

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-Sponsors: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Commonwealth of Australia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federative Republic of Brazil, Japan, Kingdom of Belgium, Libya, People's Republic of China, Republic of Angola, Republic of Iraq,

Republic of Kenya, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Togo, Russian Federation, United Mexican States.

Topic: "Rights of the Child"

The General Assembly, Third Committee, having just passed the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, seeing progress, yet noting the challenges that remain,

Noting with regret that millions of children all over the world are prone to abuse, domestic and sexual violations, and do not have a say in what governs them,

Applauding the member states that have ratified the CRC and the Optional Protocols,

Expecting better co-operation between governments of member states and non-state actors to promote the rights of every child,

Deeply regretting the violations of a child's human rights particularly in conflict-prone areas,

Fully alarmed at the perpetuation of the recruitment of the child soldiers in many conflict zones,

- 1. Urges the governments of member countries to formulate and strengthen existing policies and action plans to ensure the proper well-being and health of a child.
 - a. Re-assessment of funds for child and maternal healthcare.
 - b. To promote full health assistance programmes for children and adolescents
 - c. Implementation of vaccination programmes for all children, to avoid diseases like Chicken pox, Measles, Hepatitis, Polio, etc.
 - *d.* Providing free medicines for underprivileged children having serious health issues.

- e. Specialized assistance programmes for children and adolescents addicted to narcotics and related drugs.
- f. Special care programmes for physically and mentally handicapped children, including education for all levels and training for a profession for proper community life.
- g. Formulating a nationwide health database for all children and adolescents to help take appropriate medical care for their well-being.
- h. Every time a child is born law enforcement agencies should be contacted to register the child's birth and nationality;
- 2. Calls for strengthening laws for child social welfare.
 - a. Vocational training for upgrading children's skills for doing better work and competing with present work force.
 - b. Monthly minimum wages for the physically or mentally handicapped children.
 - c. Enact laws to ensure safety and security of the underprivileged children for serious violation of human rights.
 - d. Children over the age of 5 should have a legal passport in their name;
- 3. Emphasizes on the need of compulsory and free education for each child to learn, teach, research, and express their thoughts and knowledge, which can be funded by the NGOs and some form the governments.
 - a. Assistance to elementary school students through supplementary programmes for providing school materials, transportation, food and healthcare.
 - b. Promotion of access to free high school education throughout the country.
 - c. Ensuring proper training for skill development for teachers to impart quality education to the children.
 - d. Encouraging teaching professionals a career plan with minimum salary and hiring through public entrance examination to maintain quality of education for the children.
 - *e*. Promoting meals in school to encourage underprivileged children to attend schools.
 - f. Ensuring that the child is aware of all the rights they can exercise, right from a young age, by mentoring programmes held regularly in schools and communities;

- 4. Deplores the sale and trafficking of children to protect children's rights and safeguard them from abuse and violence.
 - a. Formulation of more stringent laws to penalize the abusers and the traders dealing with trafficking of children;
- 5. Encourages juvenile justice laws and penal codes implementation to protect children's rights.
 - a. The law should be to help the correction of the mind-set of the children rather than rigorous punishment to make them responsible citizens.
 - b. No child or adolescent should be deprived of their liberty without due process;
- 6. Further encourages to strengthen the Millennium Development Goals by formulating necessary action plans to reduce child labor and other akin problems;
- 7. Condemns traders who deal with trading of goods produced by children and requests governments of member countries to formulate proper penalties for the violators;
- 8. Notes that every child needs to express the adversities they face every single day and support the setting up of Psychological centers in local districts and therapy centers at schools, where they can express their grief and pain, and which will help them to get their rights back.
 - a. Generation of awareness within the community, especially the parents of children whose rights are violated, by videos and personals.
 - b. Training social workers and lawyers so that they know how to protect the rights of the children;
- 9. Emphasizes that children should have a guardian or someone to take care of them; and,
- 10. Declares accordingly that member states continue to adopt and ratify the Optional Protocol addressing the deplorable situations which find many children under the age of 15 years still recruited into armed conflict.