



# CONFERENCE A

**National Model United Nations • New York**  
**22-26 March 2015 (Conf. A)**



**Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Children's Fund**  
**(UNICEF)**

# United Nations Children's Fund

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Thejasvi Ramu
<b>Chair</b>	Danielle Erica Curtis

## Agenda

- I. Prioritizing Children's Rights in National and International Development Agendas
- II. Children and Armed Conflict: Reintegration and Recovery
- III. Advancing Human Development of Adolescents

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
UNICEF/1/1	Prioritizing Children's Rights in National and International Development Agendas	Adopted without a vote
UNICEF/1/2	Prioritizing Children's Rights in National and International Development Agendas	21 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions

## Summary Report

The United Nations Children's Fund held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Prioritizing Children's Rights in National and International Development Agendas
- II. Children and Armed Conflict: Reintegration and Recovery
- III. Addressing Human Development of Adolescents

The session was attended by representatives of 25 Member States, and one non-governmental organization (NGO) observer. Discussions in the first session on Sunday were on setting the agenda, which was adopted at I, III, II, and began discussion on the topic of Prioritizing Children's Rights in National and International Development Agendas. General consensus in the committee was that there is need to address children's rights as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) comes to a conclusion and discussions on establishing the post-2015 agenda continues to be prominent.

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of three proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including education, youth empowerment, health care, sovereignty, and child mortality rates, with respect to children's rights. The Member States came to a consensus and also expressed the need to assure proper implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) as it is the driving international legal documentation regarding this topic. Additional analysis of the topic introduced debate on violations of children's rights due to various forms of abuse, thereby suggesting a necessity to address the implementation of existing international frameworks on this issue.

By Wednesday, the Dais approved two draft resolutions, with no amendments. The committee adopted one draft resolution by acclamation and the second draft resolution with a simple majority. The two resolutions explored issues that were discussed during speeches and informal sessions by three working groups who over time merged their clauses to produce two cohesive and succinct resolutions for the body, which illustrated the delegate's hard work and eagerness for mutual commitment.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** UNICEF/1/1

**Committee:** The United Nations Children's Fund

**Topic:** Prioritizing Children's Rights in National and International Development Agendas

---

- 1 *The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),*  
2  
3 *Encourages* giving due consideration to the issue of the right of children and adolescents to healthcare and  
4 education, in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda,  
5  
6 *Reaffirming* the importance of resolution A/RES/20/2037, the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the  
7 Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect, and Understanding Between Peoples which promotes equal legal rights of child  
8 and the overall welfare of children and adolescents,  
9  
10 *Emphasizing* the importance of educating children and adolescents about health-related issues with regard to  
11 prioritizing their rights in national and international development agendas,  
12  
13 *Recalling* further Articles 2.2 and 3.2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), urging Member States to  
14 take all measures available to protect their children,  
15  
16 *Noting further* the lack of implementation of Article 2.2 of the CRC, which contributes to negative stigmas that are  
17 associated with STI's and unplanned pregnancies and such, which may prohibit youth from seeking proper  
18 interventions concerning sexual health,  
19  
20 *Recalling* Articles 3.3 and 6.2 of the CRC, stressing the importance of health and guaranteeing the survival and  
21 development of the child as a fundamental right,  
22  
23 *Deeply concerned* about the fact that Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4, as adopted in A/RES/55/2, is yet to  
24 be achieved, and therefore the human right to life for children, as stated in Articles 6.1 and 24.2 of the CRC,  
25 continues to be a priority,  
26  
27 *Deeply concerned* about the lack of access to mental health services, since mental illness inhibits children from  
28 developing to the maximum extent possible, as stated in the Article 6.2 of the CRC,  
29  
30 *Reiterating* Article 7 of the CRC, which states that every child has the right to be registered at birth, to a name and a  
31 nationality,  
32  
33 *Recalling* Article 12 of the CRC, which urges Member States to ensure the right of children to express their views in  
34 all matters affecting them by providing them with opportunities to voice their needs and concerns,  
35  
36 *Reaffirming* Article 17 of the CRC, which highlights the importance of mass media, ensuring children have access to  
37 information, especially those aimed at promoting social, mental and moral well-being,  
38  
39 *Mindful* of Article 19/1 of the CRC which, guarantees protection of children from any form of violence or abuse,  
40  
41 *Reaffirming* Article 23/1 of the CRC stating the right of disabled children to a full and decent life,  
42  
43 *Alarmed by* the poor access to healthcare services and schools in many rural areas, which prohibit children from  
44 exercising their right to access to healthcare and education as stated in Article 28.1.a of the CRC, which states that  
45 primary education should be compulsory and available to all,  
46  
47 *Stressing* the basic right of children to rest and leisure as stated in Article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the  
48 Child (CRC),  
49  
50 *Noting with approval* the importance of respecting cultural and traditional values during the promotion of education,

51  
52 *Fully bearing in mind* that primary education continues to be a privilege for children for which services needs to be  
53 paid for as opposed to a fundamental right,  
54  
55 *Highlighting* the importance of equal accessibility to both genders in the primary and secondary educational system,  
56  
57 *Guided* by the World Congresses against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents and the report of the  
58 Special Rapporteur of HRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;  
59  
60 *Having* devoted attention to the importance of providing access to clean water to children worldwide, as stated in  
61 MDG 7,  
62  
63 *Reiterating* the importance of including the issue of malnutrition of children under 5, especially in rural areas, in the  
64 post-2015 development agenda, as stated in the 2014 UNICEF report “A post-2015 World Fit For Children”,  
65  
66 *Recalling* the need to enforce existing campaigns like the Children and Aids Campaign, advocating awareness  
67 raising for the prevention of HIV/AIDS,  
68  
69 *Profoundly concerned* with the legal rights of children suffering from conflict or post conflict and disaster situations  
70 and the identification of children affected by conflict,  
71  
72 *Reaffirms* the optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (A/RES/54/263), by discouraging  
73 the recruitment of children under the age of 18, as this disrespects a child’s right to peace, as stated in the preamble  
74 of the CRC,  
75  
76 *Addressing* the urgent need for skilled social workers and social work education in regards to the protection of  
77 children’s right in conflicts-affected contexts,  
78  
79 1. *Strongly encourages* giving due consideration to the inclusion and promotion of legal and social rights of  
80 children in the post-2015 development agenda, specifically by addressing early childhood health and protection  
81 from violence by:  
82  
83 a. Encouraging the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) to promote infants’ right to appropriate  
84 nutrition, as stated in Article 24.2.c of the CRC, in the post-2015 development agenda by considering  
85 to include the target of ending stunting and wasting in infants, providing necessary vaccinations and  
86 addressing their nutritional needs as well as the ones of their lactating mothers,  
87  
88 b. Coordinating a UNICEF Implementation Board (UNICEF BIB) for the United Nations Baby-Friendly  
89 Hospital Initiative (BFHI) to further ensure infants’ right to life and the diminishing of infant and  
90 maternal mortality under Articles 24.2.a and 24.2.d of the CRC for the promotion in national and  
91 international development agendas,  
92  
93 c. Further Emphasizing that national agendas take into consideration the necessity to provide school  
94 attendees at least one meal that is subsidized through the "Home Grown School Feeding and Health  
95 Programme" in keeping with Article of the CRC Article 24 which states the right of the child to the  
96 enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health primarily through food,  
97  
98 d. Providing special assistance to physically and mentally disabled children in order that they fully  
99 exercise their rights in accordance with Article 23 of the CRC,  
100  
101 e. Further reminding Member States to adhere to Article 38 of CRC, which states that Parties shall refrain  
102 from recruiting any person who has not attained the appropriate age into their armed forces by:  
103  
104 i. Implementing stricter birth registrations in order to identify children's age and preventing  
105 stateless ness more easily especially pertaining to at-home births and fostering online  
106 registration mechanism by NGOs with the help from UNICEF,

- 107                   ii.     Establishing community-based foundation and peer-to-peer collaboration between children  
108                   that advocates reporting of any missing child that may have been involuntarily recruited for  
109                   war purposes,  
110                   iii.     Promoting coordination between UNICEF, UN bodies, and NGOs in order to train personnel  
111                   to identify, protect and report any recruited child in the armed forces especially in vulnerable  
112                   areas,  
113                   iv.     Strongly encouraging regional cooperation and information sharing on the monitoring and  
114                   tracking of child refugees;  
115
- 116 2. *Encourages* the UNGA to incorporate child and adolescent mental health in the post-2015 development agenda  
117 by:  
118
- 119       a.     Recommending the inclusion of the following goals and indicators:  
120
- 121               i.     Achieving universal access to mental health services for children and adolescents,  
122               ii.     Reducing suicide rates for adolescents between the age of 12 and 18 by 25 percent,  
123               iii.     Reducing drug-related deaths for adolescents by 25 percent,  
124
- 125       b.     Encouraging the coordination of a UNICEF Play-Date Initiative to ensure that young children have  
126             access to the necessary opportunities for healthy psychological development as mandated in Article 6.2  
127             of the CRC by:  
128
- 129               i.     Supporting national governments in the implementation of group play and family therapy  
130               sessions targetting the issues of healthy psychological developing for young children affected  
131               by trauma,  
132               ii.     Coordinating an Early-Childhood Psychological Development campaign to raise awareness  
133               regarding the importance of early intervention in the psychological development of children,  
134
- 135       c.     Further calling upon Member States to consider providing psychological support in areas of immediate  
136             access, to children and adolescents so that they may have maximum access to mental health services in  
137             accordance with Article 6.2 of the CRC;  
138
- 139 3. *Encourages* Member States to address the lack of implementation of CRC Article 2.2, which may prohibit  
140 youth from seeking proper interventions concerning sexual health and education, and therefore further prohibit  
141 them from fully exercising their rights by:  
142
- 143       a.     Recommending Member States work in collaboration with local media platforms, including but not  
144             limited to radio stations and social media platforms, in an effort to spread information regarding  
145             sexuality directed towards the needs of adolescence,  
146
- 147       b.     Recommending Member States to organize Adolescent Sex Seminars, which will allow adolescents to  
148             craft sexual health education curricula compatible with their nation's sexual health standards in order  
149             to ensure children have access to their right to maintain cultural integrity, in accordance with Article  
150             30 of the CRC;  
151
- 152 4. *Encourages* giving due consideration to the issue of ensuring the right of access to health and health services to  
153 all children in accordance with Article 24.1 of the CRC, and in elaboration of the post-2015 development  
154 agenda by:  
155
- 156       a.     Improving basic medical care in rural areas so that all children are guaranteed their right to access  
157             medical care,  
158
- 159       b.     Recommending the prioritization of measurements to improve access to healthcare in rural areas in  
160             individual Member State development agendas, to meet with Article 24.1 of the CRC to ensure highest  
161             attainable access to health, by:  
162

- 163                   i.    Extending infrastructural programs in rural areas to facilitate the journey to a health center,  
164                   ii.   Implementing a national information technology (IT) system to coordinate primary  
165                    (dispensaries and nursing stations) and secondary healthcare (doctors offices and hospitals)  
166                    and optimize the transfer between them,  
167
- 168                   c.    Urging Member States to increase voluntary funding in order to prioritize children’s rights within their  
169                    respective national agendas by earmarking funds within their own National Child Budget (NCB),  
170                    which shall be used for the sole purpose of ensuring children’s rights, be it through UNICEF-endorsed  
171                    initiatives or national programs working to implement children’s right to health;  
172
- 173 5.   *Encourages* the prioritization of Article 28.A of the CRC to ensure children have equal access to their rights  
174    primary education by:  
175
- 176                   a.    Further requesting that the Global Education First Initiative ensures that cultural integrity is preserved  
177                    in the countries they operate in by training sent educators to adapt teaching methods to local practices  
178                    in order to ensure that children are able to exercise their right as stated in Article 30 of the CRC,  
179
- 180                   b.    Improving coordination between the UN and the local governments and NGOs to  
181                    provide incentives for families in remote areas to send their children to school in accordance with  
182                    Article 28.A of the CRC in order to provide children with their right to access primary education,  
183
- 184                   c.    Congratulating existing programs such as “Schools for Africa” which work with governments, local  
185                    authorities, communities and other partners in 13 countries in Africa to promote incentives such as  
186                    pocket money and free meals to children who go to school in order to allow children to exercise their  
187                    rights to primary education in accordance of Article 28.A of the CRC.





National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** UNICEF/1/2

**Committee:** The United Nations Children’s Fund

**Topic:** Promoting Children’s Rights in National and International Development Agendas

---

1 *The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF),*  
2  
3 *Noting with deep concern* that children of all walks of life are affected by the lack of their present legal rights,  
4  
5 *Calling attention to* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with regards to the education, health, and socio-  
6 economic state of the child are the most important to improving the condition of children’s rights,  
7  
8 *Recalling* that for the year 2015, UNICEF urges to find ways to “reimagine” other Member States’ norms as its  
9 yearly inspiration,  
10  
11 *Observing* that the implementation of the CRC is significant in promoting systematic campaigns on child rights in  
12 national agendas,  
13  
14 *Acknowledging* that the *Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)* has been adopted but is not effectively  
15 implemented by a majority of participating Member States represented in UNICEF,  
16  
17 *Draws attention* to Article 3 of the CRC which reminds the body that, “in all actions concerning children... the best  
18 interests of the child shall be a primary consideration,”  
19  
20 *Recognizing* that Article 24 of the CRC which states that all children have the right to be provided with the  
21 “enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of  
22 health,”  
23  
24 *Acknowledging* that Article 12 of the CRC says “state parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his  
25 or her own views freely in all matters... being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the  
26 child,” and “shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative  
27 proceedings affecting the child,”  
28  
29 *Keeping in mind* resolution A/RES/68/145, *Strengthening the Collaboration on Children’s Protection*, and the work  
30 of the UN Major Group on Youth and Children which promotes the involvement of children in the decision-making  
31 process of establishing their own rights,  
32  
33 *Recognizing* the work of Child Rights Connect in their role of information sharing, along with The Dubai  
34 Foundation, Save the Children, the UN World Food Programme (WFP), Action Against Hunger, Stop Hunger Now,  
35 the UN Development Programme (UNDP), in addition to the Regional Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change, the  
36 Children’s Climate Change Forum,  
37  
38 *Further recognizing* but not limited to Denmark’s National Council for Children, the Dominican Republic’s  
39 Municipal Council for Children, Inter-Generational Dialogue as being NGOs and programs highly recognized and  
40 commended for their efforts made in improving children’s rights,  
41  
42 *Cognizant of the fact* that many other forms of violations against children should be addressed on with similar  
43 weight of other rights: neglect, child pornography, child sex tourism, child slavery, child trafficking, child labor,  
44 etc.,  
45  
46 *Applauding the efforts made by* Aid for the Children and Adolescents at Risk Foundation (ANAR), as well as the  
47 Global Movement for Children who are taking preventative measures against various forms of child abuse, as well  
48 as empowering children to stand up against the violations of their own rights,  
49

50 *Recalling* resolution A/RES/68/146 which recognizes and enforces the rights of the female child in the educational  
51 system and beyond,  
52

53 *Applauding* the UNICEF Child-Friendly School Approach's success in Tajikistan, and its focus on early learning,  
54 out-of-school children, and education quality,  
55

56 *Keeping in mind* the success of the efforts of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFTAM)  
57 towards educating generations on spreadable diseases and offering measures to assisting those with such diseases,  
58

59 *Recalling* Iceland's Children's House and Children's Ombudsman, and the Dominican Republic's Municipal Youth  
60 Council Initiative as success stories in reinforcing the standards of the CRC,  
61

62 *Noting with concern*, that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are to expire at the conclusion of 2015,  
63 specifically Goal 1 to eradicate world hunger and poverty, Goal 2 to achieve global primary education, Goal 4 in  
64 reducing child mortality, and Goal 8 to establish a global network for development,  
65

66 1. *Urges* the body to continue the promotion of the implementation of CRC, collaboration with Sustainable  
67 Development Goals (SDGs), Total Investment, and Child Advocacy through:  
68

69 a. Solving the broader forms of children's rights being violated, as well as determining a long-term  
70 solution to those various sectors of such rights,  
71

72 b. Recommendation that the establishment of SDGs focuses on three broad areas, those being Education,  
73 Healthcare, and Poverty, as an efficient means of categorizing the most vital children's rights;  
74

75 2. *Recommends* a primary campaign for implementation of children rights with a focus on education, particularly  
76 that of minority populations, due to the knowledge that education will affect the understanding of the rights  
77 children implicitly have, and create a chain affect in the ability to maintain such rights in international and  
78 national development agendas. Also keeping in mind:  
79

80 a. The structure of Iceland's Children's House and Children's Ombudsman and international  
81 organizations like The Dubai Foundation, which not only advocate for children through governmental  
82 policy, but also educate children about the judicial process so that they can aid in the process and  
83 become self-reporters of crimes against their rights, and implementing like foundations and  
84 programming,  
85

86 b. The implementation of a series of campaigns to raise awareness, for the general population, such as but  
87 not limited to media and school system as means of establishing awareness to all individuals, regarding  
88 the role of the ANAR and other similar civil society organizations in addressing preventative measures  
89 against various forms of child abuse, and therefore preventing violations of children's rights and its  
90 impact on national and regional development agendas;  
91

92 3. *Emphasizes* the necessity to promote children in all socio-economic groups in addressing their rights on a  
93 national and international development agenda by:  
94

95 a. Collaborating and keeping in mind UNICEFs previous work with the WFP and Stop Hunger Now, to  
96 aid in promoting the right to the access to nutrition as a children's right,  
97

98 b. Promoting CSOs such as Barefoot Education to promote the agenda of children's education to those  
99 who may not be able to attend school as an outlet to furthering development and encouraging UNICEF  
100 to further pursue Article 23 of the CRC by enhanced monitoring of infrastructural development  
101 programs of road construction in rural areas to ensure an improved connection of infrastructure with  
102 education localities for a facilitated accessibility,  
103

104 c. Encouraging collaboration with NGOs like the International Committee of the Red Cross to help  
105 register children in refugee camps and IDPs as a method of reuniting children with their families while

- 106 providing them access to rehabilitation resources which addresses a child's right to family and  
107 autonomy;
- 108
- 109 4. *Reflecting upon* the successful structure of the Dominican Republic's Municipal Youth Council Initiative as a  
110 way to create youth councils in regions and local communities to allow representation of youth in the decision-  
111 making process through working with Inter-Generational Dialogue and similar bodies;
- 112
- 113 5. *Resolves the concern* surrounding funding by urging the international community to make voluntary  
114 contributions to the existing projects and initiatives within the UNICEF framework to support the campaign  
115 promoting children's right, particularly that with the advancement of the Post-2015 agenda;
- 116
- 117 6. *Further developing* a program that would work with NGOs such as the Skandia Global Fund and others to  
118 facilitate the financial outreach to Member States needing financial help to establish and operate existing  
119 programs.