**Commission**: Human Rights **Session**: Zonal MUN 2024

**Sponsors**: Algeria, Japan, Mauritius, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia,

Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela

QUESTION OF: ESTABLISHING MEASURES TO PREVENT CHILD

SLAVERY AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN

**FORCED LABOUR** 

The General Assembly,

<u>Emphasizing</u> the universal human rights principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international instruments which proclaim that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,

Noting with deep concern that children under eighteen (18) are forced into labour instead of acquiring education; the majority of working children have to balance their work with their schooling resulting in poor academic performance, high rate of school dropouts and limited bright futures,

<u>Believing</u> that in underdeveloped and developing countries poverty is the major factor that drives children to be manipulated into coercive contracts leading to them being victims and preys of trafficking,

<u>Expressing deep concern</u> that globalisation has forced children to undertake hazardous industrial jobs including top luxury brands that impact adversely on the child's mental and physical health,

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<u>Deeply disturbed</u> that children are sent to participate in armed conflicts and thus, are recruited as child soldiers,

<u>Recalling</u> the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography,

- Expresses its appreciation since United Nations has been working on this issue as part of the follow up to the ILO's adoption of Convention No. 182 in 1999 which consolidated the global consensus on child labour elimination;
- 2. <u>Requests</u> enforcement mechanisms, including law enforcement and judicial system declaring that all Member States oblige mandatory schooling until reaching the age of eighteen;
- 3. <u>Encourages</u> the implementation and strengthening of current poverty alleviation programs as a means to reduce the number of children in forced labour and governmental programs should be created to help children with financial crisis to end the cycle of poverty;

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4. <u>Calls upon</u> Member States to enhance cross-border cooperation through bilateral and multilateral agreements aimed at dismantling child trafficking networks and improving the repatriation and reintegration of child victims particularly in the context of trans-border trafficking;

- 5. <u>Reaffirms</u> the utilization of advanced technology especially by countries with high GDP and data analytics to keep track of and supervise supply chains more effectively, identifying risks and instances of child labour and slavery with greater precision;
- Urges the protection of children involved in armed conflicts and using social media to raise awareness and provide emotional or financial support where available;
- 7. <u>Calls</u> for the establishment of rehabilitation and reintegration programs for child soldiers and children who have been in exploitative situations including access to psychological counselling;
- 8. Requests the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and other relevant United Nations entities to continue providing technical assistance and support to Member States in their efforts to prevent and address child slavery and exploitation in forced labour;
- 9. <u>Welcomes</u> regular evaluations and reviews of efforts to prevent child slavery and exploitation, making adjustments and improvements to enhance effectiveness.