

PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT FOR CHILD

SAFETY

The main focus of the programme is reduction of corporal punishment in schools, decrease of based violence amongst women and girls and elimination of bullying within the schools.

1. Volunteer your time. Get involved with other parents in your community. ...
2. Discipline your children thoughtfully. ...
3. Examine your behavior. ...
4. Educate yourself and others. ...
5. Teach children their rights. ...
6. Support prevention programs. ...
7. Know what child abuse is. ...
8. Know the signs.

The good news is that child maltreatment can be prevented through interventions that support parents and caregivers, promote non-violent norms and values, provide education and life skills training, strengthen families' income and economic security, offer high quality response and support services, create and sustain .

Security. Kids must feel safe and sound, with their basic survival needs met: shelter, food, clothing, medical care and protection from harm.

Documenting grave abuses against children (such as killings, sexual violence, abduction and recruitment) committed by parties in the conflict and police; advocating for the release of children in armed groups and national armed force, referring children who escape to appropriated support resources, referring victims .

A key dimension of the growth of online activity is that children and young people are participating in, learning from, and creating an environment that, in many parts

of the world, still remains unknown and unfamiliar to their parents. Growing numbers of children are now creating and exploring their own virtual social networks. Through online advertising, through exposure to knowledge and information, and to political, religious, cultural or sexual ideas that may be profoundly at odds with those of their parents, their worlds today are significantly more complex. There are also concerns that greater access and exposure to electronic media can have harmful implications, including proximity. The many mechanisms that have been developed to safeguard children in the offline environment do not yet exist in the online world.

Legislation and political commitments, while of fundamental importance, cannot achieve change without mechanisms in place to implement and enforce them, and services to provide support to victims. Law enforcement agencies are charged with the responsibility of ensuring that laws are applied consistently and effectively and offenders prosecuted and held to account. They therefore have a vital role in challenging sexual exploitation and abuse of children in the online/offline merged environment. Social welfare agencies have a responsibility to promote and protect the best interests of children who have experienced abuse. However, these two agendas may sometimes come into conflict. The challenge is to explore approaches that are both effective at bringing about successful prosecutions while also ensuring that the interests of the individual children concerned remain the paramount consideration. The online environment of the 21st century has transformed criminality in a number of ways: as an advanced vehicle for communications, it has created a transnational environment that provides new opportunities for harmful activities, and the virtual nature of the online environment means criminal activity can sometimes fall outside the jurisdiction of the criminal justice process.⁸⁷ Crime prevention may no longer be only about surveillance and investigation within the immediate community

Talk to a trusted friend, family member, or even a counselor about what you are experiencing. Take time away from the abusive person as much as possible and spend time with people who love and support you. This network of healthy friends and confidantes will help you feel less lonely and isolated.

An entire generation of children has now seen its education interrupted. At their peak, nationwide closures disrupted the learning of 1.57 billion students – or 91 per cent of schoolchildren worldwide – with devastating consequences.

Marginalized children pay the heaviest price as inequalities in learning widen. Some 346 million young people do not have access to the internet for remote learning. And for those who rely on school-based nutrition programmes, closures mean being cut off from the food they need to learn and thrive.

Previous shutdowns have also shown that children who are out of school for extended periods, especially girls, are less likely to return.

We must do more to ensure all children have equal access to quality learning. Governments must prioritize the reopening of schools and take all possible measures to do so safely. Where schools remain closed, governments must scale up home learning options, including no-tech and low-tech solutions, with an immediate focus on the most marginalized children.