



Documentation of the Work of the **General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)** NMUN Simulation\*



**NMUN·NY 2024**  
**Session 2**  
1 – 5 April 2024

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# General Assembly Third Committee

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Johanna Günkel
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Nadine Al Ali
<b>Chair</b>	Deepak Dinesh

## Agenda

1. Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict
2. Preventing Violence and Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (For-Against-Abstain)</b>
<b>GA3/1/1</b>	Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict	Adopted without a recorded vote
<b>GA3/1/2</b>	Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict	Adopted without a recorded vote
<b>GA3/1/3</b>	Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict	Adopted without a recorded vote
<b>GA3/1/4</b>	Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict	Adopted without a recorded vote
<b>GA3/1/5</b>	Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict	Adopted without a recorded vote
<b>GA3/1/6</b>	Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict	Adopted without a recorded vote

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (For-Against-Abstain)</b>
<b>GA3/1/7</b>	Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict	Adopted without a recorded vote
<b>GA3/2/1</b>	Preventing Violence and Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity	42 in favor, 35 against, 38 abstentions

## Summary Report

The General Assembly Third Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict
2. Preventing Violence and Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

The session was attended by representatives of 104 Member States and 1 Observer.

On Monday, the committee adopted its agenda and began discussion on the topic of “Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of eleven proposals covering a wide range of topics, including the reintegration of children in conflict through data collection, the provision of education and medical services, reporting mechanisms, early warning systems, and the protection of children with disabilities in conflicts. The atmosphere in the committee was one of eager collaboration and diplomacy, and delegates were motivated to address and discuss the issue at hand. By Wednesday morning, many working groups began collaborating. Delegates worked diligently to merge, bringing the total number of working papers from 11 to 7. By Thursday, 7 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 7 resolutions, all of which were adopted by consensus. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the provision of education and health for children in conflict as well as the leveraging of data collection in implementing early warning systems.

After voting on the first topic, the committee began discussions on the topic of “Preventing Violence and Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity.” The entire committee cooperated to submit one proposal addressing the increasing number of HIV-affected individuals, the vulnerable status of women in conflict zones, and preventing discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity while respecting each Member State’s sovereignty. By Thursday afternoon, one draft resolution had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted one resolution with a recorded vote.



**Code:** GA3/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Fully aware of Article 25.2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which addresses that children are entitled to special health care and assistance, as well as the Charter on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action,*

*Deeply concerned with the lack of international recognition and active progression toward aiding children with disabilities affected in conflict areas,*

*Alarmed by the over 240 million children living with disabilities globally, many of whom lack access to specialized humanitarian aid due to a lack of knowledge and tools in the health sector and acknowledging the work of the Igra Foundation, which focuses on providing these tools and knowledge,*

*Referring to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and “Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action” designed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to guide the approach on the protection of children with disabilities in conflict situations through humanitarian action,*

*Bearing in mind that children living with disabilities are inherently more vulnerable during times of conflict due to potential difficulties when seeking aid and other resources, as well as a decreased ability to flee areas of conflict,*

*Recognizing the gap in education between children with disabilities and their non-disabled peers and upholding Article 50 of the Geneva Convention,*

*Noting that the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has a global goal to eradicate any manifestation of any further displacement of disabled and non-disabled children in conflict zones,*

*Acknowledging the limited language towards evacuating and protecting disabled children in the current UNHCR Emergency Protocols,*

1. *Recommends* Member States initiate intersectional research on children with disabilities in conflict zones that looks at various groups of physically disabled children, including higher-risk groups that consider sex and age, through:
  - a. Collaborating with UNICEF by employing research teams to facilitate the creation and execution of studies that will give Member States greater insight into the grave injustices facing children with disabilities;
  - b. Encouraging NGOs such as the International Federations and *World Institute on Disability* (WID) to provide resources to schools and centers for parents to be properly educated on taking on disabled children;
  - c. Increasing awareness through media campaigns in Member States to challenge cultural norms that lead to the underrepresentation of such higher-risk groups;

2. *Encourages* Member States to work with NGOs capable of providing humanitarian aid to children living with disabilities in conflict-affected areas with vital provisions and adequate aid containing items such as specialized food, seasonal clothing, vitamins, and medicines;
3. *Recommends* Member States establish programs similar to the Igra Foundation capable of providing specialized care to children living with disabilities in the health sectors and other facilities by:
  - a. Training doctors and employ caretakers, educators, and a staff of specialists to work with children living with disabilities in health sectors so they can access professional treatment, rehabilitation services, and physical health resources;
  - b. Establishing mobile facilities with specialized equipment such as vaccines, instruments, technical rehabilitation equipment, and mobility aids to provide children living with disabilities in conflict-affected areas with the adequate aid they need;
  - c. Utilizing disability-inclusive e-modules to train humanitarian assistance personnel with skills such as regional signed languages, braille, and medical responsiveness for the purpose of giving children with disabilities the best possible care during times of crises;
4. *Advocates* for Member States to create and implement actionable measures that reflect Article 11 'Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies' of the CRPD, which may include:
  - a. Combating the multiple forms of discrimination that children with disabilities face, which prohibit them from receiving proper humanitarian aid;
  - b. Implementing the "Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action" designed by the IASC;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to create programs aimed towards providing children living with disabilities transportation to resource centers, medical facilities, evacuation routes, and other support systems that become difficult to access during times of conflict;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance for Member States to maintain all children's right to education during times of conflict by engaging with non-profit organizations to equip educational institutions, orphanages, and boarding schools with necessities such as hygienic products, educators, and transportation to allow children living with disabilities to reach equitable standing with their non-disabled peers;
7. *Draws attention* to the need for Member States to increase collaboration with the CRPD on decreasing the violence against disabled and non-disabled children;
8. *Recommends* UNHCR to review their emergency protocol to adopt a more inclusive and proactive emergency protocol action plan to:
  - a. Ensure the safe and humane relocation of children with disabilities being cared for in family homes and private or public institutions to areas outside of conflicts;
  - b. Provide all children with disabilities who are being relocated with proper documentation to ensure no child is abandoned, lost, or left behind in a conflict, thus; helping families to remain in contact with their children when they are safe outside of areas of conflict.



**Code:** GA3/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Calling attention to* the six grave violations against children in times of conflict established in the 1612 United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution,

*Recognizing* more than 50 million children do not have access to health care as a direct consequence of armed conflict according to UNICEF,

*Noting with gratitude* the work accomplished by the Global Fund for Children for assisting more than 1,000 community-based organizations in upholding children's rights,

*Appreciating* the Psychology Coalition of the United Nations (PCUN) and their application of psychological principles and science to the UN's committees,

*Expressing appreciation* for the ability of satellite communications (SATCOM) to give children access to remote services without internet and the efforts of One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) to increase children's current access to technology through free provision,

*Considering* the UNSC report 2019/373 on the protection of civilians which centers on an approach that considers the role of conflict in contributing to mental health disorders including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Depression,

*Acknowledges* the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) Resolution 33/20 which encourages states to promote cultural preservation without noting the necessity of cultural education in order for cultures to be passed on,

*Taking into consideration* the focus of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) on international and intercultural cooperation,

*Concerned* that globally 1 in 6 children have been affected by armed conflict according to Save the Children,

*Taking into account* the UNSC report 2019/2475 on the protection of persons with disabilities in armed conflict that focuses on providing protection and educational measures in conflict zones as a part of humanitarian action and conflict prevention,

*Affirming* the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Optional Protocols to the CRC in connection with Amnesty International, Youth Village, International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage (ITCICH), Defence for Children International (DCI), Humanium, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in upholding and monitoring the safe reintegration of child victims in education and healthcare,

*Guided by* the Safe Schools Declaration through the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in ensuring Member States collaborate to develop educational systems that promote the continuation of schooling during war and to decrease the 27 million children not attending school due to

armed conflict,

*Bearing in mind* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, specifically SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) by taking urgent measures to provide and facilitate access to healthcare, education, and humanitarian access,

*Upholding* the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), especially concerning the principles of equality, accessibility, and respect for children with disabilities,

*Noting* the significance of the 2010 Law of Bases of the Educational System (LBSE) focused on advocating the opportunity of distance education within the secondary education system,

*Expressing concern* at the lack of awareness in regards to children's perspectives in accordance with SDG 16 on issues that affect their holistic well-being,

*Fully alarmed* by the World Health Organization (WHO) report on 1 billion children who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional abuse by caregivers or strangers,

1. *Invites* Member States to amend the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (CRC-OP-AC) to officially include the six grave violations as established by the 1612 Security Council Resolution;
2. *Considers* it desirable for Member States to create mobility aid programs as well as increase access to mobile clinics to help support children in armed conflict zones facing mobility disabilities by working alongside UNICEF, the Global Fund for Children, and the World Health Organization;
3. *Suggests* the provision of on-demand remote counseling services via NGOs such as One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) and SATCOM where children in conflict have access to direct communication with licensed professionals approved and provided by NGO partnerships and the Psychology Coalition of the UN;
4. *Supports* Member States and NGOs to create stricter mandates when recruiting volunteers and staff involved in healthcare that directly interact with children in order to prevent the accentuated risk of grooming, sexual violence, and child trafficking during armed conflict:
  - a. Through the implementation of pre-deployment training and education;
  - b. By conducting thorough background checks and security clearances;
  - c. With the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict (SRSG CAAC) acting as a third-party supervisor;
5. *Draws attention* to the creation of a conference on the importance of mental health attended by Member States with children affected by conflict and survivors who have experienced conflict, called Mental Health in Conflict-Affected Children under UNICEF with the idea of bringing awareness to Member States which would:
  - a. Have board-certificated clinical psychiatrists and research psychologists discuss the importance of mental health among children affected by violent conflicts;



- b. Connect survivors who have experienced conflict through organizations like World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH) to offer children affected by violent conflict, a space to present their stories to world leaders;
  - c. Bring forth ideas to collaborate with organizations like the Red Cross, Save the Children, and many others to help fund free mental health resources for children affected by conflict;
  - d. Hold a bi-yearly conference in participating Member States;
  - e. Obtain donations for children in conflict-affected areas;
6. *Welcomes* Member States' collaboration with UNICEF to incorporate regional programs similar to the Reimagine Playbook and Voices of One Youth to provide children with a platform to share their experiences post-conflict;
7. *Expresses its support* for Member States to establish research institutes that collect age and disability disaggregated data and partner with IGOs and NGOs such as UNICEF and OpenIDEO to develop innovative educational solutions such as remote education programs in emergencies and identify critical areas of need for children affected by violent conflicts;
8. *Further invites* Member States to focus on SDG 17 through cooperation with UNAOC for the use of satellite radio to provide interactive, live time, cultural education programs for displaced children, as a subsection of the UNV Programme, from their cultural background, focused on topics such as native and foreign languages, traditional food preparation, and cultural dress construction;
9. *Notes with interest* the establishment of programs similar to Save The Children's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) program, including the Healing and Education through the Arts (The HEART) within refugee camps equipped with trained healthcare professionals, psychologists, and social workers to provide consistent healthcare services, including mental health support, to address the unique needs of displaced children and their families;
10. *Expresses serious concern of* the denial or blockage of any resources aimed at healthcare, education, cultural preservation, or humanitarian access, especially if aimed at children residing in or impacted by armed conflict;
11. *Recommends* implementing educational programs focused on dissolving the cultural barrier between students and educators through:
  - a. The involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Amnesty International and Youth Village to emphasize the presence of human rights within the educational curriculum to create an inclusionary, diverse community where individuals are respected;
  - b. ITCICH, by providing training resources to Member States and regions in need of cultural preservation;

- c. UNESCO, which provides devices, mental health support, community-based literacy programs, and teacher training to the children and educators who are displaced to further the continuation of reintegration;
  - d. Collaboration with UNICEF to assist in the provision of educational materials and the rebuilding of schools in conflict zones, ensuring uninterrupted access to education and a stable learning environment for affected children;
12. *Expresses its hope* for the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to discuss the improvement of access to education during conflicts by investing in the improvement of digital infrastructure for educational purposes to ensure the stable advancement of children's academic curriculum;
13. *Encourages* Member States' cooperation with UNESCO for the creation of cultural education programs both for children currently in conflict zones and additionally for those being rehabilitated after being directly involved in armed conflicts.



**Code:** GA3/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Recognizing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) insists an adult is any person over the age of 18,*

*Reaffirming the rights of children protected by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the CRC such as education, shelter, & family unity,*

*Noting with deep concern the high amount of children affected by armed conflict worldwide by being either displaced internally or internationally, facing significant risks including separation from their families, lack of access to education, and vulnerability to abuse and trafficking,*

*Expresses its regret that in 2023 around 96 million children were living in high-intensity conflict areas where most times they were within 50 km of fighting,*

*Taking into account that armed conflicts hold three distinct categories; state conflict, non-state conflict, and one-sided violence all of which have drastic negative effects on the livelihood of children,*

*Further reaffirming Article 3 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (OPAC) on the involvement of children in armed conflict, which states that state parties should raise the minimum age to 18 for voluntary recruitment into the armed forces under Article 38 of the CRC,*

*Having devoted attention to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 that hopes for equal provision of easily accessible educational opportunities for all, and the pre-existing partnership between United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Microsoft Corporation in creating *Learning Passport*, which makes online education accessible for all children,*

*Highlighting the importance of the provisions of SDG 8 Target 7 to secure the elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including the prohibition of recruitment, the use of child soldiers, and the end of human trafficking,*

*Further recalling Resolution 2535 that supports the idea of a reporting system to take note of the youth population and securing their lives through said reporting system,*

*Emphasizing the importance of first-hand recounts and how essential they are for preserving data that cannot be replicated by secondary sources, utilizing the ability of the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) to display such information safely,*

*Keeping in mind that the term child soldiers is not only limited to fighters but also to porters, cooks, messengers, and spies, and that the term Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAGs) is more accurate,*

*Deeply concerned over the number of child soldiers present and willing to take part in conflicts and the access to guns in times of conflict via illegal acquisition,*

*Alarmed at the lack of reliable and safe data to warn, protect, and defend the rights of all children as well as proper data collection and privacy regarding CAAFAGs,*

Aware that approximately 70 percent of the world's population, around five billion people, have access to radio,

*Taking into consideration* that the UNICEF International Telecommunication Union (ITU)'s *Measuring Digital Development: Facts and Figures of 2020* estimates that 1.3 billion children ages 3 to 17 do not have access to internet connection,

*Bearing in mind* the disproportions among advancements between most developed and least developed Member States, as in 2023, only 27 percent of people in least developed Member States used the internet,

*Considering* technology is not available in all areas where children are affected by armed conflicts, there is acknowledgment that children lacking access to education in technology are the ones who need it the most, according to UNICEF 60 percent of school-age children in urban areas do not have access to the Internet and therefore become more vulnerable to diverse forms of harm,

*Addressing* the importance of quality education in conflict zones and expanding access to education through radio broadcasts by partnering with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), as UNICEF states that nearly 24 million children living in crisis zones are out of school,

*Celebrating* UNICEF's efforts to direct resources to rebuild damaged schools, provide educational materials, and equip all teachers to work in conflict zones,

*Highlighting* the importance of secure humanitarian corridors to distribute aid including radios to those in need,

*Acknowledging* the challenges outlined in the *Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict 2023* regarding data collection on children with disabilities,

*Deeply conscious* that the standard of data collection is different between individual nations which consequently can lead to malicious data usage and data manipulation,

*Expressing* the importance of identifying children in conflict zones by using the *Watchlist of Children in Armed Conflicts* and tracking what violations are committed against children through the monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) to uphold The United Nations Office for Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC),

*Emphasizing* the urgency to provide education and comprehensive approaches regarding guardianship, trauma, and individualized support through SOS *Children's Villages*, as well as legal reforms performed by NGOs such as Humanium and Child Rights International Network (CRIN),

*Welcoming* the collaborative efforts of UNICEF, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and World Vision International (WVI) in establishing the *Blue Dot Hub* to provide a safe space, educational opportunities, mental health support, and psychosocial services to children being displaced from conflict,

*Realizing* the need for financial support from the international community including the *International Monetary Fund* (IMF) in conjunction with NGOs and nonprofit organizations such as *Giga* in the implementation and enforcement of policies meant to protect, identify, and educate children in conflict zones,

1. Suggests Member States to make use of the *Watchlist for Children in Armed Conflicts*, by:

- a. Obtaining data on children in armed conflicts through the monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) to identify parties committing grave violations against children, which may include recruitment, killing, or maiming;
  - b. Collecting data which will be used to uphold the CAAC agenda, such as collecting data on violations against children in war zones;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to implement policy changes to prevent children from engaging in armed conflicts;
  - d. Recommending the implementation of the Watchlist at the Member States' discretion with an emphasis on the adaptability of these implementations;
2. *Advises* Member States through collaborations with NGOs, such as the *Digital Freedom Fund* (DFF) as well as the creation of a working group to oversee and implement a warning system alerting civilians of an incoming conflict by:
    - a. Sending telephone messages, television announcements, radio broadcasts, and other communication channels, to communities at risk;
    - b. Ensuring that communities lacking internet access can be reached about possible risks through telegraph and other channels not requiring internet access;
    - c. Employing those local communities' radio stations in partnership with UNICEF ITU to be in charge of sending messages;
3. *Invites* Member States to ensure the safety of children in conflict by making sure places densely populated with children and important infrastructure are not targeted to maintain safe refuge in conflict in accordance to *The Fourth Geneva Convention*;
4. *Suggest to expand on* the progress made by UNICEF and the UNHCR in establishing the *Blue Dot Hub* noting the opportunity to use the existing framework to provide children services such as:
    - a. Promoting age-appropriate learning for children living in conflict areas who cannot make it to school;
    - b. Providing legal support for all child asylum seekers and assisting them in accessing key documents like birth certificates, medical records, and any other identifying documents;
    - c. Counseling for the overall health and well-being of children;
    - d. Presenting spaces, when available, for all children where they can sleep to encourage overall well-being;
    - e. Assisting in referrals to healthcare support within the country in which the Blue Dot Hub exists;



- a. Establishing a robust data governance framework providing guidelines for data management;
  - b. Using validated data collection instruments tested for accuracy in producing representative results;
  - c. Training data collection teams effectively educating about biases and favoring rigorously tested methods;
8. *Advises* Member States to collaborate and establish a child-friendly and disability-inclusive reporting mechanism, that allows children with disabilities and their guardians to safely report violations, abuses, and problems they witness in armed conflict:
  - a. For the needs of children with disabilities with tools such as a talkback feature for blind people, videos and voice messages to report any violations;
  - b. Collected data will be available to UN bodies working for *Children and Armed Conflicts (CAAC)*, for analysis and implementing measures and policies for children with disabilities to eradicate violations against them in armed conflicts;
9. *Further recommends* that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) expand upon its program *Drones for Resilience* which employs drones to map and collect data on places that have been recently attacked or destroyed:
  - a. Through working towards reporting attacks and maintaining early warning systems;
  - b. Ensuring that the UNDP abides by its charter and does not infringe on state sovereignty;
10. *Further encourages* Member States to help assist orphaned children in conflict who are limited in familial and housing support using initiatives like UN Human Habitat Program, and as well as UNFPA and other UN bodies for:
  - a. Educating children on dangerous militias who want to recruit them;
  - b. Rehabilitating children in conflict into standard familial housing and support to strengthen and reconnect the bonds that the child lost with the death of their parents;
  - c. Strengthening the family unit for orphans whose families are victims to violence in conflict areas by promoting host families for better integration to society;
  - d. The *International World Vision (IWV)* will be working as a third party with nations to assist in securely providing proper care and making sure that such help is understanding of state sovereignty;
11. *Urges for* the creation of an online forum via the UNIC where those affected by armed confrontation and warfare can share their stories promoting these firsthand accounts, bring awareness to the issues at hand, and ensure that facts are dispersed:
  - a. With permission from the original poster, these stories can be published by various parties, to increase the support and recognition of worldwide tragedies;

- b. Ensuring that posts made by children remain anonymous in order to protect the rights of children and reduce the spread of minors' online data;
- 12. *Further endorses* the creation of an *Annual Awareness of Children's in Conflict Commission* (AACCC) that will work alongside government and academic experts to provide monthly reporting on children's rights violations and adoptable solutions by:
  - a. Encouraging the participation of Member States and facilitating discussions on how to provide reporting on children's rights violations;
  - b. Collaborating with UNICEF to push resources to communities and draw information from specific databases such as the Federal Trade Commission (FTC);
- 13. *Also encourages* Member States to secure humanitarian corridors through organizations such as UNICEF or The Red Cross to safely and effectively distribute aid including:
  - a. Water, nutrition, health care, communication technologies;
  - b. Disperse aid including radios securing means of communication, access to education, and early warning messages;
- 14. *Proposes* that Member States implement the use of Universal Identification Numbers (UIN) for children born into conflict zones or other stateless circumstances by using UN peacekeeping facilities to distribute UN identification cards to those who need, and recording their information:
  - a. The sharing of which in a central database is only accessible to UN officials;
  - b. Ensuring that the central database is protected by end-to-end blockchain encryption;
  - c. To establish UN certified employees at hospitals and schools to monitor and upkeep progress in disarmament and education, as well as identifying newborns born into conflict zones;
  - d. In order to serve the most vulnerable areas, help the greatest number of impacted people, and ensure resources are effectively distributed;
- 15. *Ensures* quality education for every child, especially those in vulnerable and high-risk circumstances, and advocates for the establishment of inclusive educational initiatives focused on enhancing their overall growth and protecting their rights by:
  - a. Implementing measures such as cash programming, child protection case management, and behavior change interventions;
  - b. Employing teachers in UN shelters and other places where refugee children are housed in order to keep children from falling behind educationally;
- 16. *Suggest* Member States to join international humanitarian organizations such as *Humanium* and *CRIN*, ensuring accountability on offensive parties against children in armed conflict through collaborating with local communities, national authorities, and local governments to help design



and assist Member States in implementing legal mechanisms to prevent violations of childrens' human rights while respecting their sovereignty;

17. *Continues to encourage* Member States to invest in local communities in conflict to support projects and initiatives such as that of *Let us Learn* which focuses on reintroducing education to children who have suffered under conflict;
18. *Further recommends* Member States to rally support from the IMF in order to provide more financial stability for the future of the identification, disarmament, education, and sustainability initiatives involving children, especially for LDCs, which face more conflicts with less means of addressing them;
19. *Further invites* Member States using *SOS Children's Villages* to provide aid, develop communities, and the futures of all children:
  - a. Encouraging empowerment of children and young adults through education, life skills development, and mentoring after conflict;
  - b. Creating communities to advocate for the rights of children and highlight the responsibilities of adults in those communities with future plans involving volunteer work.



**Code:** GA3/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Bearing in mind* that issues within ongoing conflicts are typically responded to in retrospect,

*Keeping in mind* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) being the common standard of achievement for all nations,

*Reiterating the* Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning the participation of children in armed conflict,

*Aware of* principle five of the United Nations (UN) Global Compact,

*Reaffirming* Member States' commitments as outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC),

*Having considered* the organization The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has a global goal to eradicate any manifestation of any further displacement of children in conflict zones,

*Recalling* the Geneva Convention and Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions in which the fundamentals of humanitarian law were established,

*Further recalling* the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, which focuses on civilians and their rights in conflict zones,

*Acknowledging* the significance of the Paris Principles and Commitments on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, which promotes the opportunity to safely access education with special assistance specific to every child,

*Underlining* the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which is committed to promoting equality and protection of fundamental rights for all persons with disabilities,

*Reaffirming* S/RES 1612 on "Children and Armed Conflicts",

*Calling attention* to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) four, which advocates for primary and secondary education for all children,

*Acknowledging with deep gratitude* the work of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD),

*Acknowledging* the excruciating number of child exploitation through labor, trafficking, and sexual abuse and imploring the use of recognized NGOs for aid,

*Appreciating* the efforts of the United Nations Child Fund (UNICEF) on their efforts to protect children in areas of armed conflict,

*Calling attention to* the work done by the ILO-International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in their efforts to combat human trafficking in conflict areas,

*Noting alarm with* the lack of Member States following and enforcing S/RES/1261,

*Emphasizing* the need for developing a curriculum to uphold the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity when working to create new systems in Member States in need,

*Taking into account* the statistics from the UNICEF Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), where 1 in 7 boys and 1 in 9 girls aged 10 - 19 years in East Asia and the Pacific suffer from mental health conditions,

*Referencing* GoodWeave in leading international institutions to stop child labor in global supply chains through a market-based system and holistic approach,

*Strongly emphasized supporting* The JAMS Foundation and ACR Initiative for Students and Youth to provide grant funding for resources to students of all ages,

*Recognizes* the organization Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and their work for promoting the education of both children and adults through development assistance,

*Noting* the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG CAAC) and their efforts to reduce the long-term and current impacts of conflict,

*Paying tribute to* End Child Prostitution and Trafficking International (ECPAT), an NGO that focuses on eliminating sexual exploitation of children,

*Taking into consideration* the organization Save the Children focuses on the first response to crises, specifically in conflict areas,

*Encourages* Member States to increase their level of reporting on issues about children in conflict, such as the number of deaths, the number of child soldiers,

*Calling upon* the obstacles faced by former child soldiers in their attempts to reintegrate into social and educational institutions,

*Acknowledges with deep gratitude* the previous work done by UNICEF to protect children from becoming child soldiers,

*Deeply conscious* of the lack of educators in nations ridden with conflict,

*Encouraging* the expansion of the scope of partner organizations to increase the breadth of education measures to extend the reach of pre-existing educational programs,

*Stressing the importance of* expanding education to children in crisis through local and digital means to ensure no child is left behind,

*Noting with great concern* the importance of recognizing and providing aid to children with disabilities, who are among the most marginalized groups of children in conflicts,

1. *Recommends the UN Security Council* to develop a subgroup under the Department of Peace Missions that:
  - a. Provides educators to develop and expand educational systems in conflict-ridden areas that will:
    - i. Operate in a manner similar to and follow the steps of the Department for Peace Missions to work with Member States to promote and protect stable educational systems;
    - ii. Follow all current criteria set forth by the Department of Peace Missions;
    - iii. Be funded voluntarily by organizations and Member States that currently support similar missions, such as funds that mirror the UN Central Emergency Response Fund or UNICEF;

- iv. Accept volunteers from Member States through personnel or resources;
    - v. Provide a safe space for children to learn educational and traditional cultural practices by upholding the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity;
  - b. Will help in the achievement of the Declaration of Human Rights, particularly:
    - i. Article 25 states that children are entitled to special care through adequate food, water, sanitation, and clothing;
    - ii. Article 26 which states that children are entitled to free education through fundamental stages and elementary;
  - c. Will allow Member States to have direct input as to how the educational systems should be created and developed;
- 2. *Requests* the extension of education for children in rural areas that are high-risk targets in conflict by working with NGOs such as Save The Children and expanding their collaboration with the UN organization affiliated with OHCHR in the Convention of the Right of the Child, bringing attention to the longevity of their educational rights. The collaboration could help expand high-quality teaching methods and access to material school resources by:
  - a. Allowing access to education regardless of geographical location by implementing a system that can resemble:
    - i. The Supporting Protection, Education, and Movement for Vulnerable Children in Eastern Africa provides classes for children and empowerment resilience courses for school teachers, psychologists, and other educators;
    - ii. Ensuring that all children participating in a compulsory education program cannot fight in a conflict if under the age of eighteen as per the OHCHR stands on educational courses of action to prevent physical and mental violence on children;
    - iii. Welcomes the expansion of UNICEF to enforce their mission of volunteer support by providing educators for children forcefully removed from the education system;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to enhance current internet capabilities to ensure all types of learning are more accessible;
- 3. *Suggests* UNICEF expand its Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) to more nations that are impacted as a result of conflict by:
  - a. Requesting voluntary contributions from Member States, private companies, and donation campaigns to help fund the expansion of this program to ensure that children in conflict receive proper care in addition to education;
  - b. Recommending leveraging the UNDP-UN Social Impact Fund to help support this program further;
- 4. *Recommends* Member States to prevent the exploitation of children in conflict by:

- a. Advising Member States to assist in gathering accurate information for reporting efforts to the SRSG to push further the efforts in reducing the current and long-term effects that conflict zones have on children;
  - b. Suggesting the creation of domestic legislation preventing the exploitation of children through working to hold Member States to UN resolutions such as Security Council Resolution 1261, which condemns the targeting and use of children in war;
  - c. Recommending Member States revisit Principle 5 of the UN Global Compact, which has a Minimum Age for Admission to Employment or Work recommendations for developed and developing nations;
  - d. Suggesting Member States join organizations like WeWorld that advocate for equal opportunities and rights, access to resources, health, education, and dignified work amongst all children;
  - e. Recommending Member States review their commitments outlined in SDG 4, which advocates for education for all children, including disabled children;
5. *Suggests* Member States to adjust their lending priorities to improve educational resources, such as:
  - a. UNICEF Children's Fund, which operates by protecting vulnerable and disadvantaged children internationally;
  - b. The JAMS Foundation, a private provider of alternate dispute resolution services (ADR) that distributes financial services for dispute resolution;
  - c. ACR Initiative for Students and Youth, which provides grant funding for programs dedicated to educating K-12 students and adults within conflict;
6. *Encourages* an expansion of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) under UNICEF based on the framework of the Netherlands Youth Institute, which would provide educational advisors in conflict zones for children with disabilities, which would:
  - a. Initiate educational lessons designed to benefit children with disabilities;
  - b. Provide access to volunteers, staff, and educational professionals who have an understanding of the healthcare needs of children with disabilities who are verified by OneHR;
  - c. Ensure that these resources are available during times of conflict;
7. *Recommends* the use of the United Nations Peacekeeping Fund (DOP) to increase investigation into the data being reported during and after conflict by:
  - a. Collaborating with local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as but not limited to Save the Children, Plan International, and Doctors Without Borders as well as other local and specialized NGOs to make use of their knowledge in the:
    - i. Collection of and regular data sharing between the United Nations, national government, and communities;

- ii. Engagement in trust-building activities such as capacity-building workshops with child recruitment communities to raise awareness and provide support services to the most vulnerable;
    - iii. Enhancement of NGOs ability to support affected children and respected families through permanent exchange of expertise and best practices;
  - b. Having Member States increase the level of reporting done to the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism in terms of children's involvement in conflict;
  - c. Recommending Member States to provide accurate information on a yearly basis;
  - d. Affirming the responsibility of Member States to accurately report data to the UN Secretariat;
- 8. *Invites* Member States to implement UNICEF's Handbook on the optional protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography in the international community, which:
  - a. Supports major studies of trafficking that are taking place around the world and provides statistics through which we can strengthen awareness;
  - b. Aims to develop best practice guidelines like the IPEC project, "Combat Trafficking in Children and Women for Labour Exploitation in the Mekong Sub-region and South Asia."



**Code:** GA3/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Fully aware of Article 26.2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which addresses that education shall be directed to the development of the personality and it shall promote tolerance, friendship and understanding among individuals, and that children are entitled to special care and social protections, and that every child has the right to education,*

*Recalling the Convention on The Rights of the Child (CRC) to emphasize undertaking administrative and legislative measures to ensure a child's right to access education and healthcare, especially in times of ongoing conflict and post-conflict settings,*

*Keeping in mind the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda (SDG), in particular SDG 4 ensuring inclusive and equitable education for all, SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth which mandates the prohibition of the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and SDG 17 to revitalize partnerships for sustainable development,*

*Having considered the GA Report 56/342 in raising concerns about repatriation programs, which aim to reconnect children with their parents, families or legal guardians and/ or help them return to their own country, and the possible safety issues regarding cross-border child protection, like the absence of documentation,*

*Confident in the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in their signature solution on poverty of job creation programs in 97 countries to help address the impacts of conflict on Member States' healthcare and educational capabilities,*

*Directing attention to United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) initiatives, such as All Children in Education (ACE), funded by UNICEF partners, such as the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the University of Athens, to provide language and general education to refugee children arriving in Member States whose language and culture they are not familiar with,*

*Emphasizing the recent efforts of GA Resolution 78/187 to ensure the development of children and support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by enhancing educational opportunities for refugee children,*

*Guided by the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) program lead by UNICEF which is committed to provide and support the coordination of protection of children living in humanitarian crisis and the UNICEF's Child-Friendly Cities Initiative, which addresses the social reintegration of children living in conflict zones,*

*Recognizing that Save the Children International, an organization dedicated to implementing the Convention of the Rights of the Child and champion the rights and interests of children worldwide,*

*Deeply disturbed by the funding shortfalls to UNICEF and initiatives such as The International Finance Facility for Education (IFFE), threatening education for 9.2 million children caught in the midst of conflicts or disasters,*

*Reaffirming the use and success of the Gateways Global Initiative and the Learning Passport to promote e-learning accessibility for children,*

*Underlining* UNICEF's E Seng Mo Ngwaneng Campaign in Botswana was enacted to provide safeguarding children supporting community leaders to mobilize action preventing and responding to violence, aiming to sensitize communities to identify and reject social and moral norms linked in violence on children,

*Supporting fully* the 2023 Oslo Conference on Protecting Children in Armed Conflict, increasing awareness regarding the effects of armed conflict on children, and the special protection needs of children,

*Acknowledging* the work of the European Union non-governmental organization (NGO) The Adventist Development and Relief Agency, and the End of Violence Against Children program which work toward creating safe rehabilitation environments for children suffering violence,

*Noting with approval* the Hague Convention on Parental Responsibility and Protection of Children of October 19, 1996 enhancing safeguards for children in global contexts,

*Taking note* of disruptions in infrastructure caused by manmade conflict or natural disasters that affect children and their access to quality education welcomes the re-establishment of educational facilities as undertaken by the UNDP,

*Noting with satisfaction* the efforts of ensuring access to humanitarian aid is unimpeded in areas of conflict through programs such as the EU Humanitarian Air Bridge Program,

*Encouraging* all Member States to adopt the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict that aim to protect children during armed conflicts and prevent their recruitment and use in hostilities,

*Desiring* all Member States to adopt the 2015 Safe School Declaration that supports the protection of students, teachers, and their schools during armed conflict,

*Praises* the *One Computer per Child* program aimed at creating and distributing educational devices for the developing world, and by creating software and content for those devices,

*Guided by* UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) Joint Programme on Mental Health and Psychosocial Well-being and Development of Children and Adolescents to support adolescents by including psychological and social support in humanitarian responses,

*Further reminded* of the need for addressing the discrepancies in education between urban and rural areas and the difference of treatment in boys and girls regarding access to online education as promoted by UN Women and UNICEF,

*Appreciating* the work done by Children and Armed Conflict (CAC) by creating and applying the Tools of Action to protect children in armed conflict using different and holistic strategies,

1. *Suggests* Member States utilize UNESCO and UNICEF to promote innovative educational technologies through online resources and remote learning programs during conflict and peacetime including:
  - a. The implementation of the Gateways Global initiative to advance high-quality and easily accessible online learning;
  - b. The adoption of the Learning Passport initiative into Member States' national framework which seeks to increase educational accessibility through an offline and mobile e-learning platform;





5. *Reiterates its suggestion* to further promote containing pre-downloaded curriculum materials to facilitate the transition to online schooling during the onset of armed conflicts, aiming to support children in completing their education, such as the *School as Zones of Peace Program*;
6. *Invites* the establishment and collaboration with *Internet Society*, that provides mobile clinics equipped with Wi-Fi in rural areas and regions impacted by armed conflict, to facilitate ongoing access to education during disruptions in traditional schooling, and *One Computer per Child*, which provides computers with long-range internet connection capabilities for developing nations;
7. *Fully supports* the creation of curriculums tailored for online schooling by appointing classroom facilitators made out of teachers and local representatives and encouraging Member States to collaborate with local NGOs, social workers, legal experts, and professionals while developing a school curriculum;
8. *Stresses* the need for Member States to support one another in times of conflict through the supplience of educational materials and resources as well as the creation of legislation to ensure that children are not being deprived of a substantial education;
9. *Encourages* Member States to ameliorate the integration of child refugees into society through providing education and improving mental health for children coming from conflict zones by:
  - a. Expanding the ACE program, implemented in Greece, to other Member states with an official language deviating from the child refugees native language, through:
    - i. Recommending a collaboration of national ministries of Asylum and Migration with the ministries of Education to create an educational program tailored to the Member States specific refugee situation;
    - ii. Aiming for a joint effort of national ministries and the European Union by engaging UNICEF partners, like the DRC and national institutions;
    - iii. Incorporating conflict prevention skills and global conflict awareness in educational curriculums to promote conflict prevention in youth;
  - b. Establishment of expert groups within and overarching Member States to initiate and perform studies and collect data on mental health of refugee children which can provide on-site support and work together with NGOs financed through a collaboration of national stakeholders like the Humanitarian Aid Operations and the UN Central Emergency Response fund;
10. *Also encourages* the establishment of a “Safe Haven for Children in Armed Conflict Center” in partnership with institutes such as the UNICEF through:
  - a. Carrying out workshops for parents and children by volunteer social workers, counseling services;
  - b. Providing counseling services and psychosocial support;
  - c. Creating and supporting Child-Friendly Spaces that give children a safe space to rest, play, learn and receive psychosocial support;
  - d. Deliver guidance to health services within the host country;

- e. Emphasizing the implementation of more social workers such as psychiatrists and teachers working with children at-risk;
11. *Recommends* Member States recognize and protect institutions that ward children by designating educational and healthcare facilities as protected zones during times of conflict, by:
- a. Encouraging partnerships with local authorities and support groups to facilitate the transference of resources provided by humanitarian aid;
  - b. Facilitating the continuation of typical operations by requesting additional assistance from WHO and UNICEF to account for a potential influx in capacity during times of conflict;
  - c. Providing psychological support and promoting health and wellness for adolescents in collaboration with UNICEF-WHO Joint Programme The Inter-Agency Mental Health and Psychological Support Minimum Services Package in order to:
    - i. Employ culturally relevant healthcare strategies, such as faith-based therapy, and;
    - ii. Involve the communities of affected families in fostering a supportive environment;
12. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of facilitating the secure and efficient delivery of humanitarian aid and healthcare to populations in conflict zones through:
- a. Utilizing existing programs such as the EU Humanitarian Air Bridge Program which assists in the delivery of humanitarian aid such as:
    - i. Basic necessities, including but not limited to, water, food, medicine, and;
    - ii. Trained emergency personnel, including medical doctors, nurses, and psychiatric counselors;
  - b. Ensuring humanitarian aid personnel and product are thoroughly educated against possible risk;
13. *Further invites* Member States to prepare to rapidly replace vital materials and vaccines destroyed in conflicts by expanding upon COVAX to not just covid vaccines and health kits to give to all children who might not have it otherwise by:
- a. Using partnerships cultivated through the introduction of UNICEF Humanitarian Airfreight Initiative made in February 2021, transporting vaccines and needed supplies such as syringes and medical necessities to locations for local distribution;
  - b. Encouraging generating funding from Developed Member States, utilizing pricing discounts negotiated with UNICEF for all vaccines and medical kits for children in displaced countries;
  - c. Utilizing these processes through UNICEF, Member States will have the ability to get the vaccines and health kits internationally and quickly as conflicts arise, as well as lower the costs of these vaccines and medical kits;

14. *Endorses* the creation and implementation of training and employment programs for parents through the UNDP, focusing on healthcare and education, to reinforce Member State capabilities to support themselves in conflicts, reducing children's vulnerability to militant recruiting efforts by providing families with steady employment while accelerating Member State progress towards Targets 4.3 and 4.4 of SGD 4;
15. *Suggests* Member States to establish initiatives like UNICEF's Child-Friendly Cities Initiative, to bring the children rights into a municipality field by creating safe zones for children for them to develop their personalities in open-minded communities;
16. *Further encourages* Member States to establish initiatives like the End of Violence Against Children supported by the EU to provide humanitarian aid that children can access to reintegrate safely back into society such as:
  - a. Providing guidance to children with the efforts of certified Child Protective Advisors who will oversee their psychological and educational needs;
  - b. Working alongside the NGO The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ARDA), which works to create and provide a safe environment for displaced children to grow and thrive by presenting food security, economic development, emergency management, education, sanitation and hygiene to over 120 countries worldwide; which will ultimately aid the mental health of children who are displaced;
17. *Implores* Member States to implement programs and initiatives in collaboration with UNICEF under the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR), such as:
  - a. Expanding the Child Protection and Education in Emergencies (CP-EiE) Collaboration framework to ensure education is preserved and continued safely during times of ongoing conflict and in post-conflict settings, as well as utilized to encourage education in peace-building and conflict management;
  - b. Deploying Field Support Teams (FST) to areas affected by conflict, providing specialized expertise in humanitarian aid, such as health, nutrition, and skill-building, and;
  - c. Utilizing regional Standby Partnerships to effectively connect regional CP AoR groups to strengthen United Nations support agencies' operational capacity during times of humanitarian crises;
18. *Expresses its concern* about the safety of the repatriated children from war zones and asks to establish international collaborative programs to achieve an international consensus on repatriation procedures by:
  - a. Drawing again attention to the rights of orphans to return to their country of origin;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to implement frameworks, like extradition treaties to enable the expedition and legal prosecution of underaged foreign fighters, parents or legal guardians of child refugees who are suspected of participating in criminal acts like war crimes and genocide in another Member State in the case of a previously undergone or planned repatriation of a child in that Member State;

- c. Recommending an enhancement of security measures through international bodies like the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the UN Security Council through diplomatic assurances;
  - d. Fully supporting the introduction of a humanitarian residence permit to unaccompanied children in all Member States which grants unaccompanied children the rights to free legal aid suitable for their age;
19. *Acknowledges* that Member States establishing non-discriminatory programs for reintegration of children into society should include:
- a. Creation of eLEARNING Academies (Accessibility Services) to promote Equity, Diversity and Inclusion focusing on children with physical and mental impairments;
  - b. Non-discriminatory access to mental health care within the Education System for Children in Conflict;
  - c. Providing learning resources to children of both genders affected by conflict specifically to provide education and support on sexual violence and exploitation expanding the UNICEF E Seng Mo Ngwaneng Campaign creating resources by trained child behavioralists and therapists to create a curriculum accessible to all children impacted by conflict;
  - d. Collaboration with UNESCO for the provision of technological appliances for Online Education Initiatives for:
    - i. Accessibility to children living in conflict stricken-areas;
    - ii. Accessibility to children with disabilities;
20. *Also endorses* the creation of the Children and Armed Conflict Database, a universal system that facilitates the reporting of violations as they occur, through:
- a. Connecting Member States, NGOs, governments, and other international bodies to bolster cooperation;
  - b. Providing support to and strengthening already existing and established reporting mechanisms;
  - c. Suggesting implementation by the UN Statistical Division, and their commitment to assimilating and compiling data, and funding by UNICEF and their commitment to providing humanitarian aid internationally, by:
    - i. Calling for Member states and governments to work international bodies to retrieve data from local communities;
    - ii. Providing funding for local law enforcement to ensure that perpetrators are being held accountable for their violations;
21. *Encourages* cooperation between national and international court systems, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) regarding prosecution groups and organizations accused of

instrumentalization of children in times of conflict, for use as soldiers, spying, hostages, and other forms of violence against them;

22. *Recommends* that the international community and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) work to facilitate educational installations adequate for children to take classes and develop their full potential, this, in post-conflict zones so that children's education rights can be progressively re-established, taking into consideration the following:
  - a. The implementation and support of the NGO Educators Without Borders to allow educators around the world to be brought into areas formerly affected by conflict where children's educational access is limited to empower them and for them to be able to develop skills and knowledge on language, psychological health, math, science, literature, humanities and technology;
  - b. Cooperate with governments and the private sector to provide the installations with educational materials such as: computers, books, desks, notebooks, and others;
  - c. Encouraging governments to incentivize the private construction sector to collaborate on the building of physical educational installations;
23. *Suggests* that the UN organization Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) include in their Tools for Action a special guideline manual focused on the prevention of violations, re-establishment, and protection of children's rights in peace-building processes so that countries in need can use it and in the process can guarantee children's safety and protection prior, during and after the agreements, considering:
  - a. Calling for the support of the UN Security Council to establish a verification mission focused on the proper implementation of child protection clauses included in peace agreements of countries in conflict;
  - b. Having special support, countries that have formally implemented successful peace agreements with an important component on the protection and re-establishment of children's rights after and during conflicts;
24. *Further encourages* the international community and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) work to facilitate educational installations adequate for children to take classes and develop their full potential, this, in post-conflict zones so that children's education rights can be progressively re-established.



**Code:** GA3/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Acknowledging* the global commitment to upholding the values in foundational treaties of the United Nations (UN), namely the *Charter of The United Nations* of 1945 and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes children as a uniquely vulnerable population worthy of peace and well-being,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the 1949 *Fourth Geneva Convention*, the 1989 *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC), the 2002 *Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict*, and the 1997 *Cape Town Principles*,

*Guided* by the principles set in place by which every Member State must offer accessible means of education as stated in the *Fourth Geneva Convention* relative to the *Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*,

*Contemplating* the role in international justice for children played by the International Criminal Court (ICC), including cases such as the successful prosecution and sentencing of Dominic Ongwen in Uganda for his Resistance Army's acts of murder, rape, sexual slavery, torture, usage of child soldiers, among other crimes,

*Further recalling* the Security Council Resolution 1612 *on Children and Armed Conflict* of 2005, establishing a Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations committed against children in times of armed conflict affecting highly vulnerable communities due to their economic status, refugee status, and familial conditions, managed by the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR), co-chaired by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the highest UN representative in-country,

*Apprised of* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) A/HRC/27/22 report on birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law,

*Believing* in the role of UNICEF in protecting children in armed conflict, advocating for the rights of children, and facilitating efforts to reintegrate child soldiers,

*Noting* that in 2023, the *Report of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG CAAC)* presented 7,622 verified cases of children being recruited and used in armed conflicts in 23 countries,

*Supporting* the multiple peacekeeping operations carried out by the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission (DPO),

*Bearing in mind* that the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 2016 found that the rates of child labor and child sexual exploitation are 77 percent higher in active conflict zones than the world average,

*Expressing appreciation* to the ILO's *International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour* (IPECL), created in 1992 with the overall goal of the progressive elimination of child labor through strengthening

the capacity of countries to deal with the problem and promoting a worldwide movement to combat child labor,

*Recognizing with satisfaction* the endeavors undertaken by organizations such as Sustainable Transformation of Youth, Shaking Hands Workshop, and the Lomas Project, which adopt alternative and holistic methods to uplift children through edifying their self-esteem and emotional well-being,

*Highlighting* the efforts of the United Nations General Assembly *Responsibility to Protect Principle* (A/RES/60/01) from 2005 that calls on all nations to apply measures that protect vulnerable populations from war crimes,

*Observing* the progress and innovation made by the *Safe Schools Declaration from the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack* that continues to protect places of education from attack,

*Calling attention to* alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 on good health and well-being; SDG 4 on quality education; SDG 10 on reduced inequality; SDG 16 on promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions; and SDG 17 on global partnership for all goals which are necessary to protect the children affected by armed conflicts,

*Drawing attention to* the distinguished work carried out by the Child Protection Advisors (CPAs), specialist staff sent by UN Peacekeeping to peacekeeping missions to help them fulfill the child protection mandate,

*Guided by* the *African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child* (ACRWC), whose policies have successfully been implemented in the region and monitored by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC),

*Fully supporting* the relevant work of the Global Coalition for Reintegration of Child Soldiers, an alliance of international actors who identify the central needs in the reintegration process of child soldiers,

*Recognizing* the essential role of the United Nations Legal Identity Agenda in ensuring the realization of Sustainable Development Goal target 16.9, to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration, as a means to safeguard the rights and well-being of children globally,

*Referring to* the work of the UN Legal Identity Task Force (UNLIA TF) in ensuring the completion of SDG target goals 16.9, providing legal identity for all, including birth registration indicator, and 17.19, building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP and support statistical capacity building in developing countries,

*Viewing with appreciation* training curriculums created by Member States focusing on the instruction of peacekeeping personnel to address the psychological impacts of conflict on children accurately,

*Noting with deep concern* that 1 in 5 children worldwide live in armed conflict zones, accounting for about 468 million children, 20 percent of the world's child population,

*Conscious* that more than 29 million children in 2019 were born in conflict areas,

*Realizing that* the enlistment and conscription of children below the age of 15 into active hostilities is a war crime in alignment with the *Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child*,



*Expressing appreciation* for the multitude of non-governmental organizations (NGO) that work in partnership with the UN as Civil Society Partners (CSP) concerning the topic of children and armed conflict,

*Expressing concern* towards the fact that the average age of a child soldier in most developing countries is 12 years,

*Alarmed by* the economic and social insecurity in conflict zones, which leads children to join armed groups as a means to improve their financial well-being, protect themselves and their communities, and achieve a higher social status,

*Emphasizing* that children in conflict zones and child soldiers are subject to dangerous scouting operations and human trafficking and consistently are used as expendable agents,

*Noting with regret* the continued provision of weaponry and ammunition to states where child soldiers remain,

*Expressing its regret* for the fact that children who have been manipulated into participating in acts of war and related crimes are still sentenced without any form of immunity or apprehension whatsoever,

*Profoundly concerned by* the persistent lack of data surrounding the recruitment of child soldiers in developing countries and recognizes the necessity of ensuring any data collection by UN bodies aligns with the Principles on Personal Data Protection and Privacy created by the UN Data Privacy Policy Group (PPG),

*Bearing in mind* that approximately 250 million children need education, with 20 percent of current students within countries of conflict at immediate risk of dropping out,

*Recognizing* the work of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) *STRIVE Juvenile program*, which works to improve government strategies to increase resilience to violent extremist agendas,

*Aware of* the immense and long-lasting psychological impact of violence on children in conflict areas,

*Reiterating* the limited scope of the existing process of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) regarding the existence of child combatants,

*Complimenting* the progress of Save the Children's *Healing and Education through the Arts (HEART)* program, which is working to better mental health for children who are affected by chronic stress, especially children in conflict,

*Guided by* the collaboration of Member States with programs such as the UNICEF Monitoring and Response Initiative (MRI), emphasizing action in schools, hospitals, and many other community areas to collect better data on the needs that children in rural areas need,

*Mindful of* the upward momentum of involvement on the part of the private sector in funding UNICEF, growing from USD \$1.4 billion in 2016 to \$2.7 billion in 2022,

*Underlining* the Leave No One Behind Fund by the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is valuable in funding and implementing projects that target vulnerable populations,

*Underscoring* the importance of a multifaceted approach to ending child recruitment composed of preventative methods, mitigation measures, and reintegration programs,

1. *Recommends* the creation of the Disengagement Initiative for Safeguarding Children against Recruitment and Militarization (DISARM), overlooked by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflicts (OSRSG), designed to prevent the recruitment of children in military and paramilitary groups through a multifaceted approach by:
  - a. Identifying the multiple and context-specific drivers of child recruitment by relying on the data collected by the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) specifically targeting the most affected groups through a:
    - i. Focus on Member States specifically listed in the MRM annexes of the most recent annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (CAAC);
    - ii. Consideration of non-state parties listed in the Secretary General's Report on CAAC, including those not initially listed in the report;
    - iii. Note communities that are highly vulnerable due to their economic status, refugee status, and familial conditions;
  - b. Ensuring that national contingents receive comprehensive guidance from pertinent child protection experts, namely the Child Protection Advisors (CPAs) of the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO) to:
    - i. Acknowledge the use of best practices and lessons learned from previous missions and successful interventions;
    - ii. Establish workshops to be administered within religious groups, community assemblies, and schools in collaboration with voluntary participation of Member States on the risk factors of radicalization taken by armed military groups promoting participation of children in armed conflict;
    - iii. Ensure accountability of follow-up action and accuracy of data report by each Member State's Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR);
  - c. Collaborating with NGOs such as but not limited to Save the Children, Plan International, Doctors Without Borders, and the Monitoring and Responsive Initiative of UNICEF to:
    - i. Collect local data while respecting state sovereignty to tackle the underlying issue of missing data for developing countries and to facilitate regular data sharing between the UN, local governments, and local communities while respecting state sovereignty as long as any data sharing aligns with the *Principles of Personal Data Protection and Privacy*;
    - ii. Exchange, provide, and adapt supporting methods delivered by the UN by engaging in trust-building activities such as capacity-building workshops with child resource groups to raise awareness and provide support services to the most vulnerable;
    - iii. Enhance NGOs' ability to support affected children and respected families through permanent exchange of expertise and best practices;

- iv. Explore the needs of schools, hospitals, and communal spaces in rural areas of Member States through data collection to more effectively protect children against armed conflict;
    - d. Opting for timely and effective action, a phased implementation approach, with initial actions to take place within six months after ratification and full implementation targeted by relying on funding from the Leave No One Behind Fund administered by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR);
- 2. *Initiates* the execution of a study with the explicit purpose of data collection, working with both local adult and child populations to design and execute studies and data collection by:
  - a. Tasking UNICEF, in collaboration with local, regional, and international NGOs, with building a semiannual comprehensive longitudinal observational study on qualitative and quantitative data directed towards children in conflict zones, including local, regional, and national data metrics, with a specific focus on particularly vulnerable groups such as children with disabilities, with chronic illnesses, young women and child soldiers, as well as to identify vulnerable areas of cultural, religious and educational practice;
  - b. Advising the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPECL) to utilize UNICEF comprehensive observational survey to specify data collection regarding child labor in conflict zones;
  - c. Instructing mental health experts to identify key demographics for populations that are most affected by childhood exposure to violence to prescribe the appropriate reparatory action;
  - d. Assigning each Member State's Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) to ensure accountability of follow-up action and accuracy of data report;
  - e. Requesting UNICEF, along with the UN Data PPG, guarantees any data collection remains confidential and aligns with UNICEF's Policy on Personal Data Protection;
  - f. Asking for the explicit adjustment of the above-required research methods to particularly vulnerable groups of children, including those with a disability, mental illness and chronic diseases and female youth, to grant equal and exhaustive protection for all children no matter their physical and mental health condition;
- 3. *Recommends* Member States implement social programs to provide critical services for children affected by armed conflicts, empowering them through humanitarian aid, psychological support, self-regulation, and decision-making systems to resist recruitment of armed groups by:
  - a. Encouraging partnerships with humanitarian aid organizations such as UNICEF and NGOs, such as War Child and Save the Children through the:
    - i. Establishment of robust systems addressing the root causes of armed conflicts to prevent children from being drawn into such situations, durable preventive mechanisms focus on securing the release of children involved, providing avenues for redress, and meeting their urgent needs to ensure their well-being amidst armed conflicts;

- ii. Provision of new methods of education, such as radio-based learning and vocational training, to provide pathways for children to achieve economic security and increase their self-esteem to provide purpose;
    - iii. Inclusion of humanitarian aid such as food, water, shelter, and provisions of psychological support, such as mental health evaluations and counseling, to provide the necessary resources to satisfy children's economic and physical needs;
  - b. Increasing the resilience of children against the agendas of armed groups by allowing the ability to:
    - i. Follow the frameworks of Sustainable Transformation of Youth, Shaking Hands Workshop, and the Lomas Project, which utilizes music education, art therapy, somatic education, and autogenic breathing to increase children's self-awareness and self-esteem;
    - ii. Expand upon the current purview of the UNODC's *STRIVE* Juvenile program, which focuses on strengthening government strategies through action plans to safeguard children, specifically against violent extremist and terrorist groups, to target conflict areas with other types of armed groups and in additional Member States;
    - iii. Focus the implementation of such programs in social establishments, such as schools and refugee camps, which are common recruiting grounds for armed groups, as well as in communities with children who have physical and mental disabilities and chronic illnesses;
- 4. *Suggests* that the United Nations Security Council adopt an agenda to consider the expansion of the UN Legal Identity Agenda, administered by the UN Legal Identity Task Force, to include a Children's Identity and Reintegration Initiative (CIRI) to promote the facilitation of the documentation of children in conflict zones, including the provision of birth certificates and national ID and the unimpeded reintegration and asylum of children affected by recruitment and militarization by:
  - a. Engaging with the Global Coalition for the Reintegration of Child Soldiers and the UN Legal Identity Task Force and reporting to the UNDP Administrator to achieve SDG target 16.9;
  - b. Encouraging collaboration with NGOs and UN bodies such as UNICEF, Plan International, UN Stats, UNHCR, UNDP, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, which have existing relevant infrastructure for tracking and planning implementation;
  - c. Creating awareness campaigns of the importance of birth registration and the necessity of documentation, equipping leaders in post-conflict zones with the necessary information, and training these leaders on the documentation process training these leaders on the documentation process and legal procedures;

- d. Integrating technological solutions for mobile registration in rural areas with conventional registration methods, including blockchain-based identity management and monitoring platforms hosted by NGOs, while protecting the data of children through legal provisions;
  - e. Coordinating special initiatives for displaced populations to simplify administrative processes and provide guidance to parents on obtaining or re-obtaining documentation for their children to facilitate their reintegration post-conflict through:
    - i. Growth of administrative and emergency response staff in Member States that are experiencing an influx of migrants from conflict zones;
    - ii. Development of a fast-track documentation process for children in urgent need of medical care or asylum, including expedited processes for unaccompanied minors to ensure their swift placement into protective care or processing of their asylum claims, ensuring that bureaucratic procedures do not delay urgent care or protection;
    - iii. Partnership with host countries of displaced populations to integrate newly issued and existing documentation into national biometric databases;
5. *Encourages* the continued effort and advancement of providing accessible primary and secondary education, employment facilities, and places of cultural significance, especially in areas where there are high rates of extremism and enlistment of children in radical groups, and support of Member States in their efforts to provide accessibility to education and cultural heritage locations as a primary protective measure by:
- a. Upholding international humanitarian law that requires accessibility to education and reaffirming such laws that protect the educational needs of children at risk through:
    - i. Support of the International Court of Justice as it upholds implemented regulations and seeks to prosecute those who violate the Geneva Convention;
    - ii. Reaffirmation of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* in which Member States commit to protect educational facilities from targeted attacks;
  - b. Advising the equitable distribution of funding through UNICEF to educational facilities at risk, including those that support children with physical and mental disabilities, to reduce the number of children dropping out of their educational opportunities;
  - c. Addressing the vulnerable nature of uneducated children aged 13-18 years old who are disproportionately targeted for recruitment by armed groups than older individuals with higher educational levels through an:
    - i. Expansion of the 2005 United Nations General Assembly *Responsibility to Protect Principle* (A/RES/60/01) to include a greater focus on children in conflict belonging to this specific age group;
    - ii. Employment of protective measures such as the guidelines outlined in the Safe Schools Declaration from the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack towards facilities of education to ensure the safety and fortitude of educational accessibility and opportunity;

- d. Advising the implementation of designated protected areas through UNICEF to deliver aid for children and families to establish legally protected cultural, educational, and religious zones;
6. *Further recommends* for the reconsideration of the exportation of military weaponry to nation-states where there is a documented use of child soldiers or any child associated with armed forces or groups by:
  - a. Supporting the prevention of illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms, inviting respective national control systems to contribute to international and regional peace;
  - b. Reaffirming the significance of establishing stable legal frameworks nationally in the best interest of protecting children from conscription or enlistment to armed groups and organizations;
  - c. Suggesting all Member States retain clarity regarding their involvement in the export of arms to nations and maintaining open dialogue in areas of international diplomacy through:
    - i. Provision of data and documentation relating to the recruitment of child soldiers;
    - ii. Growth of regular, unimpeded access to military camps and bases to ensure no child soldiers are found while maintaining Member State sovereignty;
    - iii. Implementation and creation of specific awareness campaigns relevant to the context of specific nations, both nationally and internationally, through the use of UN bodies such as UNICEF and OHCHR to spread and raise awareness to prevent the recruitment of children into armed groups;
  - d. Further asking Member States to consider adopting the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child* to protect all children affected by conflict fully;
7. *Advises* Member States to address the need for both during-conflict and post-conflict psychological care and the reintegration of children through education by:
  - a. Increasing the training of peacekeepers assigned to conflict zones and reintegration areas, educated by Member States training curriculums focused on addressing the psychological impacts of conflict, communication, and reintegration strategies;
  - b. Expanding the targets of DDR programs to include child soldiers, with a particular focus on the deradicalization of former child combatants, emphasizing psychological support within peacekeeper training measures and recommends the Security Council request UN peacekeeping forces in the face of the violent risk toward populations found within the aforementioned protected areas;
  - c. Suggesting Member States collaborate with NGOs to support disabled children, such as but not limited to Médecins Sans Frontières, Children with Disabilities Fund International, and Billion Strong through individualized evacuation and education plans;
  - d. Adjusting programs to specifically target child soldiers with the reintegration process, such as Save the Children's *HEART* program and the UN Global Coalition for Reintegration of Child Soldiers;

- e. Implementing a plan of action modeled after the Repatriation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Conflict in Syria and Iraq to Central Asia joint venture between the EU and UNICEF within Kazakhstan and working alongside the psychology-coalition of the UN to foster children's developmental growth and mitigate mental health issues arising from war and conflict;
  - f. Utilizing the joint SDG Fund Working towards continuous progress for developing countries to help stimulate economic and educational growth by providing incentives through meeting quotas for unfortunate youth by accomplishing SDG goal three, which is ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being, SDG goal four of achieving progress in quality education and SDG goal nine of building resilience, more specifically 9.b which supports domestic technology and industrial infrastructure in developing countries;
8. *Suggests* the Security Council adopt a policy to grant legal pardons for child soldiers through the ICC, opting for rehabilitative measures for children who were coerced, manipulated, or forced to join armed groups and expands upon this by:
- a. Applying the above-mentioned measures of aid and support in addition to legal pardons to adult soldiers who were recruited as children;
  - b. Recommending the Security Council take specific measures to ensure that individuals tried in the ICC below the age of twenty-five years who have previously been engaged in military and criminal activity be subject to more proportional treatment, possibly leading to an official judicial pardon on account of the circumstances and at the Court's discretion;
9. *Considers* adequate and specialized medical and mental health support of specialized trained staff and the creation of safe spaces in all institutions as aforementioned and the provision of attuned social support services and rehabilitation measures, especially for genders at risk of physical and sexual violence, as well as all victims of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment;
10. *Urges* that organizations such as UNICEF direct their finances as needed for Member States whose child population is marred by financial, material, physical, or mental health consequences of armed conflict and forced labor, thus allowing for the protection and defense of children's rights that are demanded above;
11. *Invites* private entities, such as local companies and individuals, to participate in further projects related to this resolution, being granted a status monitored and bestowed by the World Bank, thus bringing to light their help with Member States reserving the privilege to award such individuals personal and financial recognition in response.



**Code:** GA3/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in Conflict

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Acknowledging* that further action is needed to protect vulnerable children in conflict-affected areas as over 400 million children are currently living in conflict zones of which millions more are susceptible and/or victims to psychological, sexual, and mental harm,

*Bearing in mind* the need for children and civil society actors to effectively work together in the processes involved in conflict management and relief to protect the safety of the children,

*Expressing* the crucial role of national governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society in protecting and promoting the rights of children in conflict zones by providing aid and humanitarian access for child victims of armed conflict,

*Reiterating* the need to enhance humanitarian aid efforts to provide immediate relief and support to children affected by conflict,

*Deploring* methods of inclusion to improve children's acceptance and participation in host states and their own communities following their removal from conflict-affected areas,

*Recalling* United Nations Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005) on 'Children and Armed Conflict' and its improved data collection, reporting of grave violations against children in conflict-affected areas, and accountability measures,

*Underlining* the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly articles seven and eight emphasizing the right to a name, identity, and to be registered at birth as well as article thirty-eight on the prohibition of recruitment of child soldiers,

*Supporting* the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of the Children in Armed Conflicts under the Convention on the Rights of the Child which calls for the protection of the children from recruitment and use in hostilities,

*Emphasizing* the work done by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in regard to supplying intercultural education to children affected by conflict,

*Acknowledging* that education can be used as a mechanism to mitigate voluntary enlistment of children to the military due to economic pressures,

*Observing* the successes of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms (MRM) in reporting grave violations committed against children in armed conflict,

*Highlighting* the increasing number of children seeking refuge due to conflict in their home countries and the rising cases of child trafficking as result,

*Realizing* the importance of guaranteed shelter zones such as schools and hospitals in protecting the lives of children in conflict zones,



*Affirming* the importance of the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees into their home region post-conflict,

*Bearing in mind* the successes of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) efforts through capacity building, mediation support, and community violence reduction officers on child disarmament efforts,

*Appreciating* the success of INTERPOL's Project Rock providing analytical support, alongside intelligence gathering on human trafficking by coordinating transnational efforts between Member States,

*Recognizing* the impact of previous agreements between the United Nations and Member States, such as the African Union-United Nations (AU-UN) Knowledge and Expertise Exchange Programme (KEEP), and the Middle Eastern Research Institute (MERI),

*Supporting* the work of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Society through the Central Tracing Agency Bureau (CTA) for the international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine on reporting displaced peoples and providing information to the families of children in conflict,

*Noting* the emergence of UNICEF's transdisciplinary approach to understanding complex trauma in a way that equips social workers to tend to those who have undergone multidimensional experiences,

*Endorsing* the work of the UN Legal Identity Task Force specifically efforts in achieving SDG Targets 16.9 (provide legal identity for all) and SDG 17.19 (enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building),

*Stressing* previous efforts to mitigate the effect of mines and explosive remnants of wars on children, particularly the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS),

*Supporting* the current UN Peacekeepers Reinforcement Training Packages (RTP), with particular regard for the Package on 'Child Protection for the UN Military' and 'Child Protection for the UN Police',

1. *Encourages* all Member States to sign and ratify the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
2. *Further encourages* Member States to adopt effective and comprehensive domestic legislation to establish safe zones consisting of educational and health facilities to ensure critical areas are safe from the impact of conflict;
3. *Recommends* respective institutions, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), collaborate with local government, leaders, and community to provide support and assistance with relocation, cultural education, and connecting with their respective families as well as the distribution of resources;
4. *Welcomes* Member States to collaborate with humanitarian organizations and NGOs such as World Vision, Save The Children, Red Cross, and OXFAM to facilitate family reunification, safe housing, and guardianship efforts by minimizing bureaucratic barriers and considering the provision of complementary legal assistance and advocacy support for children;
5. *Suggests* that international organizations and NGOs establish accessible and culturally sensitive mental health and social support programs for children in conflict zones and which promote de-stigmatization, through specific training of healthcare professionals, social workers, and

volunteers in a way that is tailored to meet the diverse needs of refugee children, mirroring UNICEF's Trauma-Informed approach to well-being initiatives;

6. *Recommends* that Member States promote medical care programs to assist children who are disabled or require special needs due to conflict, ensuring disabled children have access to the life-sustaining medications and medical equipment needed;
7. *Advises* Member States, especially those close to conflict zones, to implement their own temporary protection immediate relief programs, or support existing relief programs that provide medical assistance, general health and mental screenings, food, housing, education, healthcare, hygiene products, cultural and psychological support to children affected by conflict;
8. *Reiterates advising* Member States to collaborate with international and local NGOs to implement UNICEF's Passport to Protection guidelines and eliminate barriers within their institutions for birth registration by:
  - a. Collaborating with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities (UNTFFA) to provide funding for the minimization of birth registration fees;
  - b. Suggesting the United Nations Security Council include guidelines regarding recording and reporting the number of children encountered without birth certificates during peacekeeping missions to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR);
  - c. Providing assistance and education to communities in conflict-affected areas about the importance of birth documentation, including the specific processes within a Member State;
  - d. Adjusting registration regulations to cultural, ethnic, and religious circumstances within the regions;
9. *Supports* Member States to collaborate with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IRCS) to employ the Central Tracing Agency (CTA) to act as a neutral, intermediary identity data bank for which Member States may verify the identities of children displaced by conflict;
10. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the private sector to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund to possibly assist UN peacekeeping missions with specialists who can focus on strengthening the MRM to identify and document violations against children in armed conflict zones, as well as on developing and implementing preventative measures to counter child recruitment or use as soldiers by non-state actors;
11. *Further advises* Member States to determine budgets for resources every year to sustain educational and health infrastructures while considering the principle of equitable participation, hereby asserting that Member States shall determine decisions in recognizing their vital role in shaping the initiatives for the specified objective in assisting children;
12. *Advises* Member States to fund and participate in clearance projects such as United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to address mines and explosive remnants of war in areas affected by ongoing or post-conflict situations;

13. *Recommends* UNICEF to promote studies and reporting on the fiscal efficiency of existing missions within the Children and Armed Conflict Agenda; aiming to identify unsustainable, mismatched, or inadequate budget expenditures and a thereafter possible reallocation of funds to aforementioned initiatives that allow for a cumulative macro-fiscal transparency and sustainability;
14. *Emphasizes* that Member States collaborate with the UN Legal Identity Agenda Task Force to improve data collection efforts and identification of children through:
  - a. Creating robust digital databases or maintaining physical records of children born in rural conflict zones;
  - b. Maintaining databases managed by individual Member States or with the permission of allied Member States;
  - c. Proposing Member States strive toward creating digital records of all live births within their territory by 2050;
15. *Supports* Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), alongside the United Nations Development Programme in developing substance abuse rehabilitation programs for former child soldiers to alleviate disorders that children may acquire during their time in armed conflict;
16. *Invites* Member States to consider granting amnesty to individuals who previously have committed grave violations in their time as a forced child soldier conditioned on successful re-education and rehabilitation efforts with the assistance of funding from NGOs;
17. *Underscores* the importance of Member States provisionally integrating child refugees into local education systems using the assistance of relevant partners and NGOs, keeping in mind the critical need for additional cultural, religious, and language support, as well as Diversity Equity and Inclusion (DEI) training in partnership with UNESCO;
18. *Advises* Member States and civil society actors with mandates and jurisdiction in regions to work together to facilitate the safe transportation of child refugees from conflict-affected areas to established safe zones;
19. *Suggests* that the Security Council consider the expansion of the Reinforcement Training Package (RTP), particularly the packages for Child Protection by UN Military and UN Police, for peacekeeping operations and Child Protection Advisers to effectively respond to grave violations committed against children in conflict-affected areas where they have mandates, by:
  - a. Creating an online training portal to include interactive modules and assessments as an alternative accessible mode where needed;
  - b. Adding comprehensive training on structured mechanisms to report violations of child abuse and how to simultaneously respond to and communicate with vulnerable children in a manner that is sensitive toward their specific cultural, religious, physical, developmental, and mental well-being needs;
  - c. Promoting the requisite skills and sensitivity to effectively engage with unique gender dimensions of abuse, exploitation, and child recruitment;

- d. Conducting additional training on identifying and using effective communication channels between separated children and guardians;
20. *Further Suggests* Member States to consider utilizing the United Nations RTP resources on "Child Protection for UN Military" and "Child Protection for UN Police," including the aforementioned proposed expansions, to possibly further enhance existing frameworks within their military and law enforcement agencies relevant to child protection training.



**Code:** GA3/2/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Preventing Violence and Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

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*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

*Reaffirming* Article 2.1 (“The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members”) and Article 2.7 (“The United Nations has no authority to intervene in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any State”) of the UN Charter,

*Acknowledging* the sovereignty of states and the delayed levels of technology to support healthcare efforts,

*Considering* that establishing special rights based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) undermines the sovereignty behind universality of human rights and risks politicizing the human rights agenda,

*Bearing in mind* the vulnerable status of women in conflict zones,

*Noting* the importance of culture and national sovereignty in all UN initiatives,

*Affirming* that state sovereignty is one of the core foundations of the global community,

*Convinced* that the Member States should not be imposing laws influencing other nations' cultures,

*Concerned by* the increasing number of affected individuals by HIV and the varying ways HIV is evolving,

1. *Advocates* for the creation of a UN committee on cultural sovereignty in order to ensure that UN declarations do not impose certain cultural interpretations on Member States;
2. *Advises* the creation of larger programs that promote tolerance and non-discrimination while respecting the rights and the autonomy of non-Western cultures;
3. *Strongly urges* all UN bodies not to infringe on the national sovereignty and cultures of Member States;
4. *Emphasizes* the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity;
5. *Calls for* Member States to create medical and religious centers in order to prevent violence inside the family and put them back on the religious path;
6. *Recommends* the United Nations to promote human rights via inclusive and consensus-building initiatives that consider all Member States' views and goals;
7. *Invites* Member States to promote culture within their own countries;
8. *Expresses* the important values of a traditional family system to ensure the survival of humanity and cultural integrity;
9. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to implement behavioral healthcare efforts for both sexes;

10. *Urges* states to be receptive to calls for action in order to advance the rights and protection of women;
11. *Reiterates* that Member States respect the rights of women and shall ensure legal recognition and protection for all women;
12. *Emphasizing* the need for the international community to act in accordance with the cultural and religious sovereignty of each Member State by encouraging incentives for countries through the establishment of national guidelines as recommendations to achieve the subsequent goals of pursuing the advancement of domestic human rights;
13. *Reaffirms* Member States to, in their own accordance, stand against unwarranted and extreme violence against any persons regardless of identity, as deemed by investigations conducted at the discretion of Member States;
14. *Further recommends* the OHCHR to include and amend the Yogyakarta Principles plus 10 principles to strengthen the strategic engagement between the global and national campaigns and utilize more regional organizations outside of the Global North to diversify voices and representations in the global campaign;
15. *Advises* the international community to include more voices from the Global South, particularly the African, Asian and Middle Eastern region, to collaborate with voices from the Global North on all new international treaties, legislation, and resolutions regarding the rights of LGBTQIA+ individuals;
16. *Suggests* the creation of the Health Equity and Access Towards Healthier communities (HEALTH+) campaign lead by the UNDP and UNAIDS aiming to address health disparities and discrimination faced by HIV affected individuals by:
  - a. Fostering collaborative efforts with local governments affiliated with UNAIDS in alignment with the commitments outlined by the UNAIDS program;
  - b. Utilizing funding from the Leave No One Behind Fund by the UNITAR;
17. *Encourages* Member States to enhance access to HIV/AIDS health services for all individuals by:
  - a. Recommending specialized services for vulnerable population groups;
  - b. Emphasizing equitable healthcare service delivery;
  - c. Data collection, strengthening information systems to appropriately target and support vulnerable groups;
  - d. Conferring with the World Health Organization;
18. *Encourages* the establishment of a Global SOGI Healthcare Partnership, comprised of Member States, WHO, and civil society organizations, to develop and implement a SOGI-Inclusive Healthcare Accreditation Framework that recognizes and promotes healthcare facilities committed to non-discrimination, SOGI competency training for providers, and patient privacy protections for all individuals;
19. *Encourages* the creation of a UN program to teach children the respect of other cultures, ethnicities, and genders.