



DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.0

Sponsors: Grenada, Kingdom of Bhutan, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Namibia, Republic of Seychelles

Signatories: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Republic of Somalia, Hungary, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kingdom of Cambodia, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Sweden, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Portuguese Republic, Principality of Andorra, Republic of Albania, Republic of Austria, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Benin, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Finland, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Iceland, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Singapore, Republic of South Africa, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Uganda, Republic of Vanuatu, Republic of Yemen, Republic of Zimbabwe, Romania, Solomon Islands, State of Israel, State of Qatar, Swiss Confederation, Union of the Comoros, United Arab Emirates.

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

Agenda: Protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse

The United Nations Children's Fund,

Reaffirming the resolution calls for all necessary measures to prevent and address violence against children in all its forms to be put in place, and recognizes the detrimental impact it has on the enjoyment of children's rights. The resolution urges accelerated progress towards the elimination of all forms of violence against children by 2030 as specified in SDG target 16.2,

Expressing deep concern at its continuing scale that in every five minutes a child dies as a result of violence; globally 1 billion children between 2 and 17 years of age experience physical, sexual, emotional or multiple types of violence; and an estimated 120 million girls and 73 million boys have been victims of sexual violence at some point of their lives,

Approving the significant progress made in addressing violence against children since the UN Study on Violence against Children in 2006, Member States made a strong call for the enhancement of their efforts to protect children from all forms of violence, including effective and appropriate legislative measures to prohibit, prevent and eliminate all forms of violence in all settings, and to strengthen international, national and local cooperation and mutual assistance,

Observing States also called for the development of a well-coordinated and well-resourced national strategy for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, including measures aimed at raising awareness, building the capacity of professionals working with and for children, supporting effective parenting programmes, fostering research, consolidating data on the incidence of violence, and developing and implementing national monitoring tools to periodically assess progress,

Reaffirming the critical importance of investing in constructive and positive forms of discipline and child development approaches, including within the home, schools, and care and justice systems, and called upon States to work towards the elimination of all forms of violence, including violent forms of discipline. The text further calls on the promotion of a gender sensitive approach in all actions, as well as on the need for States to address the underlying causes of violence against children,

Emphasizing the best interests of the child giving high attention in the resolution Member States underlined that migrant children, including undocumented and unaccompanied children, regardless of their migratory status, should be rapidly assigned a legal guardian and be effectively protected from discrimination and from violence, and should enjoy due process in all legal and administrative proceedings affecting them, including for the determination of their age and legal status,

Keeping in mind that the resolution gave special attention to the rights of children deprived of liberty and reiterated their right to protection from violence, including torture and other inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, and corporal punishment. It calls for safe, confidential, independent mechanisms to report and promptly investigate all incidents of violence against children deprived of liberty, and to bring those responsible to account,

Realizing the need for immediate and robust action,

1. Emphasizes on improving children's knowledge on sexual/ mental/ physical and all other forms of abuse and teach them how to defend themselves:
 - a. Encourage educational institutions to include the subject of child abuse in study programmes;
 - b. Strengthen child protection information systems, including data collection and management;
 - c. Children should be taught self defence as a regular course in their curriculum and should be examined on their knowledge on the same;

2. Calls upon developing, underdeveloped countries as well as countries engaged in conflicts with each other to have volunteered centres funded by international organisations such as UNICEF and other UN agencies which will provide meals three times a day and rehabilitation centres so that no child or any refugee will go malnourished or will have to succumb to sleeping on the streets:
 - a. Supports implementation of new policies and allocating funds to improve child welfare grants to reach a broader group of vulnerable/abused children and children from low income families;
 - b. Requests all relevant organs and mechanisms of the United Nations system regularly and systematically to incorporate a strong child rights perspective throughout all activities in the fulfilment of their mandates;
 - c. Ensure that their staff are trained in child rights matters, and calls upon States to continue to cooperate closely with all those organs and mechanisms, in particular the special rapporteurs and special representatives of the United Nations system;
3. Reaffirms that the general principles of, inter alia, the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development provide the framework for all actions concerning children, including adolescents;
4. Draws the attention towards disabled children who are abused by discrimination and agrees to support incentive programs put forward by the institutions whichever engage the presence of children as well as install special facilities such as washrooms and ramps to avoid seclusion from the group;
5. Emphasizes that police should maintain 100% confidentiality about the victims and should conduct the investigation with full disclosure only towards the victims' family:
 - a. Increase the monitoring and reporting mechanism for having records of cases of children's violation, exploitation and abuse;
 - b. Introduce new police departments which mainly focuses on cases of violence against Children and women to improve the response on this issue;
6. Requests children to undergo psychological evaluation and to meet with a guidance counsellor at least once in a month who will report the results further to the appointed committee which will regularly check the well-being of the students:
 - a. Expanding the priority and educating students/children on child rights in all educational institutions;
 - b. Conduct an assessment of knowledge, attitudes and practices of mobile technology and cyber safety for children and adolescents;
7. Encourages States to strengthen their national statistical capacities and to use statistics to disaggregated, inter alia, by age, gender and other relevant factor that may lead to disparities and other statistical indicators at the national, subregional, regional and

international levels to develop and assess social policies and programmes so that the economic and social resources are used efficiently and effectively for the full retaliation of the rights of the child;

8. Condemns all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse against refugee children, and urges States to take effective legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence, including physical, mental, psychological and sexual violence, torture, child abuse and exploitation, hostage-taking, domestic violence, child trafficking and sale of their organs, paedophilia, child prostitution, child pornography, child sex tourism, gang-related violence and harmful traditional practices in all settings;
9. Also condemns the abduction of children, in particular extortive abduction of children in situations of armed conflict, including for the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts, and urges States to take all appropriate measures to secure their unconditional release, rehabilitation, reintegration and reunification with their families;
10. Calls upon all States to prevent violations of the rights of children working and/or living on the streets, including discrimination, arbitrary detention, torture and all kinds of violence and exploitation, and to bring the perpetrators to justice, to adopt and implement policies for the protection, social and psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration of those children;
11. Requests all States to raise public awareness on child violence, exploitation and abuse:
 - a. Provide parenting education, community-based prevention programs, and mental health services as social support systems for abuse;
 - b. Promote and share information on child violence, exploitation and abuse through social media platforms;
 - c. Hold talks on child violence, exploitation and abuse;
12. Urges States to:
 - a. Strengthen efforts to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence through a comprehensive approach and to develop a multifaceted and systematic framework to respond to violence against children, including by giving priority attention to prevention and addressing its underlying causes, which is integrated into national planning processes;
 - b. Protect children from all forms of violence or abuse by government officials, such as the police, law enforcement authorities, employees and officials in detention centres or welfare institutions;
 - c. Strive to change attitudes that condone or normalize any form of violence against children;

- d. Take measures to protect children from all forms of physical, mental violence and abuse in schools, by using non-violent teaching and learning strategies and adopting classroom management and disciplinary measures that are not based on any form of cruel or degrading punishment, and to establish complaint mechanisms that are age and gender-appropriate and accessible to children, taking into account children's evolving capacities and the importance of respecting their views;
- e. Encouraging educational institutions to form a committee that protects students from bullying and implementing preventive and anti-bullying policies;
- f. Strengthen international cooperation and mutual assistance to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence.