

NMUN•NY 2016



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20 – 24 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Courage  
for **peace**



Compassion  
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

# United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Grace Moyo
<b>Chair</b>	Rajadhar Reddy

## Agenda

- I. Ending Child Marriage
- II. Advancing Children’s Rights in the Digital Age
- III. Realizing the Rights of Indigenous Children

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNICEF/1/1	Ending Child Marriage	Adopted without a vote
UNICEF/1/2	Ending Child Marriage	Adopted without a vote
UNICEF/1/3	Ending Child Marriage	Adopted without a vote

# Summary Report

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

- I. Advancing Children's Rights in the Digital Age
- II. Realizing the Rights of Indigenous Children
- III. Ending Child Marriage

The session was attended by representatives of 28 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of "Ending Child Marriage." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including education programmes targeting men and boys and their role in ending this harmful practice; the relationship between economic instability and the prevalence of child marriage; the role of cultural and religious leaders in mobilizing communities to take action; and legislative reform to protect children from marital sexual, physical, and emotional abuse. The committee engaged in a collaborative and constructive manner, discussing overlapping ideas and communicating effectively to merge along themes and create comprehensive policy suggestions.

On Wednesday, three draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted three resolutions following voting procedure, all of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the possibility of supplementing formal education with vocational skills training, the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and media campaigns in garnering public support, community education programs, and means to ensure safe childbirth for young mothers. The body was able to identify and address underlying factors that allow child marriage to persist in society. The delegates emphasized the need for collaboration and a willingness to share ideas in committee to best simulate the Executive Board of UNICEF. This commitment was reflected in the smooth voting procedure, and the eagerness to adopt all resolutions by acclamation.



**Code:** UNICEF/1/1  
**Committee:** United Nations Children's Fund  
**Topic:** Ending Child Marriage

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1 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*

2  
3 *Guided by the concerns and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and the 2014-2017 strategic plans*  
4 *towards "Realizing the Rights of Every Child, Especially the Most Disadvantaged" through ending discrimination*  
5 *and social inequality,*

6  
7 *Having considered the General Assembly Third Committee's resolution A/C.3/69/L.23 adopted on 17 October 2014*  
8 *on the matter of children's early and forced marriage,*

9  
10 *Recalling the relevance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as it recognizes that marriage shall be*  
11 *entered only with the full consent of the intending parties,*

12  
13 *Emphasizing the general objectives of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), specifically Article 3, which*  
14 *stresses that the interests of children must be the primary concern in all matters that affect them,*

15  
16 *Acknowledging Article 24 of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which promotes the economic*  
17 *independence of women by focusing on fair and equal opportunities of employment,*

18  
19 *Recognizing the importance of the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*  
20 *(CEDAW) specifically Article 2 that states the importance of the participation of all women,*

21  
22 *Highlighting the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW), which calls for the*  
23 *eradication of gender violence that impedes women to enjoy their full rights,*

24  
25 *Realizing that child marriage continues to be cyclical in nature and normalized in several societies,*

26  
27 *Deeply concerned by the lasting consequences for every child affected by this situation as outlined in the CRC,*  
28 *which points out the infringement on their basic rights to attain the highest possible standard of health, education,*  
29 *and protection from all forms of exploitation,*

30  
31 *Realizing that the areas most affected by child marriage are least developed and developing countries because of*  
32 *poor economic conditions present,*

33  
34 *Further reminding that child marriages are a major impediment to regional development and prosperity,*

- 35  
36 1. *Highly recommends that all Member States strategize both male and female authority figures to project their*  
37 *position against child marriage, and in countries where this practice is prevalent, to get the male and female*  
38 *community leaders to express a negative stance towards child marriage through the implementation of:*  
39  
40 a. *Campaigns in opposition of child marriages by executive Member States' leaders, social organizations,*  
41 *religious figures, and activists through media propaganda on national television broadcasting stations;*  
42  
43 b. *Educational sessions in rural areas, which will include these religious and community leaders, and will:*  
44  
45 i. *Mobilize the parents of both married and unmarried girls with the purpose of preventing them*  
46 *from selling their girls due to lucrative dowries;*  
47 ii. *Recognize the negative consequences of child marriage in the lives of girls such as violence,*  
48 *sexual assault, and failure to complete their education;*

49

- 50 c. Expansion of these initiatives through the improved coordination of countries, both affected and  
51 unaffected by child marriage, in order for them to share their advocacy designs and acknowledge  
52 different perspectives toward the issue;  
53
- 54 2. *Calls upon* Member States to work with existing non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Plan  
55 International, which is a child-focused Non-Profit Development Organization, with the purpose of combating  
56 child marriage through the provision of food for families that are vulnerable to surrender to this issue, and that:  
57
- 58 a. The existing NGOs will provide three meals a day according to the 2,000 daily calorie intake;  
59
- 60 b. Upon receiving funds for the allocation of food, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) urges the  
61 aforementioned NGOs to abide by humanitarian and administrative standards to effectively battle  
62 poverty through the creation of shelters for women, which will be funded by UNICEF and run by local  
63 governments to diminish the susceptible environments in which families engage in child marriages;  
64
- 65 3. *Encourages* fellow Member States to actively support the work of NGOs such as Girls not Brides and the  
66 Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) by:  
67
- 68 a. According governmental endorsement and public support to NGO-initiated campaigns against child  
69 marriage;  
70
- 71 b. Granting NGOs a minimum number of two free public advertisement mechanisms per month,  
72 dedicated to their campaigns targeting child marriage;  
73
- 74 c. Providing NGOs with transportation means or fee compensations for their campaign activities located  
75 in most affected areas, especially rural communities;  
76
- 77 4. *Suggests* partnerships with NGOs as well as all relevant UN bodies in order to raise awareness within regional  
78 and international communities and ultimately bring child marriage to global and communal attention by  
79 encouraging the creation of a common website platform, funded by UNICEF, to which different countries  
80 around the world would contribute by sharing short films and videos tackling the issue of child marriage;  
81
- 82 5. *Encourages* Member States to follow the statutes established in the CEDAW, which expresses the relevance of  
83 women possessing equal rights;  
84
- 85 6. *Urges* countries to create local support groups using the testimonials of adult women who were former child  
86 brides in order to influence and educate future generations targeting the community at large through:  
87
- 88 a. The creation of open forums in the most affected areas where child marriage prevails;  
89
- 90 b. Scheduling these public appearances in well-known local and regional locations such as main squares,  
91 parks, and educational institutions, making sure that the frequency of the testimonial forums is at least  
92 twice a year;  
93
- 94 c. Local journalists, photographers, and artists which are encouraged to expose and report on the  
95 testimonials in order to spread even more awareness and global networks;  
96
- 97 7. *Draws attention* to the crucial need to enhance safety in public areas, especially around schools as a way to  
98 prevent child abuse and violence, avoiding forced marriages that weaken their psychological, emotional, and  
99 physical well-being by:  
100
- 101 a. Encouraging governments to strengthen their security systems introducing surveillance by raising  
102 funds via NGOs;  
103
- 104 b. Strongly advising Member States to utilize existing report mechanisms in every state that would allow  
children to address sexual harassment and rape such as Harrassmaps and Child Helpline Services by:

- 106                   i.     Providing regional information sessions regarding the existence of child marriages to local  
107                   law enforcement officials and training them to respond to these situations;  
108                   ii.    Training these officers to be aware of marital rape, especially in circumstances where girls do  
109                   not understand the concept of sex due to being inexperienced;  
110  
111                   c.     Supporting reliable safety programs in countries that are already involved in these services, allowing  
112                   children to report these kind of crimes through the use of technology available to them;  
113  
114 8.   *Reaffirms* the existing outlets available in order to allow girls to utilize them in an effort for empowerment by  
115       encouraging participation in the political decision-making process through:  
116  
117       a.    The creation of local communal programs in which women can express their personal and impersonal  
118       concerns to other community members along with a representative of their choice;  
119  
120       b.    The enhancement of local policies for victims of child marriage as well as girls that are not married;  
121  
122 9.   *Further recommends* that Member States provide girls with the opportunity to start and complete their  
123       education with the ultimate end of being able to progress economically and be a part of the productivity of their  
124       society and nations at large through:  
125  
126       a.    The inclusion of vocational skills training and general artisan skills in the curriculum and syllabus of  
127       the formal education systems already in place;  
128  
129       b.    The establishment of trade schools and vocational training institutions for very affordable fees, and  
130       where possible, without any charges at all:  
131  
132            i.     Through contributions from the NGOs assisting in the creation of local programs that focus  
133            on youth development to encourage occupational skills;  
134            ii.    Through awareness programs targeted at families and young married and unmarried girls,  
135            enlightening them on the advantages of participating in these programs and especially  
136            highlighting that this will alleviate poverty, which is a major root cause of child marriage;  
137  
138 10.   *Implores* the further cooperation between Member States and UNICEF to promote the effective  
139       implementation of the recommendations made in this document.



**Code:** UNICEF/1/2  
**Committee:** United Nations Children's Fund  
**Topic:** Ending Child Marriage

---

1 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* the principles and purposes enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), the *Universal*  
4 *Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, the *International*  
5 *Covenant on Economic, Social, Cultural Rights*, and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989),  
6  
7 *Recalling* the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, Target 3, adopted by United Nations (UN) General Assembly  
8 (GA) resolution 70/1, and its condemnation of child marriage,  
9  
10 *Reaffirming* GA resolution 68/148 on child, early, and forced marriage,  
11  
12 *Praising* the international normative framework condemning child marriage in the spirit of the universality of human  
13 rights,  
14  
15 *Emphasizing* the importance of Member States adhering to the many legal frameworks already in place that combat  
16 the existence of child marriage,  
17  
18 *Taking note* of the great efforts made by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Plan International, End Child  
19 Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT), and other non-  
20 governmental organizations (NGOs), and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) dedicated on protecting children  
21 that are exposed to harmful risks,  
22  
23 *Recalling* the efforts of the UN Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) as well as the work of the UN Population  
24 Fund's (UNFPA) Action for Adolescent Girls program in the field of education and the efforts of the Girls Not  
25 Brides initiative,  
26  
27 *Emphasizing* the importance of improving maternal, newborn, and child health due to the health risks associated  
28 with pregnancy, particularly early pregnancies,  
29  
30 *Recognizing* that crisis areas, including natural disaster and conflict areas, are more prone to be affected by the  
31 practice of child marriage,  
32  
33 *Recognizing* the need to include influential leaders in the process of changing societal norms legitimizing child  
34 marriage,  
35  
36 *Mindful* of the sovereign responsibility all individual Member States have to provide for the welfare of their  
37 populations and noting further the unique position of various developed Member States in being able to efficiently  
38 and effectively disseminate relevant information to the global community through various mass media campaigns,  
39  
40 *Acknowledging* the fundamental importance of education in combating child marriage,  
41  
42 *Recalling* Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 8/4, upholding equal access to education,  
43  
44 *Recognizing* the inherent cultural differences that shape all societies on the globe,  
45  
46 *Recognizing* that child marriage is a cross-generational issue that predominantly affects rural populations with  
47 specific cultures and traditions and, noting further that in rural populations families with more children are more  
48 prone to poor access to economic and educational means,  
49

50 *Deploring* the severe detrimental effects that the practice of child marriage has on children's education, personal  
51 development, and health, and the detrimental effects of it on societies as a whole, both culturally and economically,  
52

53 *Noting with concern* the links between child marriage, low education and poverty,  
54

55 *Mindful* of the economic reasons for child marriage and the developmental aspects of addressing child marriage,  
56

57 *Calling* for international development policies specifically aimed at eradicating child marriage,  
58

59 *Firmly convinced* that because of the specific role men play in society as fathers, future fathers, and future husbands,  
60 their inclusion in addressing child marriage is more than crucial,  
61

62 *Deeply concerned* with the current increasing rates of child marriage and the detrimental effects that child marriage  
63 has on societies as a whole,  
64

65 1. *Recommends* to expand on the tasks of UNGEI to include an education program aimed not only at girls, but also  
66 at boys as well as at parents and legal guardians to educate and inform local populations, especially children and  
67 their parents and legal guardians on two main topics:  
68

69 a. To inform and educate children and adolescents on their legal stance and on options of legal protection  
70 they have against being forced into marriage under the respective national laws of their home state, and  
71 on how to make use of these options;  
72

73 b. To inform parents and legal guardians on the consequences, both for them and their child,  
74 psychologically, culturally and economically, should they force their child into marriage;  
75

76 2. *Invites* the UNFPA Action for Adolescent Girls program to cooperate with UNICEF in this regard, combining  
77 its expertise in the education of human rights with UNICEF's know-how of child related field work through its  
78 country offices;  
79

80 3. *Further recommends* to use UNICEF's field offices to analyze the local situation and strategize ways how  
81 informational campaigns could be devised to address people in that specific region, using different channels of  
82 communication and involving different influential community actors including religious, social, political or  
83 cultural figures;  
84

85 4. *Suggests* Member States to establish partnerships with existing relief organizations and utilize financial help  
86 from NGOs and private donors after crisis, specifically to address:  
87

88 a. Natural disaster prone areas in which sudden economic downturns create larger incentives to sell  
89 children in marriage;  
90

91 b. Conflict torn areas, where families tend to experience displacement and sudden change in economic  
92 situations, again providing incentives for selling children in marriage;  
93

94 5. *Calls* upon Member States to uphold a minimum standard of quality, and accessibility to education regardless of  
95 a child's socioeconomic background and family status by:  
96

97 a. Working to increase the amount of technological exposure, especially within poorer districts, for the  
98 purpose of general, technological, and civic education by partnering with NGOs such as One Laptop  
99 Per Child, which donates electronic devices to government schools in rural areas in developing  
100 countries;  
101

102 b. Setting such a minimum standard will fall under the domain of individual Member States;  
103

104 c. Encouraging secondary education for future generations to address this problem as experts themselves  
105 having lived through it and becoming advocates against child marriage;



- 106 6. *Encourages* the international community to accept global cultural and religious diversity and familiarize all  
107 Member States with the importance of existing traditions and cultural practices within a state's borders in  
108 regards to child marriage, through creation of educational campaigns;  
109
- 110 7. *Requests* Member States to further promote the rights of already married or pregnant children by providing  
111 primary and secondary education to them to foster their achievement of future economic success to the effect  
112 of:  
113
- 114 a. Fostering financially stable families, reducing the risk of using child marriage for economic gain to re-  
115 establish stability;
  - 116 b. Increasing the chance of future financially stable and educated generations benefitting from these  
117 programs both as victims of child marriage and their progeny, reducing the risk of child marriage in the  
118 future;  
119
- 120
- 121 8. *Decides* to promote development policies as a means of eradicating child marriage by:  
122
- 123 a. Increasing regular public awareness campaigns underlining the causal link between child marriage and  
124 development, focusing especially on the importance of economic reasons for child marriage in  
125 developing countries;
  - 126 b. Encouraging other UN bodies, in particular the GA and the HRC, to recognize the negative economic  
127 impact of child marriage and therefore collaborate with UNICEF to decrease economic inequality;  
128  
129
- 130 9. *Recommends* that all Member States take all necessary measures to involve boys and men in all aspects of  
131 tackling child marriage, bearing in mind the different cultural, religious, and socio-economic backgrounds  
132 specific to each country, by:  
133
- 134 a. Creating information campaigns that inform men on the roles that they carry in child marriages and  
135 their effects as well as the commissioning of public service announcements for video, billboard, and  
136 magazine displays targeting men to help raise the social status of girls and young women;
  - 137 b. Designing a curriculum to be used in workshops at schools or other community centres on a voluntary  
138 basis that aims to raise awareness on the prevalence of child marriages and seeks to dissuade boys  
139 from taking child brides in the future with model curricula outlined by a UNICEF task force to serve as  
140 a framework for member States to adjust to their local context;
  - 141 c. Supporting and promoting the efforts of Girls Not Brides in their different campaigns;  
142
  - 143 d. Promoting the process of opening the debate with boys and male young adolescents about their hopes  
144 and aspirations, and ask them to consider how they may jeopardize these aspirations, and the  
145 aspirations of girls they marry, by marrying too early;
  - 146 e. Working with leaders and advocates from all religious communities, governments, and civil societies  
147 to issue joint statements and commitments to discourage men from marrying child brides;  
148
  - 149 f. Collaborating with the UNGEI to mobilize resources for targeted project interventions, country  
150 programs, and large-scale systematic interventions designed to analyze and promote best practices in  
151 classroom instruction for boys and girls alike, surrounding child marriage and sexual education;  
152
- 153
- 154
- 155
- 156 10. *Invites* Member States to tackle this issue internationally approaching it from various aspects using education as  
157 a platform to encourage cultural and social changes.



**Code:** UNICEF/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations Children's Fund

**Topic:** Ending Child Marriage

---

1 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*

2  
3 *Deeply concerned* of the current circumstance of child marriage where approximately 25,000 girls become child  
4 brides every day, and 51 million girls between the ages of 15-19 are currently married,

5  
6 *Bearing in mind* Article 16 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, adopted by the United Nations (UN)  
7 General Assembly (GA) in 1948, asserting that marriage requires the "free and full consent of the intending  
8 spouses," and the moral authority that it represents,

9  
10 *Recognizing* the lack of data collected because of unreported early marriages and unregistered child births, and that  
11 there is an estimated 40 million children, a third of the world population, who are born unregistered each year,

12  
13 *Calling* attention to the fact that forced child marriage in conjunction with a lack of medical professionals, exposes  
14 children to greater risks of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, domestic violence and pregnancy with an  
15 increase in the risk for infant and maternal death,

16  
17 *Bearing in mind* that several countries, such as Argentina, India, Pakistan, and Mexico, have already established  
18 Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs, which are aimed to reduce poverty by making welfare programs  
19 depended upon the needs of the communities to alleviate economic hardships,

20  
21 *Alarmed* by the reduction of opportunities to complete education and develop employable skills, and by the  
22 impairment of the ability to fully enjoy the human rights as a result of child marriage,

23  
24 *Acknowledging* the importance of national sovereignty,

25  
26 *Noting* the importance of cooperation between regional groups because of the cultural similarities and similar level  
27 of development when it comes to this issue, such as the Girls' Education Initiative, which aims to assist Member  
28 States as they achieve their responsibilities towards guaranteeing the right to education and gender equality for  
29 children,

30  
31 *Aware* of the cultural and ideological ties to child marriage and that child marriage is often driven by poor economic  
32 conditions,

33  
34 *Reaffirming* that child marriage is not limited to one single gender and affects the lives of millions of boys and girls,

35  
36 *Respecting* Article 16(2) of the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*  
37 (CEDAW), which states that the engagement and the marriage of a child shall not be legally binding, and all  
38 necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to establish a minimum age for marriage and to make the  
39 recording of marriages in an official registry mandatory,

40  
41 *Noting* with satisfaction the inclusion of the issue of early and forced child marriage in Goal 5, Target 3 of the  
42 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aims to eliminate all unwholesome practices, including child  
43 marriage,

44  
45 1. *Encourages* Member States to take actions to reduce the rate of infant mortality and deaths of adolescent  
46 mothers due to adolescent pregnancy by:

- 47  
48 a. Inviting Member States to cooperate with organizations, such as Growth Monitoring, Oral  
49 Rehydration, Breast-feeding and Immunization-female Education, Family Spacing and Food  
50 Supplementation (GOBI-FFF); to lower infant mortality rates;

- 51 b. Asking that Member States collaborate with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other medical  
52 organizations to ensure that child mothers have safe and sanitary deliveries in medical facilities;  
53
- 54 c. Recommending that there be an increased number of medical professionals in developing countries  
55 where adolescent pregnancies are prevalent in states where child marriage is a widespread issue  
56 through supporting plans for the international community to provide financial assistance in order to  
57 create UN controlled workshops to train medical professionals in the international community that will  
58 assist in lowering the rates of infant mortality and death due to adolescent pregnancy;  
59
- 60 d. Inviting sexual education and awareness for young boys and girls to prevent adolescent pregnancies  
61 and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases;  
62
- 63 2. *Calls upon* Member States to establish and implement birth registration and marriage registration by:  
64
- 65 a. Establishing and enforcing hospital child registration through birth certificates by creating and  
66 enhancing relevant information and communication technologies (ICTs) in communities;  
67
- 68 b. Implementing legislations in Member States by creating community registration office;  
69
- 70 3. *Draws attention* to impoverished peoples, especially in rural areas, who represent the vast majority of child  
71 marriages, and thus, nations are encouraged to allocate resources to programs that focus on collecting data of  
72 those most vulnerable as to accurately comprehend the scope of the issue the global community intends to  
73 resolve, such as the problem with birth registration and marriage registration by:  
74
- 75 a. Forming partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Girls Not Brides, in order  
76 to guarantee efficient and authentic information gathering, specifically in developing nations, who may  
77 not have sufficient resources or means for data collection;  
78
- 79 b. Asking Member States to increase personnel on the ground to increase the speed of data collection;  
80
- 81 c. Providing technical support for collected data to further increase the effectiveness of data collection  
82 and distribution by improving and developing the existing programs that creatively use ICTs  
83 concerning the collection of data, such as the “Poimapper ChildData” mobile database from the NGO  
84 Plan International, which has successfully completed their target goals in more than 30 countries  
85 around the world which focused on:  
86
- 87 i. The monitoring of public services, policies, and programs;  
88 ii. Mapping local needs;  
89 iii. The acceleration of the decision-making process;  
90 iv. Reducing the working hours and cost of the staff;  
91
- 92 4. *Recommends* that all Member States extend the opportunities of education to the victims of child marriage  
93 beyond formal education by:  
94
- 95 a. Implementing vocational education and skills training programs to help children become self-  
96 sufficient;  
97
- 98 b. Providing the necessary environment and avenues through which these skills can further be enhanced  
99 to enable these children to financially support themselves;  
100
- 101 5. *Endorses* that Member States provide a structure towards generating funds to sending these victims of child  
102 marriage back to the education institutes if he or she wishes to continue with their schooling, so that these  
103 marriages do not bring an end as such to their education;  
104
- 105 6. *Encourages* Member States to create legislation criminalizing domestic abuse, which often forces victims of  
106 child marriage to stay in these harmful relationships;

- 107 7. *Calls upon* Member States to provide the financial resources needed to establish safe spaces throughout the  
108 international community that allow victims of child marriage to step forward and receive assistance;  
109
- 110 8. *Advocates* for Member States to take the necessary legislative or otherwise functional measures to ensure that  
111 marriages concluded under force may be voidable, annulled, or dissolved without undue financial or  
112 administrative burden on the victim;  
113
- 114 9. *Advises* that youth should be specifically addressed in parts of the education and public awareness campaigns to  
115 change future generations' perspectives on child marriage;  
116
- 117 10. *Suggests* Member States to cooperate with NGOs, such as Girls Not Brides, to:  
118
- 119 a. Empower girls by establishing a safe regular meeting place to allow victims of child marriage to  
120 convene with peers to share experiences;  
121
  - 122 b. Mobilize families and communities by:  
123
    - 124 i. Working with men and boys to reflect on the status quo, review the community's beliefs, and  
125 establish values which support girls and women, through programs such as "Save the  
126 Children: *Choices curriculum*" which works with young adolescents to cross-examine gender  
127 roles and norms;
    - 128 ii. Working with cultural and religious leaders to advocate change in understanding the  
129 implications of child marriage for girls, their families and society as a whole and to provide  
130 children with a local education about child marriage;  
131
  - 132 c. Provide services by:  
133
    - 134 i. Introducing economic incentives for families considering child marriage by allowing them the  
135 option of CCT targeted especially for families who are considering child marriage;
    - 136 ii. Financing CCT programs through Member States' governments with the help and aid of loans  
137 from the World Bank;
    - 138 iii. Encouraging CCT programs to have a check in system to see the development and to ensure  
139 that there is a decrease in child marriages in the areas receiving aid;
    - 140 iv. Introducing high quality, youth friendly health services without judgment and with a focus on  
141 women and girls;  
142
  - 143 d. Establish what common issues are affecting each region and design the problem solving process to fit  
144 each region's needs, for instance if child marriage is used as a means to settle family disputes and to  
145 facilitate acceptance into communities is an issue, and find solutions by engaging directly with girls to  
146 give them the opportunity to understand and exercise their rights;  
147
- 148 11. *Encourages* Member States to respect Article 1 of the *Convention of the Rights of the Child* (CRC), which states  
149 that a child is any adult under the age of 18, and to take this principle into account when drafting legislation  
150 regarding marriage and further encourages Member States to correctly implement said laws;  
151
- 152 12. *Further encourages* the legal age for marriage to be equal irrespective of gender;  
153
- 154 13. *Suggests* that Member States collaborate with UN bodies such as WHO and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA)  
155 and NGOs such as the Society for Emotional Well Being Worldwide (SEWW), which facilitate networking and  
156 information exchange and collaboration between and with mental health professionals, in their efforts to aid  
157 children who are facing forced and early marriage by increasing the quantity of safe locations and improving  
158 the quality of existing ones where children facing child marriage can find:  
159
- 160 a. Specialized psychological care, especially focusing on the issue of post-traumatic stress;  
161
  - 162 b. Assistance regarding family planning, maternal health and sexual education;

- 163 c. Legal assistance and information regarding their rights in case of domestic violence and sexual abuse  
164 provided by organizations such as the Adolescent Girls' Legal Defense Fund (AGLDF), which  
165 specializes in human rights abuses suffered by girls by strategically publicizing diversified legal cases  
166 in order to portray as broadly as possible the most common human rights abuses;  
167
- 168 14. *Appeals* to the solidarity of the international community in order to improve the current situation regarding child  
169 marriage.