

# 2030 Policy Objectives and Solutions Summit Policy Proposals

2030 Objectives	Solutions Summit Policy Proposals
<p><b>1. Ban all forms of violence against children:</b> Every country legally bans all forms of violence against all children by 2030.</p>	<p><b>1.</b> All countries commit to and start the legislative process to prohibit corporal punishment, sexual violence and child marriage in all settings by 2022.</p>
<p><b>2. Equip parents and caregivers to keep children safe at home, online and within the community:</b> Every government (and relevant actors in humanitarian settings) provide a comprehensive range of support to those caring directly for children so they are equipped and able to use nurturing, nonviolent approaches to parenting and to help protect them online and in the community.</p>	<p><b>1.</b> All governments should scale-up the use of the evidence-based positive parenting resources, including resources to protect children from online violence, developed before and during the COVID-19 crisis.</p> <p><b>2.</b> All governments should scale up parenting support programmes including home visitation.</p> <p><b>3.</b> All governments should put in place policy frameworks and plans to scale up parenting support programmes.</p>
<p><b>3. Make the internet safe for children:</b> Governments and the private sector (technology, media, communications and internet service companies) actively ensure that digital platforms, networks, products and services are safe for children and free of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) and make financial investments to scale up solutions to tackle online child sexual exploitation and abuse.</p>	<p>Governments and private sector companies should:</p> <p><b>1.</b> Adopt and implement comprehensive child online safety policies, based on children’s rights to access the digital world in ways that are safe and secure in line with the UNCRC General Comment (No25), on children’s rights in relation to the digital environment.</p> <p><b>2.</b> Increase investments to scale up solutions that keep children safe, particularly those that tackle grooming and distribution of CSAM and sexual abuse.</p> <p><b>3.</b> Commit to preventing, detecting and stopping all activities that may harm children online, including grooming and distribution of CSAM building on frameworks such as the WeProtect Global Alliance Model National Response, and the six actions outlined by the Broadband Commission report on Online Child Safety.</p>

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<p><b>4. Make schools safe, non-violent and inclusive:</b> Every government (and relevant actors in humanitarian settings) updates their education sector plans and makes adequate investments to implement measures to make all schools safe for girls and boys and ensure that schools promote a culture of non-violence.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All governments should ensure that violence prevention and response measures, including removing violence-related barriers to return to school post COVID-19, are part of school reopening plans, particularly for girls and those children most at risk of not returning.</li> <li>2. All governments should commit to and allocate investments for policy and programmes to end violence in and through schools.</li> <li>3. All donors should commit a percentage of education spending to remove violence-related barriers to enable a safe return to school.</li> </ol>
<p><b>5. Protect children from violence in humanitarian settings:</b> Incorporate and adequately fund prevention and response to violence, exploitation and abuse of children in all humanitarian response plans.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Governments and humanitarian actors should prioritize the inclusion of child protection elements in all humanitarian and refugee response plans.</li> </ol>
<p><b>6. More investment, better spent.</b> National governments, donors and the private sector progressively increase their investment in ending all forms of violence against children, providing consistent, adequate and multiyear funding to keep children safe at home, online and within their communities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All governments should commit to costing and adequately funding the implementation of their national action plans to end violence against children by December 2021.</li> <li>2. All donors should ensure and increase funding to address violence against children in all settings.</li> <li>3. Donors should agree on standardised methodology for tracking donor investments in ending violence against children that can be integrated in the OECD-DAC CRS database.</li> <li>4. The private sector should make new financial commitments to address violence against children and to prevent and respond to online harm to children.</li> </ol>