



DRAFT RESOLUTION 2.0

Sponsors: Brunei Darussalam, Republic of Peru, Kingdom of Netherlands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic

Signatories: Timor-Leste, Qatar, Andorra, United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Sweden, The Slovak Republic, Eritrea, Belize, Republic of Rwanda, Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia, Union of Comoros, Lebanese Republic, Republic of Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Republic Of Korea, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Zambia, The Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Mali, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic of Moldova, India, Republic of Hungary, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Portuguese Republic, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom Of Bahrain,

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

Topic: Protection Of Children against Abuse, Violence & Exploitation

Taking Note, United Nations Children's Fund, works relentlessly on the development of children from various aspects. UNICEF works with development of donors and international financial institutions towards the collaboration on policy advocacy, knowledge sharing resources for children. The Convention on the Rights of the Child points out that recruitment of children under the age of 18 should not be allowed. Foundational documents such as Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Articles 23 and 24 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (1966), and Article 10 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966) all narrowly address the rights of children within broader human rights frameworks. Articles 38 and 39 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) oblige States Parties to protect children in armed conflicts and to not use children under the age of 15 as combatants,

Hereby Resolves

1) Reaffirms that the general principles of, inter alia, the best interests of the child, nondiscrimination, participation, survival and development provide the framework for all actions concerning children, including adolescents;

2) Acknowledges that the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most universally ratified human rights treaty, and urges the States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention and the Optional Protocols as well;

3) Calls upon States parties to implement the Convention and its Optional Protocols fully and in accordance with the best interests of the child by, inter alia, putting in place effective national legislation, policies and action plans, and to comply in a timely manner with their reporting obligations under the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, in accordance with the guidelines elaborated by the Committee, as well as to take into account the recommendations made by the Committee in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

4) Also calls upon States parties to designate, establish or strengthen relevant governmental structures for children, including, where appropriate, ministers in charge of child issues and independent ombudspersons for children, and to ensure adequate and systematic training in the rights of the child for professional groups working with and for children;

5) Calls upon all States to ensure that children are entitled to their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights without discrimination of any kind;

6) Welcoming more states to have flexible policies towards for establishments of helplines for reporting sexual abuse and exploitation of childrens and counselling services for children to cop with mental and physical healthconditions;

7) Calls upon all States:

(a) To recognize the right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and nondiscrimination by making primary education available, free and compulsory for all children, by ensuring that all children, particularly girls, children in need of special protection, children with disabilities, indigenous children, children belonging to minorities and children of different ethnic origins, internally displaced and refugee children and children living in conflict-affected areas and countries have access to good quality education, as well as making secondary education generally available and accessible for all, in particular by the progressive introduction of free education, bearing in mind that

special measures to ensure equal access, including affirmative action, contribute to achieving equal opportunity and combating exclusion;

(b) To design and implement programmes to provide social services to and support for pregnant adolescents and adolescent mothers, in particular to enable them to continue and complete their education;

(c) To ensure that children, from an early age, benefit from education programmes, materials and activities that develop respect for human rights and fully reflect the values of peace, non-violence against oneself and others, tolerance and gender equality;

(d) To enable children, including adolescents, to exercise their right to express their views freely, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with age and maturity of the child;

8) Further claims on other United Nations bodies like UN Women , UN Human Rights to raise awareness and educational campaigns to sensitize society to the rights of people with disabilities calls for the adoption of majors to combat stereotypes, prejudice and harmful practices;

9) Deeply concerned by the horrific scale and impact of all forms of violence against children, in all regions, in their homes and families, in schools, care and justice systems, workplaces and in communities, and urges States:

(a) To take effective and appropriate legislative and other measures or, where they exist, strengthen legislation to prohibit and eliminate all forms of violence against children, in all settings;

(b) To take all appropriate measures to prevent, and to protect children from, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and from all forms of violence as a matter of urgency, including physical, mental and sexual violence, child abuse and exploitation, domestic violence and neglect, and abuse by the police, other law enforcement authorities and employees and officials in detention centres or welfare institutions, including orphanages, giving priority to the gender dimension and to address its underlying causes through a systematic and comprehensive approach;

(c) To take appropriate measures to assert the right of children to respect for their human dignity and physical integrity and to prohibit and eliminate any emotional or physical violence or any other humiliating or degrading treatment;

(d) To take measures to eliminate the use of corporal punishment in schools and to take urgent measures to protect students from violence of any kind, injury or abuse, including sexual abuse, intimidation or maltreatment in schools, to establish complaint mechanisms that are ageappropriate and accessible to children and to undertake thorough and prompt investigations of all acts of violence and discrimination;

(e) To take measures to change attitudes that condone or normalize any form of violence against children, including cruel, inhuman or degrading forms of discipline, harmful traditional practices and all forms of sexual violence;

(f) To end impunity for perpetrators of crimes against children, and to investigate and prosecute such acts of violence and impose appropriate penalties, recognizing that persons convicted of violent offences against children, including sexual abuse of children, should be able to work with children only after adequate national safeguards have been used to determine that they do not pose a risk of harm to children;

10) Further requests for penalties in certain acts that harm child safety and wellbeing including physical harm and preventing children from schools;

11) Calls upon child protection rights with more universal clauses should be introduced that make all nations accountable under oath;

12) Draws attention towards the Strengthening of the social service workforce;

13) Defines child trafficking as the illicit activity of the recruitment, transportation, harboring, Receipt of individuals as defined in the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking of persons, especially women and children;

14) Taking into consideration the countries that suffer from problems of corruption, send a representative from UNICEF in order to interview and make statistics by forms and polls to have a better view of the concrete numbers of the affected children in every signing country;

15) Encourage all the countries to create and innovate in new laws and internal organizations in order to motivate the citizens and educate them about the importance of Children protection;

16) Recommending a 4-step approach on the “protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse”

a) Reinforcement of policies and laws to punish people involved in crimes against children such as child labour, child pornography etc,

b) Investigations conducted by government agencies with the help of local organizations and NGO to prevent crimes against children,

c) Identification of child selling rackets and child pornography rackets for prevention and protecting children from falling into the traps of these rackets which are against humanity

d) Providing assistance and support to persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers;

17) Calls upon States to take necessary measures to prevent and combat illegal adoptions and all adoptions that are not in the best interest of the child, by establishing policy, legislation and effective supervision for the protection of children involved in national and intercountry adoptions, bearing in mind the best interest of the child;

18) Further urges member nations to consider any changes in legislature, also to take into consideration the necessity of including provision to account to possibility of disputes between countries over appropriate punishments and also to maintain human rights with reference to having the traffickers in questioned imprisoned or punished within their home country or the borders of either of the countries of origin or crime within the potential involvement of the international labor organization (ilo) in a situation of escalated conflict arising in the same issue Urges increased funding for the non- governmental organizations (NGO's) for the purpose of working against the toxic social norms and help the children develop;

19) Further requests international cooperation and developed nations to contribute aid and resources to developing countries for the education, and betterment of the safety of the children which help in spreading awareness against child labor etc;

20) Calls upon the countries to introduce reporting helplines which can receive reports of the child sexual abuse & exploitation from the public and industries that is linked to law enforcement & child protection system ;

21) Accepts child friendly compliant mechanisms available such as child helplines, school counselors & health providers to take this into consideration and help in the same;

22) Emphasizes on introducing and setting up of national human right institutions to monitor and investigate violation of children's rights;

23) Recommends implementing national standards on child protection & welfare homes, services and provision on child provision;

24) Notes with concern the large number of children, particularly girls, belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, migrant children, refugee children, internally displaced children and children of indigenous origin among the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stresses the need to incorporate special measures, in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child and respect for his or her views, and the child's gender-specific needs, in education programmes;

25) Calling for establishment of helplines for reporting sexual abuse and exploitation of children and counselling services for children to cope with mental and physical health conditions;

26) Urging the member states to become part of the "Convention on the Rights of the Child" (CRC) and the "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" (CRPD) to ensure that children with disabilities are protected from violence;

27) Suggesting the other United Nations body like UN Women, UN Human Rights to raise awareness and educational campaigns to sensitize society to the rights of persons with disabilities and calls for the adoption of measures to combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices;

28) Approving establishment of International NGO and local organizations aimed at developing skills for self-defence and recognition of abuse should be coupled with general empowerment training that builds up the confidence, self-esteem and independence of children with disabilities with consistent looking upon the existing programs that help in the same purpose.

