



UN Human Rights Council

Sponsors: Republic of Cameroon, Gabonese Republic, Japan, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Republic of South Africa

Signatories: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Arab Republic of Egypt, People's Republic of China, Republic of Hungary, Republic of India, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, United Mexican States, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of the Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Senegal

Topic: "Protection of children in armed conflict; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers"

Recognizing the importance of the issue of child soldiers presents to the international community,

Realizing that this as an issue that will require lots of funding,

Bearing in mind the fact that this is an issue that will be solved over time,

Further recognizing child soldiers are sometimes enrolled by force,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Noting that 10 million child soldiers are facing physiological drama,

1. Requires countries to submit birth registration for all of their citizens, and if not they may not serve in the army;
2. Requests funding from developed countries as well as NGO's;
3. States that the minimum age to be enrolled in the army at 18, with an Optional Protocol of 20;
4. Calls upon the acronym "UNARMED" to have letters standing for different aspects of preventing child soldiers such as:
 - a. U and N stand for the United Nations as this will be monitoring the program and sending on peace keepers to countries all over the world, in order, in monitor armies,
 - b. A stands for awareness such as media campaigns broadcasted in
 - i. International television
 - ii. Newspapers
 - iii. Posters
 - c. R for the reintegration of child soldiers into the social world such as schools
 - d. M represents money for the country needed to educate child soldiers
 - e. E representing education and therapy needed to treat all child soldiers once disarmed and out of the army
 - f. D would help enforce demobilization taking in weaponry to prevent child soldiers;



7. Proposes that recreation centers be set up that will provide children ages 6 and up with sports and activities to help prevent them from being corrupted and abused by armed forces seeking underage soldiers;
8. Suggests the establishment of small business that would be run by former child soldiers, in an effort to reintegrate former child soldiers into society and provide them with a stable source of income;
9. Encourages for non-governmental organizations to work along side governmental and international organizations, such as, the UN and UNICEF;
10. Further requests the amount of time required by the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict should be reduced from five years to three years until the United Nations recognizes a significant reduction in the number of children being used in armed conflict around the world.



Human Rights Council

Sponsors: Argentine Republic, Argentine Republic, The Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of India, People's Republic of China, French Republic, Federative Republic of Brazil, Japan, Republic of Nicaragua, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Italian Republic, The Republic of Korea, Republic of the Philippines, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic of Hungary, Republic of Cuba, Arab Republic of Egypt, and Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Signatories: State Plurinational Bolivia, Gabonese Republic, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Topic: "Protection of children in armed conflict; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers"

Fully aware of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child,

Acknowledging the illegality of their actions, and realizing the fact that, if caught, they face long sentences in prison, many countries and groups worldwide continue to abuse children by recruiting them into armed conflict as soldiers, human shields, and other uses that go against basic human rights.

Deeply concerned with the use of children in armed conflict, the HRC proposes the following to end the use of child soldiers:

1. Encourages all member states to adhere to the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
2. Requests to use the media to educate the general populace about the abuse of Child Rights;
3. Recommends the demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration of child soldiers;
4. Urges member states to create international zones of child protection and rehabilitation where children can seek refuge from the atrocities of child exploitation and receive shelter, food, healthcare, and education;
5. Calls for member states to donate money for the aforementioned programs;
6. Encourages the creation of a court of law to hear cases against the use of child trafficking and traffickers;
7. Endorses the hiring of supervisors and undercover agents in refugee camps to monitor and hopefully uncover underage recruitment;
8. Encourages the involvement of the Red Cross in the treatment of child soldiers;
9. Recommends that an NGO should be set up to help child soldiers with the trauma of war at such an early age;
10. Supports the just treatment of all children worldwide;
11. Calls for the adoption of law enforcement to prevent the illegal recruitment of child soldiers.

All of the sponsors have agreed to contribute a certain percentage of their own GDP. Fundraisers shall be put in place in order to generate revenue to build schools and educate children.



UN Human Right Council

Sponsors: Republic of Korea, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Japan, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Nicaragua, The Italian Republic, The Kingdom of Netherlands, The Peoples Republic of China, Republic of India, The French Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Republic of Hungary, The Argentine Republic, The The Federative Republic of Brazil, The Republic of Cuba, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Peoples Republic of Bangladesh

Signatories: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Cameroon, Plurinational State of Bolivia, and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Topic: "Rights of the Indigenous"

Reaffirming the details in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples passed in 2007,

Recalling the United Nation passed resolution 49/214 to make August 9th as International Day of the World's Indigenous people,

Realizing that the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples has not been able to be properly enforced,

Bearing in mind that most indigenous people do not receive birth certificates but should,

Noting with deep concern that governments need to give better rights, learning tools and opportunities to their indigenous group,

Alarmed that the indigenous people are treated differently and being discriminated against,

1. Encourages United Nations to set up related regulations concerning Related Property and Resource Protection in Indigenous Community to restrict non indigenous people from taking the properties of indigenous people;
2. Calls for NGOs and public media to publish some information about the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to let more people learn about the situation which the indigenous people have and allow them to give a helping hand;
3. Requests to set up a special organization to provide detailed documents about the indigenous peoples' living conditions as well as their poverty and rights, in the interest of the indigenous people;
4. Supports all the countries to provide indigenous people with commercial opportunities free of charge to enable their traditional crafts to be appreciated by all people;
5. Strongly recommends teaching traditional indigenous culture as an optional class and letting more people be interested in it and help to pass on the culture; also to allow indigenous people to learn their language and the language of their country;
6. Strongly discourages military groups from forcing indigenous children and teenagers to join the army, allowing the indigenous children get a better education;
7. Recommends that the government should improve the hardware facilities of health, education, and security for the indigenous and improve the quality level of the people;
8. Calls for the government to protect, and guarantees the claim over ancestral lands of the indigenous people and defines the indigenous land as protection area by publishing related ordinances;



9. Encourages the setting up a bank account for the protection of the culture of the indigenous people in the World Bank in order to offer financial support to the United Nations and related international organizations;
10. Recommends to send volunteers to conduct surveys to let other people understand the indigenous people's development issues and use the media to publicize their living conditions;
11. Encourages the indigenous people to fight for equal rights;
12. Strongly discourages indigenous people from creating their own country;
13. Endorses proper education for indigenous peoples for the purpose of making trade, following the laws, and interaction with others;
14. Supports the possibility of the optional integration of an individual or group without the loss of culture;
15. Calls upon countries to recognize indigenous groups as such so that they may have access to the Rights of Indigenous People;
16. Recommends that countries grant indigenous people to vote;
17. Recommends that the country where the indigenous people reside make an effort to improve the environment that the groups live off of; The United Nations Human Rights Council hopes that this resolution will lead indigenous groups to be treated as the human beings that they are.
18. Encourages countries to grant indigenous peoples their sacred lands, and possibly their own regions;
19. Endorses the equal treatment of indigenous peoples at job interviews;
20. Implores that countries give indigenous peoples the right to religion;
21. Recommends that awareness is raised by countries, through media or other means;
22. Encourages that the leaders of a group of indigenous people and the leaders of the country that the indigenous group resides in, meet, especially in times of conflict, to discuss the goals and wishes of both groups;