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لرعاية الأيتام



SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
FOR ORPHANS CARE

1st Conference for Orphans Care and Widows Empowerment Previous Experiences and Development Prospects

Reference paper

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According to the World Health Organization, every five seconds a child or teenager dies. By 2030, nearly 70 million children will be at risk of dying before the age of five, and to date more than 60 million children are out of primary school systems¹, mostly due to the loss of prenatal care and skilled care. At birth, the care of mothers and children after childbirth, and the provision of care for newborns and young patients, where inequalities in the provision of health care and educational services deprive millions of children of the chances of survival and decent living².

Children and women, as well as the elderly, are the most vulnerable groups in society, especially in the context of wars and disasters³. Since children and women are among the most vulnerable, orphans bear the brunt of the burden, and are automatically deprived of the natural basics of the life of their mother, father or both. According to UNICEF, an orphan is "a child under the age of 18 who has lost a parent or Both because of death⁴". The number of orphans around the world is estimated at 140 million orphans, and may have increased recently because of the ongoing wars in the Middle East and other parts of the world, of these about 15 million double orphans lost both parents, and the largest proportion of orphans in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

The needs of children in humanitarian crises are estimated at US \$ 3.9 billion. More than 34 million children lack protection services, more than half of whom live in Yemen, Syria and the DRC. Children and orphans are particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, and are used in labor, trafficking, military recruitment and other manifestations of abuse. In addition, they are denied access to education, health and normal life⁵. This comes in light of the large lack of data and statistics for the number of orphans, especially in developing countries and countries under the impact of conflict and disasters⁶. At the end of 2017, 31 million children were forcibly displaced, including 13 million refugee children, nearly 1 million asylum-seekers and 17 million displaced children, noting that only those numbers registered, with large numbers of children difficult to access, register and count Especially in areas of conflict and conflict⁷.

Although the concept of orphan care means care at all levels of health, social, economic and cultural, the vast majority of guarantees are only material guarantees, and all efforts to improve this concept is still scattered efforts need further planning and regulation. Caring

¹ <https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/children/index.html>

² UNICEF, "Levels and trends in child mortality." *Estimates developed by the UN inter-agency group for child mortality estimation* (2011). Available at: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/levels-and-trends-in-child-mortality/>.

³ Look at: https://www.who.int/environmental_health_emergencies/vulnerable_groups/en/

⁴ Look at: https://www.unicef.org/media/media_45279.html

⁵ "UNICEF appeals for \$3.9 billion in emergency assistance for 41 million children affected by conflict or disaster." UNICEF, 28 January 2019. Available at: <https://cutt.us/KDnL1>.

⁶ Petrowski, Nicole, Claudia Cappa, and Peter Gross. "Estimating the number of children in formal alternative care: Challenges and results." *Child abuse & neglect* 70 (2017): 388-398.

⁷ Look at: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-migration-and-displacement/displacement/>

for an orphan also requires the care and support of his family, and the provision of an alternative family in the event of the loss of both parents, to grow and live in a natural and healthy environment. This brings us to the importance of supporting, empowering and rehabilitating widowed women, leading to support and care for orphans, where many maternal deaths occur due to the loss of health care⁸.

There are multiple caveats to deal with orphans, starting from the principle of non-harm, where orphans need special care, and attention to the sensitivity of their situation and take into account, and this requires the rehabilitation and training of cadres, and guarantees of compliance with the rules of conduct and protection policies. The lack of specialization in the work of charitable organizations working in the field, and the weak coordination and communication mechanisms between them, led to weak productivity and efficiency of these organizations. On the other hand, the problem of the failure to transfer funds from donors to orphans in some countries, as well as the difficulty of access to them in conflict areas is a major obstacle for organizations that provide care for orphans to provide services to those in need, a crucial point that needs real solutions⁹.

Alternative institutional care for orphans has never been the best solution, adversely affecting the development and well-being of children¹⁰. It is always best to reunite children with their families, or to provide appropriate alternative care such as reliance on relatives, foster care, adoption or other forms of family, family-like care or care. Residential or independent supervision.

The practices and policies of humanitarian charities working with orphans and widows still need to be further developed and require a comprehensive and in-depth theoretical discussion, addressing past experiences of the international community and local communities, particularly in matters of providing temporary and alternative care, the effectiveness of an institutional approach to orphan care, and available alternatives. Therefore, the approach to ensure the best interests of the child and the proper development in a natural environment, and how to achieve this in line with the cultural specificities of societies and does not conflict with them, and that orphans and widows need a serious scientific debate to produce ideas and sweet Viable, and able to bring about the impact of orphans in the care and rehabilitation of widows, can be generalized and integrated into all relevant sectors under the auspices of the orphan.

The idea of holding a scientific conference to discuss the frameworks to provide solutions through studies and systematic research from specialists interested in improving the performance of orphan care organizations, and the development of services to provide orphan and widow, and benefit from local and international experiences in systems and care. The conference will address a number of issues of concern to orphans in the world, from different social, economic and educational aspects, accompanied by presentations of best practices and innovative models to deal with the challenges and difficulties facing orphans

⁸ Look at: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/maternal-health/maternal-mortality/>

⁽⁹⁾ التقرير الصادر عن مؤتمر منتدى العمل الإنساني العالمي بريطانيا بخصوص موضوع القيود على تحويل الأموال (De-Risking) إلى البلدان المتضررة.

¹⁰ Look at: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/children-alternative-care/>

and their families. In addition to workshops to discuss problems and obstacles to integrated parishes for orphans, and discuss the frameworks to address these problems, and make proposals to prepare a code of ethics and professional for workers in the field.

Conference themes

1. Policies and Governance

- Rule of law and institutionalization systems and relationships within organizations that work with orphans.
- Transparency, that includes information providing, assure the flow of data, and the easy access to it by the beneficiaries.
- Response, that includes interaction and application of decisions and collaborations to fulfil the interests of organizations that work with orphans to achieve their goals.
- Strategic vision, forming harmonics and consensus towards goals and perceptions within organizations that work with orphans.
- Equality and inclusiveness, that ensures the ability to access resources and information for all equally, besides enhancing the affiliation between the organizations that work with orphans and widows through stimulating contributions and participation.
- Effectiveness and efficiency, which leads to achieve the greatest benefit through investing the resources and capabilities.
- Accountability, that includes documenting, reporting transactions and activities conducted. In addition to provide mechanisms to be accountable in front of beneficiaries by organizations that work with orphans and widows.
- Participatory, by invigorating the portrayal of beneficiaries and their inclusion in decision-making and policies that influence them, and fostering a spirit of participation, analysis, and suggestion unreservedly.
- Study and discuss the economic, legal, and administrative types of governance applications in organizations that work with orphans.
- Examine and discuss the relationships between non-profit and non-governmental organizations with the government and private sectors.
- Discuss the complementarity and harmonization governance between international and national institutions and within organizations.
- Capacity building and institutional social capital, employing skills, developing capabilities and enhancing knowledge and skills
- Financial issues, including ways to develop financial resources, percentages allocated to operating orphan care organizations, and criteria for determining the value of orphans Kafalah.

- Develop institutional systems, including mechanisms and procedures for monitoring, evaluation, monitoring, referral and complaint, and the rest of the various departments in the orphan care and shelter departments.
- Examine ways to raise the level of services provided to orphans and widows, enhance quality performance in orphan organizations, and discuss the criteria for measuring standards and means of verification.
- Discuss ways to activate the policy-making mechanisms of organizations that work with orphans and widows.
- Influencing public policies associated with orphans and widows, in addition to examining decisions and procedures that achieve change for them.
- Review and discuss guidelines, regulations, and laws in organizations that work with orphans and widows.
- Research about new ways and activate them to monitor the problems faced by organizations that work with orphans and widows then develop solutions through plans, strategies, and policies.
- Conflicts and disputes management within organizations that work with orphans and widows, also improving the institutional work environment.
- Knowledge and data management in orphan care organizations.
- Discuss the Codes of conduct for caregivers, workers, and supervisors.
- Building human capacities and qualifying, training and developing the capabilities of caregivers for widows and orphans.

2. Rights and Laws

- Study and discuss the rights of orphans and widows, including political, civil, cultural, social moreover economic rights.
- Discuss the four basic principles of children's rights, focusing on those principles for orphans, including non-discrimination, best interests, right to life, survival, and respect the child's opinion.
- Addressing new ways to raise awareness about the rights of orphans and widows.
- discussion around the national, regional and international laws and legislation and ways to harmonize them, including research in international covenants and legislation on the rights of the child in the Geneva Declaration of 1924, the UNICEF Charter 1946, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, international humanitarian law and the attached protocols 1949, and the Arab Child Rights Charter, European Union Guidelines on Children, the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child 1959, the International Covenants 1966 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.
- Discussing the efforts and activities of international, regional and local organizations responsible for caring for orphans and empowering widows in protecting children's rights, and studying their experiences, results, and impacts on projects and programs.

- Debate about the principles, values, and ethics related to caring of orphans and widows 'empowerment, including studying the religious and cultural foundations, customs, customs and traditions organized for the care of orphans and widows' empowerment.
- Researching about the rights of orphans and widows, including freedom of expression, thought, conscience and the protection of private life.
- Discussion and analysis about the Sphere project to what extent the standards are covered and taken into consideration for special cases of orphans and widows.
- Discuss ways and mechanisms to protect orphans and widows, and the best policies for achieving protection in various contexts.
- Discuss mechanisms for implementing laws, preserving the rights of orphans, and strengthening orphan protection and combating violations.
- Discuss the rights of orphans among media issues, including a discussion of the principles and criteria for direct dealing with orphans and the conditions for obtaining informed consent

3. Empowering and rehabilitating widows and orphans

- Examine ways to support and empower orphan families, including widow support and empowerment.
- Examine ways to support and enable social networks. in addition, to support relatives who take care of orphans.
- Discuss the issue of institutional care, including examining the extent of the ability of shelters and temporary and alternative care orphanages to protect children's rights and promote their improvement.
- Psychological rehabilitation for orphans and widows.
- empowering orphans and widows Socially, educationally, economically, politically and psychologically
- Lessons learned from regional and global experiences, besides examine the successful models of projects and programs in building the capabilities of widows and orphans.
- Review and discuss different empowerment approaches when intervening with orphans and widows, including protecting their property, facilitating their access to resources, systems, and technical tools, building confidence and promoting self-esteem, and empowerment through participation.
- Building capacities for orphans and widows, including developing their skills and knowledge, and provide opportunities for them, including stimulating innovation among orphans and widows, and providing information, tools, and facilities for them.
- Discuss how to empower orphans and widows by mobilizing and sustaining resources, in addition to ways to employ community capabilities, mobilization and advocacy for orphans' and widows' issues, and strengthen community-led programs.

- Examine ways of physical integration for orphans and widows in their societies.
- Examine ways for social integration of orphans and widows, including enhancing their social roles and relationships, revitalizing them as an effective component of society, and foster a sense of belonging to the community / civic engagement.
- Rehabilitate orphans and widows, including find mechanisms for assessment and handling crises and various issues they were exposed to.
- Study the methods and theories of social rehabilitation and align it with various cases of orphans and widows.
- Examine the components of social rehabilitation for orphans and widows, including support for health, education, livelihoods, social relations, and empowerment to improve their daily life.
- Discuss the role of orphans and widows at the head of the family and victims of violence and crime, and how to support and empower them.
- Examine ways to enhance private initiatives to care for orphans and widows.

4. Reconstruction and sustainable development

- provide information and statistical quantitative surveys about the numbers of widows and children in conflict and crisis contexts.
- Research about how to reach widows and orphans in post-conflict areas and how to respond to their situation.
- Ways to integrate policies to protect orphans and widows in various sectors during the recovery, reconstruction and development stages in the physical part that will occur by providing the necessary infrastructure and by a focus on the social part which includes community relations, institutions, and laws.
- Discuss the conditions of orphans in crises and disasters, and ways to respond and achieve their needs.
- Discuss coordination and cooperation between organizations working with orphans and widows.
- Discussing ways to enhance the security for orphans and widows, including their stability and combat threats, risks, diseases, oppression and displacement they may be exposed to.
- Discuss ways to rebuild and activate the role of institutions that work with orphans and widows after the war.
- Consider ways to achieve the United Nations 2030 sustainable development goals and their impact on orphans, widows, and institutions working with them.

5. Violence against orphans and widows

- Discuss and explain causes of violence against orphans and widows, including sexual, physical and verbal violence, which also involves aspects of early marriage, illegal immigration, and human trafficking.

- Explore the manifestations of abuse of orphans and widows, the causes and types of abuse and their effects, and methods of treatment and prevention.
- Explore aspects of the exploitation of orphans and widows, including economic and sexual exploitation.
- Discuss ways to combat discrimination and racial treatment with orphans and widows.
- Research and analyse the effects of the involvement of orphans and widows in armed conflicts and recruiting them.
- Investigation about the involvement of orphans and widows in crime, criminal activities, and misdemeanors.
- Discuss ways to protect orphans and widows from terrorism and combat their exploitation and employment by terrorist groups.
- Discuss ways to combat bullying against orphans and widows.
- Examine ways to combat the social stigma of widows and orphans.
- Domestic violence against orphans and widows.

6. Public health for orphans and widows

- Studying the aspects of physical health and care needs for children and widows, and examining access to different health systems.
- Survey of pathological phenomena among groups of orphans and widows, and ways to treat and prevent inherited and transmitted diseases.
- Review the mental health aspects of orphans and widows, including the causes and effects of various mental disorders, such as depression, mood disorders, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, sadness, loss, and others.
- Examine the mental health aspects of orphans and widows, including the development of mental illnesses and their impact on thinking patterns, the emergence of withdrawal symptoms, sleep and food disorders, apathy, despair, helplessness, low energy, and self-harm, among others.
- Research and monitor the various psychological and mental trauma of widows and orphans as a result of wars, asylum, loss, immigration, and other reasons.
- Researching about diseases and special disorders upon orphans, such as orphan syndrome and other diseases.
- Monitor deaths of orphans in their early years due to loss of care.

7. Educating orphans and widows

- Support the education of orphans, their social and cultural upbringing, and promote moral values, positive thinking and effective influence in society.
- Building and preparing leaders from orphans.
- Investing in orphans through education.

- Consider preparing various programs and activities, and means of non-formal education for orphans.
- Explore post-orphan care and ways and implications of their support to access educational systems.
- Thinking about new ways to enhance leadership from orphans and widows.
- Examine ways to enhance the ability of widows to access educational services.
- Discuss the role of training and workshops in promoting the welfare of orphans and widows.

8. Orphaned child labor

- Researching and surveying cases about orphan employment, its causes, and means of treatment to prevention.
- Examine the risks of orphan employment, its impact on different aspects of their lives, and their behavioural and emotional development.

9. Orphans with special needs

- Examining the various aspects of orphans and widows with special needs, including physical disabilities, developmental syndrome, autism, epilepsy, and weak senses, setting mechanisms for intervention and enabling and facilitating access for children with special needs.
- Vocational rehabilitation for orphans with disabilities, through empowerment, job creation, and stimulate career advancement.

10. Homelessness and institutional care

- Examine possible strategies to reduce the phenomena of abandoned children, displaced persons, and stateless persons. and addressed the issues related to birth registration, including offering solutions leading to family reunification, and finding their ultimate refuge.
- Examine ways to improve the lives of unaccompanied children, separated children, children in a family with separated parents, and children in temporary and alternative care homes.
- Examine cases of missing husbands and fathers in wars, crises, and disasters without proof of their death.
- Explore the mechanisms of temporary and alternative care in terms of cultural and legal aspects, and their impact on the child, and alternatives in local communities and ways to develop them.
- Examination of possible strategies to reduce the phenomena of homeless children, unaccompanied children, and children who have lost their families. Including offering possible solutions, including family reunification, and finding their ultimate refuge.

- Discuss the issue of adoption orphans, its impact on them, conditions and standards of adoption, and the intersections of this with the cultural aspects of different societies.

11. Guarantee/ Kafalah and financial resources

- Discuss mechanisms for resource sustainability for orphans, widows and organizations that work with them.
- Examine the concept of financial aid of an orphan and the conditions and criteria for its evaluation.
- Discuss ways to integrate widows and orphans into the economic system, facilitate their access to the labour market, and private and public sectors, and discuss guarantees of financing small and medium enterprises to empower widows and orphans.
- Examining laws and standards devoted to protecting orphan resources and properties, and ways to invest and develop them in a manner that preserves their rights.
- Financial issues which include ways to develop financial resources, and percentages allocated to operating orphan care organizations.

The importance of the scientific conference:

The conference aims to encourage researchers to pay attention to the problems and challenges in providing care to orphans and widows. In order to stimulate efforts in the care of orphans and widows, and for more giving and mastery.

1. Provide a necessary platform for discussion and exchange of views and views between the academic academic sectors and humanitarian organizations in the field of orphans and widows;
2. Open the way for humanitarian organizations to present their perspectives derived from reality and to present new problems that increase the chances of dealing with scientific methods according to academic standards;
3. Recruitment of refereed scientific papers and dissemination of the resulting benefits
4. Providing a suitable environment for networking and exchange of experiences between scientific bodies, humanitarian organizations and media concerned with the affairs of orphans and widows;

5. Provide appropriate and effective incentives for the launch of critical and creative ideas by individual researchers and other institutions related to orphans and widows;
6. Provide sustainable mechanisms through the conference in its later version, and disseminate qualitative experiences in the field of care for orphans and widows.

Expected outcomes of the scientific conference

In its first edition, the Scientific Prize Conference will discuss the above axes and seek to come up with viable scientific recommendations and results that will lead to more care for orphans and widows, by introducing many critiques of existing orphan care mechanisms, and many alternatives and ways to develop in the future.

1. Identify practical measures to implement the standards of good governance in orphan care organizations.
2. Developmental approaches for orphan care organizations.
3. Transfer and exchange of knowledge between local and international orphan care organizations.
4. Transferring outstanding experiences in the service and care of orphans.
5. Advocate for the amendment of legislation impeding the sponsorship and care of orphans and widows.
6. To come up with mechanisms for empowering widows in the community and rehabilitating them, to sustain the real care of the orphan.
7. Contemporary legitimate trends in dealing with the orphan and its funds and sponsorship.
8. Establishment of an international award in the care of orphans and widows.

The conference will involve a number of policy makers and decision makers in local and international organizations working with orphans. The conference will target specialized researchers from different humanitarian organizations, research centers, studies, institutes, academies, colleges and universities around the world. The conference will invite all those interested in the affairs of orphans and widows to put forward their ideas and ideas for life. Better for the most vulnerable in society.

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