



Resolution Defense and Security Council of the United Nations/I.I

Defense and Security Council of the United Nations

Co-sponsors: Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Ecuador, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of France, Republic of Ghana, Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Israel, Japan, United Mexican States, Kingdom of Morocco, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Serbia, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Topic: Children in Armed Conflict

Alarmed by the fact that many children across the globe are affected, tricked, or forced into war instead of going to school and do not have adequate healthcare,

Aware of the children that are suffering from armed conflicts, that lack basic needs,

Noting that children's brains are not fully developed and will not use weapons responsibly,

Fully aware that children are being killed in wars,

Taking into account that some children are in war before the age of 18,

Alarmed by the amount of children being separated from their families,

Anxious that these children lack proper schools and education,

Aware that children need special services like food, shelter, and education post-war,

Stressing that children after war suffered pains both physically and mentally but lack appropriate healthcare needed,

Mindful that many children need quality medical facilities which can help after armed conflict,

Acknowledging that when children are in war it sets back their education,

The basic healthcare of children in armed conflict

1. Urges all member states to improve the security of hospitals through structural improvement;
2. Requests countries to use donated money to build “safe havens” and prioritize children in need of healthcare;
3. Expresses its hope that all countries will recognize conflict across the globe;
4. Urges governments to fund the building of schools and quality medical facilities which can help after war;

Providing aid for children

5. Encourages countries without issues to send developed mechanical equipment and first aid kits to areas that are threatened by war and do not have essential equipment;
6. Encourages volunteer teams to start a camp to teach adults how to help their children;
7. Welcomes other countries that are not facing problems to send food seeds to plant and grow for full meals that would help people who don't have food;
8. Considers to request UN Peacekeepers to help the children who are facing armed conflict;

Basic post-war needs for children

9. Calls upon rich countries to donate to international organizations that can help children to learn and help them to receive care;
10. Calls upon healthcare to be given if needed by getting funding from ally countries for medical supplies for child soldiers hurt either mentally or physically;
11. Advises that people should be professionally trained to provide healthcare primarily for hurt children;

The devastating effect of war on children

12. Encourages more orphanages to adopt child soldiers who have been separated or rejected from their families after war. To help with this, nations can set up charities or food banks to donate supplies;
13. Urges nations to create more records for children that could be held by organizations so children can prove their ages;
14. Reconnects countries that have shelters and bunkers for children's families so they don't get separated from their family;
15. Suggests that nations can request adult soldiers, which stops the reduction of education and the use of child soldiers.