refugees, and migrants in Refugee
181 Accommodation Centres to be inclusive of material needs, as well as include mothers who are often
182 involved in the same cycle of violence experienced by children shall require tailored marketing to match
183 children, and families to appropriate resources,
184

185 *Reaffirming* the resolutions 2427(2018) in which the Security Council highlighted the protections of
186 children in armed conflicts, and General Assembly resolution 51/77 which created the Office of the
187 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children, and Armed Conflict,
188

189 *Underlining What Religious Communities can do to Eliminate Violence against Children* (2010) issued by
190 UNICEF, and Religions for Peace, which reported religious communities are positioned to prevent
191 violence against children, and the importance of collaborating together at the World Assembly organized
192 by Religions for Peace,
193

194 *Understanding* the need to reduce double structures, consolidate programmes, and centralize
195 information, and authority as explained in the 2017 Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the
196 Organization, 72/1,
197

198 *Recognizing* the sovereignty of all nations, any, and all participation in these programmes are entirely
199 voluntary, and the importance of preserving local languages, non-violent religious traditions, and cultures
200 throughout training programmes,
201

- 202 1. *Recommends* the publishing of a singular comprehensive manual to identify, and establish best
203 practices for the prevention, and elimination of violence against children, and youth;
204
- 205 2. *Encourages* the manual to establish principles recommended by experts around the globe which
206 would inform domestic practices on child-friendly policing, and police training which focus on
207 improving the use of children as witnesses, and the care for children as survivors of violence;
208
- 209 3. *Requests* that the manual include expert counsel on the development of domestic programs which
210 address:
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- 212 a. Increasing the awareness, and understanding of abuse;
 - 213
 - 214 b. Empowering children to defend themselves against attackers via inclusion of basic self-
215 defense practices in order to avoid abuse;

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- c. Legal pathways for survivors, and at-risk children, and youth including the provision of anonymity to survivors, and legal immunity to survivors of sexual assault;
 - 4. *Proposes* that the Manual also detail the utility, and characteristics of a Family Support Unit as a tool for better policing by:
 - a. Assessing statistics on violence on children;
 - b. Developing strategies to deter violence;
 - c. Disseminating that intelligence throughout law enforcement, and government agencies;
 - 5. *Advises* that the manual commend Member States which adopt or improve policies protecting children, and youths from violence, such as day care services, vocational training in schools, and strong legal institutions;
 - 6. *Establishes* the creation of a program named Young Survivors Outreach Initiative, to connect caregivers across borders by:
 - a. Providing accessibility to local caregivers across the world through social networking with institutions, multinational corporations, such as Skype, and NGOs which have strong digital, and local infrastructure in place, which would be used for the program;
 - b. Supporting the creation of regional Commissions for implementation, and monitoring;
 - c. Supporting to set up legal, and social services for children survivors of domestic violence, coordinating with third parties, and Government at locals, and regional level:
 - i. Asking each government to examine court-related responses in criminal, child protection, and family court custody proceedings, highlighting legislative changes, and resulting systemic change;
 - ii. Telling institutions to deliver to the youth enough knowledge for self-defense skills;
 - d. Sharing information about domestic violence training, resources, and partnerships with agencies in order to help survivors especially children who have suffered or are still suffering from domestic violence;
 - e. Organizing digital meetings which:
 - i. Caregivers, and psychologists will convene at personally appointed times on platforms such as Skype to discuss reports, local or communal changes, assess regions, and their sociocultural development, or other matters that they decide is important to discuss;
 - ii. Caregivers, and psychologists analyze reports conducted by independently-appointed psychologists to assess regions, and their sociocultural development;
 - f. Organizing face to face meetings amongst head caregivers of in regions that do not have online access which:
 - i. Caregivers, and psychologists will convene to share the individual information on violence;
 - g. Politically neutral public spaces, such as schools, and hotels, will be used by the specialists;

- 271 h. Suggesting to the Economic, and Financial Committee to find effective ways to raise funds for
272 this particular program;
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- 274 i. Proposing a continental level summit that will be held once every decade in 2025 to further
275 analyze data provided by caregivers which would be organized by the future UNICEF
276 Executive Board;
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- 278 j. Electing an executive board based on previous merits deemed qualifying by the UNICEF
279 Executive Board, who will appoint the Programme's executive board;
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- 281 k. Comprising the specialist membership by those who have graduated with substantial
282 education from an accredited university, and volunteer to work with the program;
283
- 284 7. *Implores* Member States to develop a world-wide media campaign that would be adopted to raise
285 awareness about sexual or domestic violence among all citizens of nations, and states by:
286
- 287 a. Inviting persons online to submit personal stories of sexual violence or misconduct through
288 anonymous or public means;
289
- 290 b. Cooperating among social media services such as Facebook, Twitter, or other regionally
291 predominant media to disseminate awareness for the campaign;
292
- 293 c. Using alternative campaigning methods such as posters, leaflets, or whatever a regional
294 institution or NGO finds equitable in Member States that has less than 40% of their
295 population with internet access;
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- 297 d. Producing more material to combat child marriage if an institution deems it fit;
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- 299 e. Appointing an independent committee based solely on developing, and approving ideas in
300 2022 by the future UNICEF Executive Board:
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- 302 i. Meetings with each participating nation will be organized, and conducted by the
303 institutions, and members of the newly-organized committee board through the
304 means of solving for the campaign;
305
- 306 f. Allocating funds from pre-existing partnerships with NGOs, governments, and corporations;
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- 308 8. *Suggests* Member States promote the side-events called Accelerating SDG implementation through
309 information sharing, and discussion: Case of SDG - 6, which is referenced in a session of High Level
310 Political Forum in order to share the information on:
311
- 312 a. The advice, and knowledge of raising children;
313
- 314 b. The best practice to support for parents to reduce the stresses coming from child-raising;
315
- 316 9. *Encourages* Member States to formulate an act of requiring managers, and trainers of nursery
317 schools or day care centers to report violence to a relevant organization when they find, or if they
318 suspect that children are likely to be exposed to violence in the home or otherwise;
319
- 320 10. *Suggests* to utilize the UNRWA protection framework in communities affected by humanitarian crisis
321 by drawing from the precedents set of the UNRWA, and expanding them to address cases of
322 violence, and abuse by reporting, and prosecuting these actions as regionally appropriate:
323
- 324 a. Expanding on the current responsibility of duty bearers that advocate for these children's
325 rights in specific communities to apply to all communities;
326

- 327 b. Furthering the knowledge on these issues on the international stage so all member-states are
328 aware of the violence children face in international conflicts;
329
- 330 c. Extending the framework of the UNRWA to address children in crisis zones, refugee camps,
331 and developing countries beyond UNRWA sites;
332
- 333 11. *Promotes* the newly adopted framework modeled by UNRWA to reflect the work of the Office of the
334 Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict which:
335
- 336 a. Specifically address psychological trauma, survivors of child trafficking, former child soldiers
337 in military, and non-military armed groups, and survivors of other forms of sexual, and
338 physical violence;
339
- 340 b. Focuses on the reintegration of children who have suffered in armed conflict zones;
341
- 342 12. *Recommends* the extension of the UNICEF Initiative to protect refugees, and migrants in Refugee
343 Accommodation Centres to provide guidance to existing community-based institutions, and NGOs in
344 all Member States to ensure:
345
- 346 a. Staff members in community centers receive specific training from professionally
347 trained international volunteer protection experts to recognize, and address violence against
348 children in all of its forms;
349
- 350 b. Professionally trained volunteers will be vetted through the preexisting vetting program as
351 used in the United Nations Foundation, conflict response will be determined on a needs-
352 based criterion;
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- 354 c. Staff members are well-versed in resources, relevant legislation, and reporting processes to
355 aid in responding to violence;
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- 357 d. Children, and youth are key stakeholders in the development of community-based
358 reintegration strategies after violence has occurred;
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- 360 e. Safe spaces are created for children to play, learn, and grow within community centers;
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- 362 13. *Suggests* the expansion of the mandate of the *Initiative to protect refugees, and migrants in Refugee*
363 *Accommodation Centres* to include additional measures including:
364
- 365 a. Procurement of physical materials to provide to children utilizing community centers for
366 support as required;
367
- 368 b. Involving mothers through providing resources to report domestic violence;
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- 370 14. *Supports* the revised mandate of the *Initiative to protect refugees, and migrants in Refugee*
371 *Accommodation Centres* to include marketing, and promotion through:
372
- 373 a. Conducting seminars in schools, refugee camps, and other relevant institutions, working
374 closely with UNHCR to teach children about the resources available, and how to recognize
375 abuse;
376
- 377 b. Implementing a twenty-four hour, seven-day a week hotline that could be used by children,
378 and mothers in case of a crisis to receive on site help, and/or counseling, and/or provide
379 relevant resources which can be adapted to meet cultural, and technological needs;
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- 381 15. *Suggests* monetary funds from secondary, and postsecondary schools, funds will be donated to
382 the institution through fundraiser events:

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- a. Fundraising will be overseen by the secondary, and postsecondary systems themselves;
 - b. Collected donations will be monitored for authenticity through the United Nations Foundation;
 - c. In partnership, and sponsored by the World Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) donations will be collected;
 - d. Sponsored by Non-Government Organizations Cure Violence, and Women Against Violence Network;
 - e. In the event of emergency situations, it is recommended that emergency funding sponsored by UNICEF would be employed for the erection of safe haven facilities;
 - f. Use of emergency funds would be employed in the event of natural disaster, unprecedented armed conflict, or any humanitarian crisis as deemed by the General Assembly;
- 400 16. *Suggests* Member States to consider the effect of faiths, and community leaders on influencing
401 mindsets of community in a way that would prevent people from resorting to corporal punishment
402 against children by:
- 403 a. Participating in the World Assembly organized by Religions for Peace;
 - 404 b. Raising awareness among their followers on the importance of treating children with
405 kindness, and safeguarding at congregational worship or community meetings;
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- 409 17. *Recommends* the establishment of a safe, and enabling school environment building in the UNICEF
410 Child-Friendly Schools Programme by:
- 411 a. Concentrating more on training all educational personnel to discover, and react to potential
412 violent behaviors, equally both in rural, and urban areas;
 - 413 b. Collaborating with regional, national, and international organizations to facilitate the trainings
414 needed – these organizations will provide materials for trainings, and information on the
415 situation of violence on youth, and children in their communities, focusing on using regional
416 or local personnel, like trainers, and experts on the issue of violence by:
 - 417 i. Creating a network of these organizations focusing on the issue of violence through
418 various communication channels – from the online platform for trainings to the
419 working conferences, and sessions on the topic of combating violence;
 - 420 ii. Working with already established initiatives that aim to eradicate violence, and
421 connect these to this global strategy, and guidelines;
 - 422 iii. Involving organizations, especially on regional, and local levels into the process of
423 deciding on the content of the trainings, depending on the region, culture, and the
424 situation in their communities, to be able to create a coherent programme, which
425 adapts to its settings;
 - 426 c. Trainings of teachers, and educational personnel on topics such as, but not limited to:
 - 427 i. Not using violence as a method in the classroom through conflict management, and
428 mediation trainings;
 - 429 ii. Cultural differences, and discrimination for teachers to recognize violence, and
430 discrimination against students with disabilities, from indigenous, minorities, and
431 other marginalized communities;
 - 432 iii. On recognizing bullying, and cyberbullying, and on implementing protective
433 measures to prevent, and react to these cases;
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- 439 iv. How to discuss topics of violence with children, and youth, and offer immediate help
440 when needed, and additional joint trainings with teachers, parents, and students to
441 facilitate a deeper understanding of the issue of violence, and how to work together;
442 v. On mental, and psychological health issues;
443
- 444 d. Giving teachers, and educational staff the proper knowledge to better identify child abuse,
445 and to have the proper tools to guide children to professionals in order to get the adapted
446 help that they need by:
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- 448 i. Regularly updating the trainings with new methods of combating violence against
449 children, and including annual evaluations done by respective governments in order
450 to make sure the educational staff is trained properly;
451 ii. Making sure to include parents, and children, and youth in the creation, and
452 implementation process of our workshop programs through joint sessions for
453 brainstorming, and concept creation;
454
- 455 e. Asking teachers on an annual basis to take part in the formation programme on a voluntary
456 base:
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- 458 i. Teachers will be invited to take part in these workshops as part of their training to
459 become a teacher or to further their education;
460 ii. These programmes will be free of charge, and will happen in local communities, not
461 on an international level;
462 iii. Teachers should be part of local communities with knowledge of the environment of
463 their community, and have previously enrolled or finished a formation in the field of
464 education or similar fields;
465 iv. Encouraging governments, and ministries to encourage schools, and teachers to
466 implement this formation;
467

468 18. *Recommends* implementing a reform of the school curriculum by:

- 469
- 470 a. Familiarizing students with their rights, and possible reactions methods to situations of
471 violence through formal class sessions taught by trained professionals;
472
- 473 b. Opening optional discussion, up to parents' discretion, with school children on sensitives
474 topics such as inappropriate touching, and stranger danger;
475
- 476 c. Educating, and empowering students to exercise their rights, and seek help when needed;
477
- 478 d. Including life skills training that prevent violence against children by enhancing their
479 communication, conflict management, and problem-solving skills, and assisting them to build
480 positive peer-to-peer relationships;
481
- 482 e. Helping students to address different aspects of sexual, physical, and emotional violence,
483 including bullying among peers, violence in dating relationships, gang violence, and violence
484 through the use of mobile phones or online;
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- 486 f. Informing students about the Child Helpline International programmes, including their hotlines
487 for children in need, and danger;
488
- 489 g. Emphasizing the importance of gender equality, and the promotion of it, for example through
490 the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative;
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- 492 h. Choosing proper personnel to carry on the trainings such as, but not limited to:
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- 494 i. Professionals will be chosen through a selection process in collaboration with UN
495 Volunteers, but also with local organizations, and will then receive a formation to be
496 able to work with topics of violence, and even victims of violent practices;
497 ii. Apart from volunteers, there will be paid experts on topics of violence, and with
498 experience in educational practices, and work with young people;
499 iii. These experts will be chosen by a board of UNICEF representatives, and
500 representatives of other organizations dealing with violence against children, -elected
501 by the network created by this strategy, that will also monitor the entire progress of
502 the project;
503

504 19. *Supports* teaching children how to interact with those children who have experienced any kind of
505 violence by instructing communication strategies to help the child ease back into a classroom
506 environment:
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- 508 a. these trainings, and communication strategies will be facilitated by childhood mental health
509 professionals together with the local teachers;
510
511 b. the school curriculum, and the teaching methods should be optionally adapted for children,
512 and youth that have experienced violence, and need special care;
513

514 20. *Recommends* the expansion of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children campaign
515 with a keen focus on regional initiatives addressing tradition, and the three prongs: protection of child
516 victims, prevention of crimes against children from persisting, and partnership with local communities;
517

518 21. *Encourages* Member States to carry out awareness actions by promoting UNICEF's current
519 awareness campaigns for students through educational activities, and information material, including
520 but not limited to:
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- 522 a. The Web Toolkit on Violence Against Children where information in the form of handbooks,
523 reports, and practical guidelines are accessible online;
524
525 b. The Global Initiative to End Corporal Punishment, which distributes resources regarding
526 positive discipline that can also be used for further workshops, and trainings for caregivers;
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528 22. *Supports* the creation of an online platform in collaboration with UNICEF in order to connect teachers,
529 and education staff with international educational guidelines that promote children's rights agreed on
530 by all Member States, and participating organization including, but not limited to:
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- 532 a. A section regrouping programmes that are already in place in different countries;
533
534 b. A section opened for public suggestions, and concerns;
535
536 c. A child-friendly section that allows them to be aware of the different forms of violence, and to
537 anonymously denunciate any forms of violence they could have been suffering from;
538
539 d. Regarding the lack of technology in developing countries, and rural areas, UNICEF wants to
540 offer bi-monthly seminars in order to link teachers, and educational staff with international
541 educational guidelines that promote children's rights agreed on by all Member States, and
542 participating organizations, and by including offline campaigns for these areas;
543

544 23. *Suggests* the development of community-based after-school programmes to prevent violence, and
545 educate about the types of violence by involving youth, and adults of the communities to participate in
546 personal, and societal development projects through rules stating that:
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- 548 a. Local communities provide the means to develop basic services to invite the local youth to
549 activities that garner social, and personal development in local government buildings, and/or
550 education centers;
- 551
- 552 b. NGOs, and local corporations would be invited to provide funding for these centers;
- 553
- 554 c. Values, such as tolerance, and mutual respect must be developed, and instilled in the local
555 youth to further integrate families, and halt local crime;
- 556
- 557 d. The process will be monitored by a board of UNICEF representatives from the local offices,
558 and other NGOs involved in the process, and the trainers will also be chosen by them;
- 559
- 560 24. *Recommends* that private, and public stakeholders contribute voluntarily with monetary resources to
561 support the activity by:
- 562
- 563 a. Inviting the World Bank to cooperate by allocating part of their Health, Social, and Education
564 budget towards the implementation of the re-education strategy proposed;
- 565
- 566 b. Involving public funds, such as the Fund to End Violence against Children from the
567 #SafetoLearn Campaign, and the Education Cannot Wait fund:
- 568
- 569 i. Collaborating with corporations with a declared commitment in supporting
570 educational initiatives allocating more than 70% of their Corporate Social
571 Responsibility (CSR) budget such as Banco Santander, and International Business
572 Machines Corporation (IBM), with programmes concerning violence sensitization
573 campaigns, and human resources training;
- 574 ii. Seeking sponsors to provide material such as uniforms, merchandising items, and
575 technical devices needed to carry out, and facilitate the training sessions, and the
576 events;
- 577 iii. Setting up a fundraising campaign specifically addressed to the project with the aim
578 of reaching out to more potential funders, and increasing their engagement;
- 579 iv. According to the UNICEF Financial Regulation 12.7, the Office of Internal Audit shall
580 be accounted to the supervision, and investigation of suspected frauds, corruptions,
581 and other of misconducts;
- 582
- 583 25. *Recommends* NGOs, and Member States to consider a programme of International Sponsorship
584 Distribution around the world to support a repatriation programme for refugee children to have an
585 opportunity for a better life, and include an amendment to the SDGs 2030 Agenda for
586 #NoParentLeftBehind for the wellbeing, and rights of the child, and recommends Member States to
587 enact legislation criminalizing child labor in expansion of the High Level Global Conferences Towards
588 Childhood free from Corporal Punishment by:
- 589
- 590 a. Creating minimum five-year sentences in area where traditional norms endorse child labor;
- 591
- 592 b. Increasing labor inspections in areas that otherwise go unmonitored;
- 593
- 594 26. *Invites* regional bodies to take a distinct focus on the identification, and support of escaped or
595 rescued child victims of violence which worked in the realm of child human trafficking such as
596 childhood forced labor, child soldiers in the military, and in armed groups, and sex slaves, if needed:
- 597
- 598 a. Where NGOs could participate in rehabilitation programs for child soldiers by:
- 599
- 600 i. Partnering with local professional to preserve national sovereignty;
- 601 ii. Implementing an Action Plan to identify, and screen child soldiers by encouraging
602 military organizations to submit a roster with photo identification in order to verify, and
603 remove child soldiers from the military;

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- b. Promoting counseling, and support programs that eases the reinstatement of former child soldiers to society with the assistance of additional NGO's Hagar, and Liberty Asia;
 - c. Where local NGOs such as the Code, and Destiny Rescue would collaborate with regional entities to support rescued child sex slaves based on the physical, emotional, and psychological trauma sex slaves experience;
- 612 27. *Promotes* the implementation of a comprehensive Code of Conduct for the regional initiatives
613 including but not limited to:
- a. The monetization of each regional branch by a Board of Directors nominated by local NGOs to meet annually, to discuss the progress of their specific region in regards to the main three prongs of prevention, protection, and partnership;
 - b. Outline distinct guidelines on how to approach the issues of regional childhood violence:
 - 621 i. Based on statistical analysis by UNICEF;
 - 622 ii. Updated annually to tailor to specific advancements of regions;
 - c. Preservation of culture, tradition, and regional specific prominent issues in ensure state sovereignty;
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- 627 28. *Intends* to identify the four main types of childhood violence (physical, psychological, sexual, and
628 neglect) in a regional perspective as it pertains to childhood victims of forced labor, child soldiers, and
629 child victims who work in the sex industry including sex tourism, and military sex trafficking rings;
630
- 631 29. *Recommends* creating a strategy to recruit volunteers, education, and local health professionals to
632 join the program through:
- 633
634 a. Mass advertising of the United Nations Volunteer program, either on the website or by
635 reaching each national committee by promoting the programs;
 - 636
637 b. Contacting already trained UN volunteers, and peacekeepers, experts on education,
638 violence, health, and psychological issues already working with children to support the
639 programs, and the teachers in areas that are more difficult to reach or lack experienced staff;
640
- 641 30. *Encourages* the UN Special Representatives of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children
642 to include a section in her annual reports to the Human Rights Council, and the General Assembly
643 focused on programs and collaboration with the private sector involved in public-private partnerships
644 (PPPs) in order to evaluate effective means for including PPPs:
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- 646 31. *Encourages* all relevant agencies of the UN to collaborate more closely with countries at the
647 grassroots such as UNICEF, and the American organization, Save the Children did by creating a
648 global inter-agency coordination body, the Child Protection Monitoring, and Evaluation Reference
649 Group (CP MERG) to ensure that child protection receives sufficient recognition, and support, in order
650 to enhance the continuing need for impartial, and objective information which can take the form of:
- 651
652 a. Collecting nationally representative data on child protection through the Multiple Indicator
653 Cluster Surveys (MICS):
 - 654
655 i. Which includes standard modules for child discipline, from non-violent forms of
656 discipline to severe physical means of punishing children as well as beliefs about the
657 use of physical punishment to discipline children;
658

- 659 b. Increasing the number of countries with available data in UNICEF global databases for a
660 selection of child protection indicators;
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- 662 32. Encourages Member States to cease the malpractice of in home suspensions by:
663
- 664 a. Instructing teachers, and school administrations to administer in school counseling sessions
665 as an alternative to lengthier in-home suspensions:
666
- 667 i. Thus, decreasing the amounts of in home suspensions, and increasing the amount of
668 counseling sessions;
669 ii. And increasing communication between teachers, and students;
670
- 671 b. Providing training for school counselors to identify signs of abuse within students, help them
672 cope with the effects of abuse, and connect them to law enforcement when necessary;
673
- 674 33. Promoting the advancement of research with various academic institutions working at the
675 international, and national levels in the area of child protection;
676
- 677 34. Suggests the establishment of systems to improve the gathering, and monitoring of data collection
678 within regional initiatives in order to screen the incidents related to children who have experienced
679 such as domestic abuse, sexual violence, violence in schools, and recruitment into military, and
680 paramilitary;
681
- 682 35. Suggests to the General Assembly a framework be made that allows NGOs to offer educational
683 services to low income communities to boast provide economic opportunity, and educate them on the
684 subject of child violence, and abuse:
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- 686 a. Which should include requirements to maintain a standard of education that equitably
687 empowers children, and youths of all communities worldwide while:
688
- 689 i. NGOs wishing to participate are encouraged to offer educational services, and no
690 cost to the student, and community;
691 ii. Education would be effective if provided in the languages, and dialects spoken by the
692 community;
693 iii. Assuring that Programs based on mentioned standard of education, implemented by
694 NGOs shall provide priority employment to members of the local community;
695 iv. Urging education standards to include well-balanced set of programs that provide an
696 understanding of math, literacy, sciences, the arts, history, and at least one elective
697 that enables the students to seek gainful employment, in addition to the childhood
698 violence, and abuse programs;
699 v. Allowing any form of abuse suspected by the program staff to be reported to the
700 proper authorities for continue investigation;
701 vi. Strongly encouraging local governments oversight on the curriculum educational
702 programs;
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- 704 b. Compliance with the above regulations should allow NGOs to apply for grants to motivate
705 their participation which would be monitored by a newly created international educational
706 opportunities office that would be responsible for the assessment of these NGOs, and the
707 enforcement of their requirements:
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- 709 i. Failure to comply with requirements will revoke eligibility of grant application;
710 ii. Previously misused grants must be reimbursed to the grant provider;
711 iii. If NGO is no longer able to comply with the requirements they must notify the
712 international educational opportunities office within 30 days of the effecting incident;
713 iv. The International Educational Opportunities Office will have the ability to amend or
714 add previously listed requirements;

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36. *Recommends* to the General Assembly to encourage creating partnerships between local UNICEF offices, Child Protection Services (CPS), and schools to improve the awareness about the negative consequences of child abuse according to each Member State capacities:
- a. Providing workshops about the negative impacts of violence against children through teaching material provided by UNICEF to teachers, parents, and children themselves:
 - i. The teaching material distributed by local UNICEF offices to the schools, and CPS;
 - ii. By offering it in a general online drive or sharing it by post;
 - b. Taking place in schools as there is the advantage existing relationship between parents, and schools is already given which will make the workshops more attractive to children's caretaker:
 - i. It is recommended that the workshops shall take place at the minimum twice a semester; workshops shall take place at the minimum twice a semester;
 - ii. Making sure that the parents will receive a proper invitation to the workshop to increase the participation;
37. *Encourages* all Member States to sign, and ratify foundational documents that provide a solid foundation for any legislation regarding the elimination of violence against children:
- a. the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*;
 - b. the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict*;
 - c. the *Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography*.