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

Committee Staff

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Alliyah Edwards</td>
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<td>Chair</td>
<td>Emad Toubar</td>
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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

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<td>UNICEF/1/1</td>
<td>Eliminating Violence against Children and Youth</td>
<td>30 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentations</td>
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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.
The United Nations Children’s Fund,

Recognizing that 250 million children worldwide live in areas affected by prolonged conflict, and violence,

Deeply concerned that every 7 minutes somewhere in the world an adolescent is killed by an act of violence,

Expressing deep concern that 1 in 2 children have undergone physical, psychological, and or sexual abuse in conflict zones, and domestic spheres,

Noting with concern recent statistics stated by the World Health Organization (WHO) Fact Sheet of February 2018 which emphasize that one billion children aged two to seventeen fell victim to physical, sexual, emotional violence or neglect in the past year,

Alarmed by 2016 International Labor Organization (ILO) findings, detailing that 5.7 million children were involved in forced labor or imposed for the exemption of a debt, 1.8 million children were prostituted, and forced to participate in child pornography, and about 1.2 million were victims of minors trafficking,

Recognizing the need to find a common solution to combat the issue of violence against children worldwide,

Recognizing the need for increased awareness about the negative consequences of child abuse, and the impact it has on their lives, their health, and their future,

Recalling the role of the Convention on the Rights on the Child (1989) quoting Article 24 mentioning that every child has the right to receive professional mental medical care in the wake of violence, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) adopted by the General Assembly, particularly Articles 4, 19, 20, and 32 regarding an international common decision to put a stop on all forms of violence, especially against young people, the protection of rights, the rights to a family environment, and child labor, and their conviction to ensure that children live healthy lives away from violence,

Reaffirming the relevance of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) while acknowledging Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 5, 11, 16, and 17 to provide children with a healthy life, substantial education, gender inclusivity, ending violence against children worldwide, and aiming to work towards their achievement through this document,

Bearing in mind the 2030 Agenda which established Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 - Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, SDG 4 - Quality Education, SDG 5 - Gender Equality, SDG 6 - Ensure availability, and sustainable management of water, and sanitation for all,

Recognizing the importance of High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Goals (HLPF), and its side-events related to highlighting the role of children within the SDG process which is outlined in the General Assembly resolution 67/290,

Recognizing that some violent action stem in traditional practices that have existed for centuries according to the SOS Children’s Villages International April 2017 report, The Right to Protection: Ending Violence against Children,
Commending the work done by UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, (UNESCO), and WHO towards improving the environment for children suffering from humanitarian crisis, and active participation in eliminating youth violence, and sexual misconduct,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative as a valuable multi-stakeholder partnership to promote girls’ education, and gender equality,

Recognizing the success of the programme of UNICEF Child-Friendly Schools,

Highlighting the necessity to build, and create education programmes such as workshops, and trainings to prevent violent behavior that are more child, disability, and gender sensitive, and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all,
Embracing the need to further develop these guidelines, and practices of it to effectively address violence in schools,

Stresses the need of long-term preventive measures like the reform of educational curriculums, and system changes, to recognize, and put a stop to violent practices on children, and youth, educative measures to enable citizens to be able to react accordingly to the necessity of advocacy work in preventing violent acts on children,

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

Recalling that violence includes physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, often involving neglect or deprivation as defined by UNICEF,

Guided by the CRC, and the UNICEF strategy 2018/2021 recommendations on strategies to combat violence against children, focusing on working together to put a stop to violence, and exploitation against children by the year 2021 by developing partnerships, and common initiatives together with national governments, the public, and private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and of course young people,

Believing that working with grassroots organizations, and NGOs will improve the life quality, and conditions of children universally, and aid in the collection of data on violence against children,

Convinced that working with fellow United Nation entities, and NGOs to create a framework for educational services in low-income communities will reduce the maltreatment of children,

Recalls the successful collaboration of UNICEF with local governments, the private sector, and civil organizations like Save the Children, and World Vision, other UN agencies like the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), WHO, but also faith, and community leaders within the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children to end violence by supporting initiatives which lead to an increase in children’s access to legal, psychological, and medical aid,

Reiterating the seven strategies to end violence against children within the WHO manual ‘INSPIRE: implementation, and enforcement of laws; norms, and values; safe environments; parent, and caregiver support; income, and economic strengthening; response, and support services;’, and education, and life skills,

Appreciating past efforts by the #ENDviolence, and Reacting Can Change Everything campaigns to spread awareness of the various types of violence such as sexual, physical, psychological, and domestic violence that children may experience,

Recognizing the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children as a valuable resource to provide voluntary support for governments seeking to implement comprehensive legal framework regarding the prohibition of Corporal Punishment,

Acknowledging that Non-Governmental Organizations such as Equality Now, International Justice Mission (IJM), Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN), and No Means No Worldwide (NMNW) have made significant strides in curtailing sexual abuse,

Noting with satisfaction the results of standard operating procedures for law enforcement officials in dealing with children such as the 2016 initiative by the Ghana Police Service, UNICEF, and the International Bureau of Children’s Rights,
Commending the efforts of the Sierra Leone Family Support Unit (FSU) which provides essential support to survivors, and law enforcement, along with using the FSU as a model to combat the lack of implementation of the protection of children, and youth through various policies, and services,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Recommends the publishing of a singular comprehensive manual to identify, and establish best practices for the prevention, and elimination of violence against children, and youth;

2. Encourages the manual to establish principles recommended by experts around the globe which would inform domestic practices on child-friendly policing, and police training which focus on improving the use of children as witnesses, and the care for children as survivors of violence;

3. Requests that the manual include expert counsel on the development of domestic programs which address:

   a. Increasing the awareness, and understanding of abuse;

   b. Empowering children to defend themselves against attackers via inclusion of basic self-defense practices in order to avoid abuse;
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 poling 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;
h. Suggesting to the Economic, and Financial Committee to find effective ways to raise funds for this particular program;

i. Proposing a continental level summit that will be held once every decade in 2025 to further analyze data provided by caregivers which would be organized by the future UNICEF Executive Board;

j. Electing an executive board based on previous merits deemed qualifying by the UNICEF Executive Board, who will appoint the Programme's executive board;

k. Comprising the specialist membership by those who have graduated with substantial education from an accredited university, and volunteer to work with the program;

7. Implores Member States to develop a world-wide media campaign that would be adopted to raise awareness about sexual or domestic violence among all citizens of nations, and states by:

   a. Inviting persons online to submit personal stories of sexual violence or misconduct through anonymous or public means;

   b. Cooperating among social media services such as Facebook, Twitter, or other regionally predominant media to disseminate awareness for the campaign;

   c. Using alternative campaigning methods such as posters, leaflets, or whatever a regional institution or NGO finds equitable in Member States that has less than 40% of their population with internet access;

   d. Producing more material to combat child marriage if an institution deems it fit;

   e. Appointing an independent committee based solely on developing, and approving ideas in 2022 by the future UNICEF Executive Board:

      i. Meetings with each participating nation will be organized, and conducted by the institutions, and members of the newly-organized committee board through the means of solving for the campaign;

   f. Allocating funds from pre-existing partnerships with NGOs, governments, and corporations;

8. Suggests Member States promote the side-events called Accelerating SDG implementation through information sharing, and discussion: Case of SDG - 6, which is referenced in a session of High Level Political Forum in order to share the information on:

   a. The advice, and knowledge of raising children;

   b. The best practice to support for parents to reduce the stresses coming from child-raising;

9. Encourages Member States to formulate an act of requiring managers, and trainers of nursery schools or day care centers to report violence to a relevant organization when they find, or if they suspect that children are likely to be exposed to violence in the home or otherwise;

10. Suggests to utilize the UNRWA protection framework in communities affected by humanitarian crisis by drawing from the precedents set of the UNRWA, and expanding them to address cases of violence, and abuse by reporting, and prosecuting these actions as regionally appropriate:

    a. Expanding on the current responsibility of duty bearers that advocate for these children's rights in specific communities to apply to all communities;
b. Furthering the knowledge on these issues on the international stage so all member-states are aware of the violence children face in international conflicts;

c. Extending the framework of the UNRWA to address children in crisis zones, refugee camps, and developing countries beyond UNRWA sites;

11. **Promotes** the newly adopted framework modeled by UNRWA to reflect the work of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict which:

a. Specifically address psychological trauma, survivors of child trafficking, former child soldiers in military, and non-military armed groups, and survivors of other forms of sexual, and physical violence;

b. Focuses on the reintegration of children who have suffered in armed conflict zones;

12. **Recommends** the extension of the UNICEF Initiative to protect refugees, and migrants in Refugee Accommodation Centres to provide guidance to existing community-based institutions, and NGOs in all Member States to ensure:

a. Staff members in community centers receive specific training from professionally trained international volunteer protection experts to recognize, and address violence against children in all of its forms;

b. Professionally trained volunteers will be vetted through the preexisting vetting program as used in the United Nations Foundation, conflict response will be determined on a needs-based criterion;

c. Staff members are well-versed in resources, relevant legislation, and reporting processes to aid in responding to violence;

d. Children, and youth are key stakeholders in the development of community-based reintegration strategies after violence has occurred;

e. Safe spaces are created for children to play, learn, and grow within community centers;

13. **Suggests** the expansion of the mandate of the *Initiative to protect refugees, and migrants in Refugee Accommodation Centres* to include additional measures including:

a. Procurement of physical materials to provide to children utilizing community centers for support as required;

b. Involving mothers through providing resources to report domestic violence;

14. **Supports** the revised mandate of the *Initiative to protect refugees, and migrants in Refugee Accommodation Centres* to include marketing, and promotion through:

a. Conducting seminars in schools, refugee camps, and other relevant institutions, working closely with UNHCR to teach children about the resources available, and how to recognize abuse;

b. Implementing a twenty-four hour, seven-day a week hotline that could be used by children, and mothers in case of a crisis to receive on site help, and/or counseling, and/or provide relevant resources which can be adapted to meet cultural, and technological needs;

15. **Suggests** monetary funds from secondary, and postsecondary schools, funds will be donated to the institution through fundraiser events:
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;

16. Suggests Member States to consider the effect of faiths, and community leaders on influencing mindsets of community in a way that would prevent people from resorting to corporal punishment against children by:

a. Participating in the World Assembly organized by Religions for Peace;

b. Raising awareness among their followers on the importance of treating children with kindness, and safeguarding at congregational worship or community meetings;

17. Recommends the establishment of a safe, and enabling school environment building in the UNICEF Child-Friendly Schools Programme by:

a. Concentrating more on training all educational personnel to discover, and react to potential violent behaviors, equally both in rural, and urban areas;

b. Collaborating with regional, national, and international organizations to facilitate the trainings needed – these organizations will provide materials for trainings, and information on the situation of violence on youth, and children in their communities, focusing on using regional or local personnel, like trainers, and experts on the issue of violence by:

i. Creating a network of these organizations focusing on the issue of violence through various communication channels – from the online platform for trainings to the working conferences, and sessions on the topic of combating violence;

ii. Working with already established initiatives that aim to eradicate violence, and connect these to this global strategy, and guidelines;

iii. Involving organizations, especially on regional, and local levels into the process of deciding on the content of the trainings, depending on the region, culture, and the situation in their communities, to be able to create a coherent programme, which adapts to its settings;

c. Trainings of teachers, and educational personnel on topics such as, but not limited to:

i. Not using violence as a method in the classroom through conflict management, and mediation trainings;

ii. Cultural differences, and discrimination for teachers to recognize violence, and discrimination against students with disabilities, from indigenous, minorities, and other marginalized communities;

iii. On recognizing bullying, and cyberbullying, and on implementing protective measures to prevent, and react to these cases;
iv. How to discuss topics of violence with children, and youth, and offer immediate help when needed, and additional joint trainings with teachers, parents, and students to facilitate a deeper understanding of the issue of violence, and how to work together;

v. On mental, and psychological health issues;

d. Giving teachers, and educational staff the proper knowledge to better identify child abuse, and to have the proper tools to guide children to professionals in order to get the adapted help that they need by:

i. Regularly updating the trainings with new methods of combating violence against children, and including annual evaluations done by respective governments in order to make sure the educational staff is trained properly;

ii. Making sure to include parents, and children, and youth in the creation, and implementation process of our workshop programs through joint sessions for brainstorming, and concept creation;

e. Asking teachers on an annual basis to take part in the formation programme on a voluntary base:

i. Teachers will be invited to take part in these workshops as part of their training to become a teacher or to further their education;

ii. These programmes will be free of charge, and will happen in local communities, not on an international level;

iii. Teachers should be part of local communities with knowledge of the environment of their community, and have previously enrolled or finished a formation in the field of education or similar fields;

iv. Encouraging governments, and ministries to encourage schools, and teachers to implement this formation;

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

a. Familiarizing students with their rights, and possible reactions methods to situations of violence through formal class sessions taught by trained professionals;

b. Opening optional discussion, up to parents’ discretion, with school children on sensitive topics such as inappropriate touching, and stranger danger;

c. Educating, and empowering students to exercise their rights, and seek help when needed;

d. Including life skills training that prevent violence against children by enhancing their communication, conflict management, and problem-solving skills, and assisting them to build positive peer-to-peer relationships;

e. Helping students to address different aspects of sexual, physical, and emotional violence, including bullying among peers, violence in dating relationships, gang violence, and violence through the use of mobile phones or online;

f. Informing students about the Child Helpline International programmes, including their hotlines for children in need, and danger;

g. Emphasizing the importance of gender equality, and the promotion of it, for example through the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative;

h. Choosing proper personnel to carry on the trainings such as, but not limited to:
i. Professionals will be chosen through a selection process in collaboration with UN Volunteers, but also with local organizations, and will then receive a formation to be able to work with topics of violence, and even victims of violent practices;

ii. Apart from volunteers, there will be paid experts on topics of violence, and with experience in educational practices, and work with young people;

iii. These experts will be chosen by a board of UNICEF representatives, and representatives of other organizations dealing with violence against children, -elected by the network created by this strategy, that will also monitor the entire progress of the project;

19. Supports teaching children how to interact with those children who have experienced any kind of violence by instructing communication strategies to help the child ease back into a classroom environment:

   a. these trainings, and communication strategies will be facilitated by childhood mental health professionals together with the local teachers;

   b. the school curriculum, and the teaching methods should be optionally adapted for children, and youth that have experienced violence, and need special care;

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

21. Encourages Member States to carry out awareness actions by promoting UNICEF’s current awareness campaigns for students through educational activities, and information material, including but not limited to:

   a. The Web Toolkit on Violence Against Children where information in the form of handbooks, reports, and practical guidelines are accessible online;

   b. The Global Initiative to End Corporal Punishment, which distributes resources regarding positive discipline that can also be used for further workshops, and trainings for caregivers;

22. Supports the creation of an online platform in collaboration with UNICEF in order to connect teachers, and education staff with international educational guidelines that promote children’s rights agreed on by all Member States, and participating organization including, but not limited to:

   a. A section regrouping programmes that are already in place in different countries;

   b. A section opened for publics suggestions, and concerns;

   c. A child-friendly section that allows them to be aware of the different forms of violence, and to anonymously denunciate any forms of violence they could have been suffering from;

   d. Regarding the lack of technology in developing countries, and rural areas, UNICEF wants to offer bi-monthly seminars in order to link teachers, and educational staff with international educational guidelines that promote children’s rights agreed on by all Member States, and participating organizations, and by including offline campaigns for these areas;

23. Suggests the development of community-based after-school programmes to prevent violence, and educate about the types of violence by involving youth, and adults of the communities to participate in personal, and societal development projects through rules stating that:
a. Local communities provide the means to develop basic services to invite the local youth to activities that garner social, and personal development in local government buildings, and/or education centers;

b. NGOs, and local corporations would be invited to provide funding for these centers;

c. Values, such as tolerance, and mutual respect must be developed, and instilled in the local youth to further integrate families, and halt local crime;

d. The process will be monitored by a board of UNICEF representatives from the local offices, and other NGOs involved in the process, and the trainers will also be chosen by them;

24. Recommends that private, and public stakeholders contribute voluntarily with monetary resources to support the activity by:

a. Inviting the World Bank to cooperate by allocating part of their Health, Social, and Education budget towards the implementation of the re-education strategy proposed;

b. Involving public funds, such as the Fund to End Violence against Children from the #SafetoLearn Campaign, and the Education Cannot Wait fund:

   i. Collaborating with corporations with a declared commitment in supporting educational initiatives allocating more than 70% of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) budget such as Banco Santander, and International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), with programmes concerning violence sensitization campaigns, and human resources training;

   ii. Seeking sponsors to provide material such as uniforms, merchandising items, and technical devices needed to carry out, and facilitate the training sessions, and the events;

   iii. Setting up a fundraising campaign specifically addressed to the project with the aim of reaching out to more potential funders, and increasing their engagement;

   iv. According to the UNICEF Financial Regulation 12.7, the Office of Internal Audit shall be accounted to the supervision, and investigation of suspected frauds, corruptions, and other of misconducts;

25. Recommends NGOs, and Member States to consider a programme of International Sponsorship Distribution around the world to support a repatriation programme for refugee children to have an opportunity for a better life, and include an amendment to the SDGs 2030 Agenda for #NoParentLeftBehind for the wellbeing, and rights of the child, and recommends Member States to enact legislation criminalizing child labor in expansion of the High Level Global Conferences Towards Childhood free from Corporal Punishment by:

a. Creating minimum five-year sentences in area where traditional norms endorse child labor;

b. Increasing labor inspections in areas that otherwise go unmonitored;

26. Invites regional bodies to take a distinct focus on the identification, and support of escaped or rescued child victims of violence which worked in the realm of child human trafficking such as childhood forced labor, child soldiers in the military, and in armed groups, and sex slaves, if needed:

a. Where NGOs could participate in rehabilitation programs for child soldiers by:

   i. Partnering with local professional to preserve national sovereignty;

   ii. Implementing an Action Plan to identify, and screen child soldiers by encouraging military organizations to submit a roster with photo identification in order to verify, and remove child soldiers from the military;
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;

27. **Promotes** the implementation of a comprehensive Code of Conduct for the regional initiatives including but not limited to:

a. The monetization of each regional branch by a Board of Directors nominated by local NGOs to mean 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:

   i. Based on statistical analysis by UNICEF;
   ii. Updated annually to tailor to specific advancements of regions;

c. Preservation of culture, tradition, and regional specific prominent issues in ensure state sovereignty;

28. **Intends** to identify the four main types of childhood violence (physical, psychological, sexual, and neglect) in a regional perspective as it pertains to childhood victims of forced labor, child soldiers, and child victims who work in the sex industry including sex tourism, and military sex trafficking rings;

29. **Recommends** creating a strategy to recruit volunteers, education, and local health professionals to join the program through:

a. Mass advertising of the United Nations Volunteer program, either on the website or by reaching each national committee by promoting the programs;

b. Contacting already trained UN volunteers, and peacekeepers, experts on education, violence, health, and psychological issues already working with children to support the programs, and the teachers in areas that are more difficult to reach or lack experienced staff;

30. **Encourages** the UN Special Representatives of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children to include a section in her annual reports to the Human Rights Council, and the General Assembly focused on programs and collaboration with the private sector involved in public-private partnerships (PPPs) in order to evaluate effective means for including PPPs:

31. **Encourages** all relevant agencies of the UN to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots such as UNICEF, and the American organization, Save the Children did by creating a global inter-agency coordination body, the Child Protection Monitoring, and Evaluation Reference Group (CP MERG) to ensure that child protection receives sufficient recognition, and support, in order to enhance the continuing need for impartial, and objective information which can take the form of:

a. Collecting nationally representative data on child protection through the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS):

   i. Which includes standard modules for child discipline, from non-violent forms of discipline to severe physical means of punishing children as well as beliefs about the use of physical punishment to discipline children;
b. Increasing the number of countries with available data in UNICEF global databases for a selection of child protection indicators;

32. Encourages Member States to cease the malpractice of in-home suspensions by:

a. Instructing teachers, and school administrations to administer in school counseling sessions as an alternative to lengthier in-home suspensions:
   i. Thus, decreasing the amounts of in-home suspensions, and increasing the amount of counseling sessions;
   ii. And increasing communication between teachers, and students;

b. Providing training for school counselors to identify signs of abuse within students, help them cope with the effects of abuse, and connect them to law enforcement when necessary;

33. Promoting the advancement of research with various academic institutions working at the international, and national levels in the area of child protection;

34. Suggests the establishment of systems to improve the gathering, and monitoring of data collection within regional initiatives in order to screen the incidents related to children who have experienced such as domestic abuse, sexual violence, violence in schools, and recruitment into military, and paramilitary;

35. Suggests to the General Assembly a framework be made that allows NGOs to offer educational services to low income communities to boast provide economic opportunity, and educate them on the subject of child violence, and abuse:

a. Which should include requirements to maintain a standard of education that equitably empowers children, and youths of all communities worldwide while:
   i. NGOs wishing to participate are encouraged to offer educational services, and no cost to the student, and community;
   ii. Education would be effective if provided in the languages, and dialects spoken by the community;
   iii. Assuring that Programs based on mentioned standard of education, implemented by NGOs shall provide priority employment to members of the local community;
   iv. Urging education standards to include well-balanced set of programs that provide an understanding of math, literacy, sciences, the arts, history, and at least one elective that enables the students to seek gainful employment, in addition to the childhood violence, and abuse programs;
   v. Allowing any form of abuse suspected by the program staff to be reported to the proper authorities for continue investigation;
   vi. Strongly encouraging local governments oversight on the curriculum educational programs;

b. Compliance with the above regulations should allow NGOs to apply for grants to motivate their participation which would be monitored by a newly created international educational opportunities office that would be responsible for the assessment of these NGOs, and the enforcement of their requirements:
   i. Failure to comply with requirements will revoke eligibility of grant application;
   ii. Previously misused grants must be reimbursed to the grant provider;
   iii. If NGO is no longer able to comply with the requirements they must notify the international educational opportunities office within 30 days of the effecting incident;
   iv. The International Educational Opportunities Office will have the ability to amend or add previously listed requirements;
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*;