



Resolution GA/1/1.1

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Co-sponsors: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Central African Republic, Republic of Chile, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of France, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Hellenic Republic, Grenada, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Latvia, Libya, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Panama, Republic of Peru, Republic of the Philippines, Russian Federation, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of Singapore, Republic of South Sudan, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Kingdom of Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Republic of Zimbabwe

Topic: Children and Armed Conflict

Keeping in mind the lack of proper nutrition for children in armed conflict,

Emphasizing the need for physical safety of children and safe zones in armed conflict,

Recognizing the severe impact armed conflict has on children,

Observing the inadequacy of standard schooling during conflict,

Alarmed by the imbalance of religious bias in global law surrounding children in armed conflict,

Fully aware that we are not funding NGOs that support children in armed conflict,

Acknowledging that children in armed conflict struggle to develop healthy mental health and struggle from trauma, depression, increased anxiety, and struggles processing everyday life,

Aware of the fact that children suffer first from widespread and severe violence and are being conscripted into the military,

Noting that children in armed conflict face many problems, including lack of education, mental healthcare, and a need to encourage increased restrictions of countries in violation of child rights,

Mindful of the UN's assistance in South Sudan to persuade armed groups to release their child hostages, which should continue the example for other countries facing the same issue,

Taking action to protect Children's Rights

1. Invites countries to teach their children to be independent regarding survival;
2. Encourages a ban on targeting children due to religious beliefs;

Protection of children's physical well-being

3. Requests the protection by the Safe Schools Declaration to fund money by member states to create virtual & impression learning spaces;
4. Calls for increasing UN monitoring systems to punish exploiters of children;
5. Further requests the international Red Cross and economically stable states to provide shelters, aid access, and food & water to children in armed conflict;
6. Calls for protecting a reintegration fund to help former child soldiers well being;

Protection of children's mental well-being

7. Urges awareness towards the elevated risk of human trafficking toward children and the effects recruitment has on children's ability to build healthy relationships;
8. Further invites schools and countries to create programs for displaced children that allow them to reunite with their loved ones;
9. Requests larger funds for foster systems and children's well-being and calls attention to non-profit organizations that establish safe zones in active war zones;
10. Encourages monthly mental health checkups and therapy sessions through school systems;

Restrictions and boundaries for children in conflict

11. Strongly encourages governments to implement consequences for violators of children in conflict zones, especially regarding exploiters or armed groups taking child hostages;

12. Recommends establishing safe school zones that prohibit the military use of schools, school grounds, and surrounding areas protect the physical and mental well-being of children in conflict zones;
13. Calls for a summit to address more accessible resources for children in armed conflict, specifically in underdeveloped countries, as well as providing documents of identification for those who struggle to access them.