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Position Papers for:

The United Nations International
Children’s Emergency Fund
Delegation from: the Republic of Cameroon  
Represented by: Roxboro Middle School

Position paper for United Nations International Children's Fund

The issues before UNICEF are Increasing safeguards for children of disability, and preventing violations of childhood labor laws. The republic of Cameroon wishes to improve upon the current situation of children involved in these topics.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability

After WWII, many lives were devastated, and many lost as well. WWII disabled many children and adults leaving them crippled, and sad. They went through this all, but it gets worse, many countries are disrespected these people, not allowing them the same rights a healthy man has, but why? Disabled people and children are still human. They should have the same rights as anyone else, but they don’t. Cameroon is already addressing this problem, but more countries worldwide are not. Estimates suggest that there are about 93 million children with disability, and many are not being treated right.

So far, many meetings have been held about the topic in a multitude of countries discussing the issue. The republic of Cameroon has so far had several meetings and speeches about the issue. The Republic of Cameroon’s government is taking action. A paper named Growth and Employment Strategy Paper, which is a paper that is meant to ensure the “full development of persons with disabilities and older persons in all sectors of socio-economic life.” So far, more action must be taken for this to stop worldwide, and Cameroon wants to help. UN General Assembly, Resolution 71/177, Rights of the Child states “ that discrimination against any child on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the child, and expresses grave concern that children with disabilities face violations of their human rights, as well as discriminatory, attitudinal, and environmental barriers to their participation and inclusion in society and the community.”

The republic of Cameroon suggests that the UN oversees news and speech scripts to add parts and make people aware of the problem through speeches and news. Also, reinforcing the idea that disabled children are human, just as we are, through posters or speeches can be beneficial. We urge that countries in which there are no laws protecting these children’s rights create them, as this will make it less likely that people would even choose to disrespect or undermine the privileges of disabled children. In addition, there could be schools created specifically for disabled children. To raise funds for these schools, the UN could use crowdfunding, along with
countries also helping fund for the schools. The republic of Cameroon looks forward to the future of disabled children, and we hope that they will no longer be taken away from what they deserve.

II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

Cameroon is a country with lots of childhood labor laws. Which, conveniently enough, has lots of problem with childhood labor laws. Cameroon believes that childhood labor is a growing problem that must be addressed by the UN because 90,000 plus people ages 3-17 take part in childhood labor in Cameroon. This a big problem because children should get to go to school and have friends not work all day. It’s a global concern because childhood labor happens all over the world, In places such as Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, Zimbabwe and many more. The amount of children in the world that participate in childhood labor is 218 million.

In order to solve this global problem Cameroon has taken its first step by organizing its own National Committee to Combat Child Labor, which is being overseen by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security. This committee has overseen regulations on child safety, age restrictions, and healthy working conditions. UNICEF under the guidance of the UN “supports the achievement of SDG Target 8.7 which provides that States take “immediate and effective measures to … secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025.” UN resolution A/RES/71/177 “All states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying both the worst forms of childhood labor convention, 1999 (No. 182) and the minimum age convention.” “All states to ensure for children belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups and children in vulnerable situations, including migrant children and indigenous children, as well as children placed in alternative care and within the juvenile justice system and in detention.” People should be able to enjoy all human rights through freedom.

Moving forward we should help stop childhood labor. We could do this by having the UN accumulate funds to try to get the kids who are in childhood labor to go to school. They could also create laws against childhood labor and enforce them.

The two issues presented before the United Nations International Children’s Fund are International Safeguards for Children of Disability and Preventing the Violation of Child Labor Laws. Egypt is optimistic to help abolish these issues.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability

Around the world children with disabilities have been given fewer rights than that of their healthier counterparts. UNICEF’s goal is to end the violation of basic human rights towards children with disabilities. This problem is especially urgent in nations with a higher chance of disabilities and poorer people. About 74% of Egypt’s population of people with disabilities has some sort of mental disability. Often affecting children with disabilities are malnutrition, which causes improper growth. Children will have inadequate feeding habits due to lack of care or proper nutrition knowledge. Those with disabilities that are malnutritioned also have a chance of growing much less than their average counterparts. Malnutrition may also cause poor physical health and a higher chance of sickness and disability. Often teenagers will suffer from more extreme malnutrition as less care is given to them. Too often, children with disabilities can be abandoned by their family, leaving them on their own.

Egypt passed a law on March 24, 2018, stating that every child with a disability has equal opportunities as a regular student. The delegation of Egypt hopes to dissolve any existing problems with the abuse and poor care of children with disabilities. This same law makes discrimination in employment illegal and gives them health rights. Violators of this new law can be fined from 500 - 2000 Egyptian pounds or 27.85 - 111.17 American dollars. Egypt is trying to increase the education for children with disabilities, but currently has yet to do so. Also, Egypt has recently had more studies done on their population of disabled people. Egypt is currently working on improving the ability and chances that children with disabilities will have.

A solution to the problem at hand is that nations could hire or bring in better caretakers and medicine to help heal or deal with the disabilities. This could also include cheaper or free health care for children with disabilities. Another solution can be giving homes to children who have been abandoned or on the street. A solution to the common problem is increasing education availability to children with disabilities. Making schooling for these children cheaper and more convenient, and making sure that all students with disability have a efficient work space for their needs. Thes solutions have the overall improvement in basic rights these children should have had from the start.

II. Preventing the Violation of Child Labor Laws

Child labor is a global issue that affects millions of children ages 5-17 worldwide. These children are often times providing for their families and, therefore, cannot get an education. The areas most affected by a lack of child labor laws are Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Child labor is defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO) as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. Child labor also deprives children of their opportunity to get an education. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Deputy Director-General Daniel Gustafson said, "Children who work long hours are likely to continue to swell the ranks of the hungry and the poor, as their families depend on their work, this deprives the children of the opportunity to go to school, which in turn prevents them from getting decent jobs and income in the
future.” The United Nations has collaborated with the ILO to combat child labor. The ILO has defined the worst forms of child labor, set a minimum age for working, and has combated the world’s worst forms of child labor. As of 2013, the world has decreased a third in child labor numbers since 2000, from 246 million (2000) to 168 million (2013). This decrease shows the global push to abolish child labor.

The delegation of Egypt would like child labor to be eradicated. In 2010, there were 1.6 million employed children in Egypt according to a survey conducted by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). In 2014, the World Food Program and the European Union reported that the number of employed minors jumped to at least 2.7 million. That is at least a 1.1 million jump in four years. Egypt has a lot of programs that are trying to put an end to child labor. Egypt’s Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Local Administration and Development, and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood all have enforced laws about child labor. Some mechanisms to coordinate government efforts on child labor in Egypt are the National Coordinating Committee to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labor and the National Coordinating Committee on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons.

The delegation of Egypt would like for child labor law violations to be put to an end. One way to do this is for a program to be put in place. This program would provide impoverished peoples with the basic needs. There would be shelters to stay at with provided food and clean drinking water. This program would also allow children to go to school for eight hours a day on a regular basis. However, some families might not want to go to a shelter or may not be able to go to a shelter. Seeing as this is an issue, a law could be passed that allowed children to work. They would only be allowed to work part time and be required to go to school for eight hours a day on a regular basis. Children could only work in pre-approved places with a decent pay and good working conditions that would not be harmful to mental and physical development. These policies will ensure that the child labor laws are not violated.
Delegation from: The French Republic
Represented by: Monticello Middle School

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children’s Fund

The issues before the United Nations International Children’s Fund are as follows: Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability; and Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws. The French Republic is dedicated to helping children around the world to improve their way of life by increasing awareness of children with disabilities, demolishing child labor, and increasing education for children everywhere.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability

Imagine that your best friend has a debilitating disability that prevents them from doing the things they love. Imagine that they are constantly mistreated, for something they had no choice over. Now you can see what disabled children around the world go through every day. The French Republic has been trying to keep children with disabilities from being discriminated against for numerous years. Typically, children in France go to school, on average from age three to age seventeen. Children’s education is usually mandatory and free, however, sometimes children with disabilities have to pay for special education, and parents were previously not legally required to send their child to school. The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect has researched and found that children with disabilities are maltreated at almost twice the rate that children without disabilities are. This mistreatment has been going on for centuries, which is why the UNICEF is striving to fix this despicable issue.

The safety of children with a disability is a high priority, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Approximately 12 million children in France have a disability, and about 3 million of them are mistreated by not receiving proper treatments or care. The government of France has implemented a law that allows children and adults that cannot afford healthcare or other treatment to get €1,104 ($1,254 US Dollars) for available options regarding healthcare or other treatments. These children are also promised Healthcare, which is protected by law. Recently, Paris opened a FrutoSchool to combat a lack of education with children of disabilities, this school uses applied behavioral analysis to help children with Autism by offering counseling, music, swimming, and even judo classes. Our government took a bit to get on board, although they need to accept new ideas on what to do next to advance, but after realizing what was occurring, they gave the FrutoSchool 15 years of funding for their project to help autistic children get an education and get a headstart in life without being dragged behind. The French Government is encouraging more of these schools for children with disabilities other than autism, to make sure those children get a fair education too. These laws and schools are used to get rid of the misinterpretation of children with disabilities.

France has been struggling with this issue for decades, and it’s time to take action. As previously mentioned, France is striving to get funding for more schools and universities designed for all of the disabled children living in France and other countries. This will make sure that children with disabilities will be understood, if this is accomplished, then children with disabilities will finally be able to lead healthier, happier lives. We are asking the UNICEF for funding to build more schools for children with disabilities. France has done all that they are able to do alone, but we are running out of funding quickly because these special schools need funding on top of regular schools, so the money that they set aside for special schools is dwindling quickly. These schools funded by the UNICEF can provide education for children with disabilities without a high tuition cost; these schools will hopefully be placed around the world. The low tuition cost lets anyone from a developing or developed nation to be able to send his or her children without much or any cost. France is also asking the UN for classes worldwide to raise awareness for disabled children. If we can put this into effect, then children with disabilities may never be mistreated, neglected, or uneducated again. The French Republic is also asking that other countries might consider taking these actions, as
well. We would like you to join in this battle for the addition of safeguards to protect children of disability. All we ask is that no disabled children in their country will be left uneducated or in any other way harmed, both physically and mentally, with no options. We are asking that everyone in all countries treat disabled children with respect and understand their disability so they can be healthy and happy. Other countries can implement this by adding classes and tutoring for students and parents on how to treat disabled children. The French Republic has been trying to resolve this issue for decades, and if the UN continues with our plan, this problem could finally be rid of this controversy once and for all.

II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

Across the world, there are countries with children in labor that have to work in unfair conditions. All around the globe, there are about 168 million minors that are forced into working in unsafe and harmful work conditions. Out of these 168 million children, 22 thousand of them die annually. In fact, in the early 19th century, children at the age of 5 commonly worked 15-16 hours a day on construction sites, or in mines. This may seem bad, but it's not even the worst of child labor in the past, or what is even possible now. In fact, about 58% of all minors in labor are subjected to hazardous work conditions. We feel that something really needs to happen to stop child labor around the world in a very efficient matter.

France is opposed to child labor, so we confronted ILO’s (International Labor Organization) Convention No.182 about the worst forms of child labor. Because of this that they banned some of the major forms of labor such as slavery, child trafficking, and prostitution. Child labor laws in The French Republic have been improving a lot more than other countries. For example, Somalia is ranked number 2 for worst child labor in the world, where 39.8% of children in child labor are ages 5-14. This is just unacceptable and we need to do something about it. Child labor can be a very hard thing to stop and Somalia is just to show that we all need to work together to help stop child labor. These are about 1,000,000 children that have been forced into child labor. Even though we are improving our child labor prevention, we still want to help get rid of child labor on the global level in as many ways as we can. Since we are decreasing violations of child labor laws rapidly, we feel that we could help other countries, as well as continuing to try to stop child labor in general. When France passed our first labor law in 1840, it forbade children 8 years of age or younger from employment. Then in the 1850s, they put a limit on how long children can work at certain ages. This is just to show how starting with small laws and changes can make a huge difference. An example of this is that the amounts of child labor laws have multiplied by 25% in the past 20 years. This is why the French Republic firmly believes that everyone should work together to put an end to child labor.

What we want to happen with child labor is for no children to have to work in poor conditions without being beaten or punished for not doing it. Children shouldn't have to deal with all of this. Some things we can do to stop this are, implementing schools around the world in places where child labor is very popular, to ensure that children in labor get an education. For this to be effective we would need developed countries not only to help themselves but also developing nations that wouldn't be able to afford the funding for these schools to be put in place.

- The first step in this is to figure out how we will get funding for this solution. One way of doing this is having most countries do as much as they can for this and if needed nations that don't have any problem with this could help the funding for other countries as well.
- We feel that schools should be put in places where child labor is very popular and where children can't get a proper education.
- Along with the schools being in place, we could have places that are known to have harsh forms of child labor undergo some kind of inspection from the government, or the state, to help ensure that there aren't any violations of the laws that are put in place.
- We could use these inspections to make sure that the children that were put in child labor are put in the schools that are provided in these places. This also could help because the things that we are already doing aren't stopping all kinds of child labor. During the inspections, they could look for things that we aren't helping and use that information to help prevent more things in the future.
This would be a good solution because if they get educated, they could have a better future for themselves. We feel that for this plan to succeed we would need to all work together to get the funding for nations that cannot provide the things they need themselves. Overall we feel that this plan could be very effective and not only prevent violations in child labor laws but also stop child labor completely, as it just isn't right for children to suffer and to be put in danger over work that isn't always required. We feel that following these steps could really help prevent all violations in child labor laws and eventually end unnecessary child labor as a whole.
Delegation from: The Federal Republic of Germany  
Represented by: Monticello Middle School

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children’s Fund

The issues before the UNICEF council are: Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability and Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws. Germany is devoted to protecting and improving the lives of children from all over the world in varying conditions.

I - Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability

Think. You have a child that is a young, vibrant person, but they have a disability and because of that they are treated as a second-class citizen looked down upon and sometimes hurt for something they could not control and were born with. That was a reality, a standard, and widely accepted. In the past, children with disabilities have been put in institutions that have treated them inhumanely, and, in some countries have been killed or assaulted for their disability. Children have been killed because of something that they were born with and cannot control. While many countries have laws protecting adults with disabilities from being treated inhumanely, they don’t have specific laws for children who have the same disabilities. How do you expect the laws designed for adults with disabilities to be put into use if the children with disabilities are not safe, and do not have the opportunity to grow up? Some institutions are still in operation today, and multiple have been reported to violate their agreements with the country, making it unsafe for children. Germany aims to change this.

Roughly ten percent of Germans have some form of disability, which has motivated us to look at how we treat the disabled in our country. We aim to make the standard of living better for the disabled. Within the past few years, Germany has made to allow for more rights for our disabled such as our inclusive education. One of our biggest efforts is more inclusive education for the disabled. All children should have the opportunity to be given education and all basic human rights, regardless of any disability they may have been born with. We have made tremendous progress, yet we are still working on making our laws such as our inclusive education better and more functional for the disabled.

While not every country has as many disabled citizens as Germany, we would like to encourage you to look at how you treat your disabled citizens and ask if it is acceptable and humane. And if you are willing, we will help you make your country a place where those of disability are not treated as inferior, and no matter what step you take forward, whether it be building a school specifically tailored to helping disabled children learn, or it be making public places more accessible to those in a wheelchair, Germany will be behind you. Germany will be continuing on our path to help disabled children, and would like to strongly encourage you to join us for the sake of all of the children who have ever been excluded and hurt for something they could not control.

II - Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws
On a standard day, you might hope that all children in your country wake up; eat a good, healthy breakfast; and go to a good school, where they learn and grow. However, thousands of children aren’t getting these opportunities that should be our reality. For these young children, their day revolves around one thing: work. They get up and go to the fields, spending hours doing backbreaking work in the blazing sun, shut up indoors harvesting roots at close proximity to knives and other objects unsuitable for young children, or being exposed to toxic chemicals and pesticides. And even if they leave childhood labor behind, they’re still losing their education, limiting their job choices when they grow up. According to an article done by compassion.com, around 168 million children are currently stuck in child labor, accounting for around 11% of the child population in the world. A survey conducted by the International Labor Organization found that one in every four children engaged in childhood labor face injury from work. This is an astronomical number of children, one in four. 25%. The astounding number of children being forced to give up their freedom and happiness to work in awful circumstances appalls Germany, and we aim to drastically lower it.

In Germany, children under fifteen can’t be employed, excluding, for example, typical occupation for teenagers like delivering newspapers or babysitting. Any work assigned to a child must follow a strict set of guidelines, which regulate things like the dangers involved (such as work with animals or machinery) and the weight of objects if the task includes lifting things. And under no circumstances should the work of a child compete with their schooling and academics. Any violation of these laws generally results in a fine, but if injury occurs to the child, prison time may be a punishment. Germany also ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in February 1992, and it became effective for Germany on April 5, 1992. The Human Rights Treaty monitors and protects the health of children. These simple measures have protected children from working in unjust, unsafe, and cruel conditions in our country.

While many countries have laws in place to prevent childhood labor, Germany strongly encourages everyone to reexamine. Look at your laws and what they are preventing, promoting, and the areas in which they lacking. Adjust and evaluate them, to make them better and save more children from the harsh grip of childhood labor. Germany also hopes that many countries will look into programs that give an alternative to childhood labor and low paying jobs for the parents, such as Clean the World. Clean the World is a company that works with developing countries and provides them with soaps, from hotels, cleansed and remade into new bars of soap. The bars are given to people from that country to sell, providing them with jobs to provide for their country and family, hopefully keeping their children from the fields and other workplaces. Additionally, Germany looks into the idea of schooling to keep these children away from the fields and into better hopes for their future. We hope that you are able to side with us in our struggle against childhood labor, and better protect those in your care.
Committee: UNICEF  
Country: Hellenic Republic (Greece)  
School: Laurel School

Topic I: Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability

The Hellenic Republic is pleased to have the opportunity to present the issues that the increasing safeguards for children of disability should be put into place for many reasons. The Hellenic Republic believes that by providing safeguards for disabled children the country will not only provide the essential needs for children but will also execute the Millennium Development Goals that have been established in 2000. We feel strongly about this issue due to many experiences in the past that have affected our understanding on this topic. The deprivation of necessary needs for the disabled have been a recurrent issue in the past years in our country. At present, we have many laws enacted that are very important to our country today. We have laws active to help assist and further develop the rights of children.

The Greek constitution states, “That childhood shall be under the protection of the state; that families with a large number of children, war orphans, and everyone who suffers from incurable physical or mental illness have the right to special care by the state.” The Hellenic Republic strongly feels that a solution must be present to fix this problem that will not violate the guidelines set by the United Nations.

Discrimination against the disabled has been an issue in the Hellenic Republic for many years. From 1996-2000, there was a total of 110,066 children with injuries that were reported in the Emergency Department Injury Surveillance System (EDISS). The 251 disabled children represented 2.3/1,000 of all children recorded in the database. In Lechaina, in a state-run institution, there are more than 60 disabled children who have been locked in cages. They were found to be living in degrading living conditions and are deprived of the care and support provided. The disabled have been strapped down to their beds and have to be fed in their wooden cages. These practices violate the Convention on the Rights of the Child. We also have shocking results from less than a decade ago, that we hope to change. According to a candidate doctor in the Athens Law School Criminology Department, from 2010-2011 only 15% of disabled children were attending school. This means from a total of 200,000 disabled children in Greece, only about 31,761 children were going to school. We hope to improve and increase the percentage of children with disabilities getting an education. Additionally, we are influenced that people that were born with disadvantages are not allowed to have social services such as education and healthcare. The Hellenic Republic is very concerned about this issue and hopes to work towards a resolution.

Topic II: Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

The Hellenic Republic believes that preventing violations of Childhood labor laws is important for the wellbeing of children and is essential to the development of humanity. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the term “child labor” is only described for children working who are under the age of 15. These children constitute about 15.5% of the overall population of the Hellenic Republic. The director of UNICEF Hellas, Ilias Lyberis, said that, “It is estimated that around 70 percent of children that abandon their school
studies to do so in order to work. It would not be excessive to say that around 70,000 to 100,000
children are working in this country.” Most of these children are in poverty and have to work to
provide their families financially. The Hellenic Republic understands that an effective answer
needs to be reached to ensure the rights of a child.

Child labor has been prevalent ever since the Interwar period between 1918 and 1939. During
the beginning of the 20th century, in Greece, new industries were being established and
different notions about how to treat children arose. At the time, the ideologies that were
acknowledged were that children were equal to adults in Greek society and that children should
be treated the same as adults, therefore, they should be able to work in unsafe environments.
During 1920, workers under the age of 18 had accounted for 25.95% of the industry and crafts
labor force in the Hellenic Republic. It was reported in 1930, that out of 261,057 industrial
workers, 11,096 children under the age of 14 had been working in the industry. This was
probably due to the Great Depression that left many people jobless and attracted children to work
for low wage jobs to contribute to their family’s income. Poverty had spread across the country
and left people to live in inadequate conditions with little money or financial support. This issue
had not only been happening in the country of Greece but also in other countries that have been
concerned about child labor. As a result, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the
Child (abbreviated as UNCRC) had been developed to signify the civil, political, social,
economic, and cultural rights of children. It is stated in the Convention of Rights of The Child in
Article 32, “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic
exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the
child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or
social development.” However, this law has been infringed multiple times in the early 21st
century. A report from the International Labour Organization (ILO) claimed that 139,000 people
whose ages ranged from 15-24 were unemployed nor had an education in 2009. At least a
percentage of this number were probably assimilated in the illegal labor market. Out of that
population, the number of unemployed people whose ages were up to 19 was 14,200. In 2010,
the number raised to 161,900, and there were 15,300 people who were unemployed.

The Hellenic Republic aspires to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that
have already been established in the United Nations to date. Our country feels strongly about
eradicating child labor from our country as well as the most common reason behind it, poverty.
Children in Greece have been deprived of their necessary social services like education and have
instead performed labor to keep their family financially stable. The Hellenic Republic feels very
strongly that the government should take extra measures to provide aid and support to families of
the children forced to undergo child labor, however; we should also be able to focus on our
citizens needs as well. The Hellenic Republic is extremely aware of this topic and hopes to work
with other nations to devise a well-planned solution to this issue.
I. Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disabilities

There are disabled children in India. Not a considerably large amount, but they still require the most care and safety as any other human beings. In fact, just 2.21% of India’s entire population is disabled in some way. This is a pressing issue. Even as a small number, disabled people still need support and care, “Children living in conflict affected areas or children involved in the worst forms of child labor (armed conflict, commercial sexual exploitation, other hazardous work) may suffer from long-term physical, sensory, intellectual or psychosocial consequences”, says the official UNICEF committee webpage.

India is commonly known for its scarce laws about child labor. the very last thing this country needs is disabled children, working long and stressful hours, day and night again and again. This is dangerous for scared, and very, very young children (anywhere under 14 years of age according to UNICEF). “Children with disabilities are often regarded as inferior, and this exposes them to increased vulnerability: Discrimination based on disability has manifested itself in marginalization from resources and decision making, and even in infanticide.” according the official UNICEF webpage.

Infanticide is, in this case, killing disabled children within 1 year of age. This is a route that should never have to be considered or even an option. Children deserve the right to live, and not be killed because they have a disability. Of course, aborting a child because of fatal issues is a completely other story. Children are very delicate, but disabled children need the absolute most care and affection. The infant mortality rate is 34 per every 1000 live births. Those statistics are very unfortunate.

The country of India is striving to improve the quality of life for children with disabilities. protection system for their disabled children. India must realize that their disabled children need some sort of safe-spot or sanctuary. India should build building/centers for their disabled children, along with their family, to stay in and get proper nourishment and medical care. They need to stop hiding these problems away and come face-to-face with making a change, and doing things for their good, and the rest of the world’s good. India should partner up with its allies, such as the United States. It all starts with a plan.

II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

Childhood labor has been a major problem in India. Recent global estimates based on data of UNICEF, the ILO and the World Bank indicate that 168 million children aged 5 to 17 are engaged in child labor worldwide. Despite a steady decline in child labor, progress is far too slow. According to UNICEF, around 10.1 million children in India work. Thus proving, child labor is a very large problem globally.
The cause of child labor in India is due to many causes. One being that there is a lot of poverty in India. In 2012, the Indian government stated 22% of its population is below its official poverty limit. Another cause is that there is a lack of access to quality education in India. According to Smile Foundation India, at least 35 million children aged 6 - 14 years do not attend school. The effect? Children are deprived of their childhood and is harmful to their mental and physical health. Another effect is that, hazardous work can harm their children's health and inadequate food can lead to malnutrition, which can affect their development.

India’s government is against child labor. According to UNICEF, whoever employs a child or permits a child to work is punishable with imprisonment from three months to one year or with fine no less than INR 10,000–20,000 rupees or with both. To stop childhood labor, India has done a lot of work. For one, they have made laws: Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (1986), National Policy on Child Labor (1987), Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (the JJ Act) and amendment of the JJ Act in 2006, and The Right to Education Act 2009. The country has also made non-profit organizations. Some of them are Child Fund and CARE India. India also had a global march against child labor.

Although India has done many things to stop childhood labor, there are still things can do to continue to try and stop child labor. For starters, could have the government send out supervisors to all companies in high child labor states to see if any children are working. Companies could also start checking the age of their employees. Another solution is that we could start free tuition classes all over India. If India tries some of these solutions, they may be able to stop child labor.

The issues before UNICEF are: Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disabilities; Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws. The delegation from The Islamic Republic of Iran hopes for the advancement and cooperation of all states and nation within the committee.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disabilities

In Iran, disabled children often face discrimination and abuse, and have needs that are being poorly addressed, or not even being spoken or thought about. The children of Iran aren’t getting proper education, and many places are still inaccessible to them. Some children who have disabilities aren’t able to have lasting personal relationships with their families due to neglect, which is vital to a child’s growth and development during adolescence. Another common outcome of parents’ neglectful behavior includes a growing number of homeless orphan children, who sometimes live out on the streets.

Disabled children are likely to be left behind by their families because of embarrassment or shame, as disabilities in Iran aren’t yet a normal aspect of human life. In some countries, there are ECI facilities for disabled children, but the children living in these facilities are often taken advantage of, being shackled to beds and given unsafe amounts of medicine. The delegation of Iran wants to propose safer facilities, and have them frequently overseen by government officials to prevent putting the children in danger.

Iran is a signatory of both the CRC (the Convention of the Rights of Children), along with the CRPD (Conventions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities). Iran also has a Childhood Protection bill, even though disabled children throughout the country of Iran are still taken advantage of. The delegation of Iran and Iran’s government would like to make the proper advancements to help protect children with disabilities in the country.

II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

In most countries, the child labor rates are decreasing, but in Iran, the rates are increasing. Many children are forced to work by their parents, in order for their families to sustain themselves. In Iran, many children are forced into child labor, at ages that are far younger than the legal age for working. About 7 million children are forced to work before they are legally able to. Legally, children younger than 15 years old aren’t allowed to work. Of the children who are forced into labor, about 30% of these children don’t get an education. Only a few of these children have access to medical care.

There are several laws that have been put in place as protections for children, and keeping them safe when it comes to working. Unfortunately, many of these laws are ignored and broken by Iranian government institutions. For example, the law that states that children under the age of 15
cannot work legally is ignored. It is obvious that this law is ignored based upon the fact that about 30% of child laborers in Iran are between the ages 6 and 11, and 9% of child laborers are under the age of 6. Another law that is ignored is one that states that children cannot work jobs that pose potential harm to their health.

Iran is a signatory of both the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC). The document, “The Rights of a Child in Iran,” states, “Under Iran’s Civil Code, the [CRC], as a ratified international instrument, should have the force of law and thus should be enforceable in the national courts and should impact the larger legal framework. However, Iran’s reservation to the [CRC] and implementing national legislation gives force to the [CRC] only to the extent that it does not contradict domestic laws or Islamic standards, thus undermining the object and purpose of the [CRC].”

When it comes to this topic, Iran will continue to enforce the laws in place in the same way that they are currently. It is not a top priority, so no extraneous work will be put into the issue. Iran will continue to live as stated in, “The Rights of a Child in Iran.”
Delegation from: Israel  
Represented by: Campus International School

Position Paper For The United Nations International Children’s Fund

The issues before United Nations International Children’s Fund are: Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disability and Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws. Israel is committed to providing safety for children with disabilities and maintaining an extensive system of laws designed to protect children’s rights, including special protections in the area of child labor.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disabilities

Safeguards are measures taken to protect someone or is something or to prevent something undesirable. Israel believes that this can be done with children with disabilities to stop people that may want to abuse them. Encompassing over 240,000 disabled children below the age of 17 most having multiple disabilities, the community and the government of Israel have made substantial commitments in the safeguarding of disabled children Nationwide. This point is demonstrated by the special education and the Prohibition of Discrimination law along with other actions to ensure the safety of disabled children.

Acknowledging the importance of the safeguarding of disabled children as declared in 2003 Jewish Distribution Committee on the People with Disabilities in Israel, the Israeli government and community strongly believe in the protection and development of the rights and standard of living for those classified as disabled children under the Committee’s definition. However, when considering the process of creating new laws and the resulting expense, it is important not to neglect the expenses of carrying out such revolutionary actions.

Israel has consistently created and improved laws focused on protecting disabled children including the Special Education, Prohibition of Discrimination, National Health Insurance, Equal Rights for People with Disabilities, and Amendment to the Special Education laws. Because of these laws an expansion of the age of eligibility for disabled child benefits from the National Insurance Institute has increased from ages 3-18 to ages 0-18 and disabled students are guaranteed the right to have their needs met in any framework they attend and more. Because of the nature of modern abuse, it is vital that the international committee expand these laws to encompass more strict procedures. The Israeli Delegations would also like to bring the paramount consideration and one of the key principles in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child to the attention of the international community. These documents have been instrumental in the advancement and recognition of the rights of disabled children. Israel calls upon the international community to consider the principles and policies contained in the paramount consideration and one of the key principles in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and to adopt these principles as a global standard for the treatment of disabled children. Likewise, if the United Nations Children Fund Council wishes to promote lasting and meaningful peace and progress, the council must also lend it’s assistance to kids who have disabilities and are seeking protection. Israel firmly believes that life unsafe is not a feasible future for children with disabilities instead, the international community must make it more safe for children with
disabilities to live their life by providing them with the safeguards and protection necessary for contentment.

II: Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

The topic brought to this committee is how to prevent child labor. An huge amount of overall children are being used to work in farms growing crops. All the way to being assigned to dangerous assignments.the overall amount of children. In child labor is 168 million and there maybe will be a more estimated number in the future. Many countries are breaking the laws to childhood labor, more than half of the children are instructed to work in hazardous, risky, and unsafe challenges. Majority of children work in the agricultural sector. Children who work in the hazardous department are working towards a very dangerous or unhealthy conditions that result in getting injured, killed,or sick this can result in permanent disability and psychological damage. Child labor is an early aged position to be committed to working with no pay working long hours.child labor also has some cases in which an worker is forced to skip school just for the ridiculous opportunity to carry heavy loads, spraying pesticides and carrying dangerous tools.

Hundreds of children work on Israeli settlement farms in the occupied West Bank despite child labor laws. Hundreds of children in Israel as young as 10 get paid noticeably lower than minimum wage to do grueling work in fields. Israel made laws that protect children from labor up to age 15. Without this problem ceasing Israel is getting desperate due to the steady levels of child labor.

Preventing violations of Childhood Labor Laws is the number one concern presented before this committee. Not only must this issue be solved by using regulation and commitment to legal action but it must undergo a meaningful and complete social development change for countries that allow for discrepancy in education, and job training between gender, and socioeconomic status. Focus must also be shifted to include special conditions for countries that are torn by war, and countries receiving high number of refugees. Safeguards must be put into place to ensure that all the words children are protected and labor laws are consistently enforced.
Delegation from: Japan
Represented by: Hathaway Brown

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Funds

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disabilities

After World War II, the UN realized that the children of many European and Chinese countries were suffering from disease and starvation. The UN attempted to fix this by forming the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Funds (UNICEF). Children with disabilities are excluded and marginalized, but there are 93 million children with disabilities in the world. They are generally the poorest people, and they are often not given basic human rights. Certain measures have been taken against this happening in the future, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The problems with maintaining these safeguards are an overall low commitment level and an inability to provide support for these children apart from what is already in place.

Japan supports the increasing of safeguards for children with disabilities. As a signatory of the CRC and CRPD, Japan has shown work towards attempting to safeguard these children. Japan has been found to have environments with problems such as overcrowding, caregiver-receiver issues, and routines that aren’t in accordance with the needs of the child, however it has been shown to be making an effort in minimizing these issues. Japan is not very abusive to their disabled children, as has been shown in some countries in Africa, Ghana, Indonesia, Serbia, India, and Russia. Japan has submitted the mandatory report every 4 years, but nonetheless has showed a small amount of inhumane treatment within the report. Only 28% of the 193 signatories of the CRC have constitutional laws towards proper education and healthcare. The main issue is the lack of implementation and/or commitment to the conventions. Japan has not taken many of the proper steps towards safeguarding these children, but they have showed an effort for improvement. Prior to these conventions, disabled children were placed in institutions that worsened their mental and physical state. However, since the conventions have been signed, the focus on the rights of disabled children has increased dramatically. Japan has a mixed view on increasing safeguards for disabled children because they have not implemented all parts of the CRC and CRPD, but they have shown belief in the cause.

In the future, Japan should look towards adding an amendment stating their beliefs about the safety of their disabled children. The main issue with this would be that the amendment could violate the constitutional values of the countries. The UNICEF committee has shown commitment to making these children safe, forming the CRC and CRPD, so they may be able to fund a movement in Japan to provide schooling, shelter, food, and healthcare for disabled children. Also, there should be an annual or biannual review of CRPD rules and review of treatment towards these children, as stated in the CRPD. In the future, Japan should make sure to implement all statements in the CRC and CRPD, and this will give children with disabilities the same opportunities as the rest of the population throughout the country. Japan does support increasing safeguards on the rights of disabled children.
II. Preventing Violations of Child Labor Laws

Hazardous work conditions for children under the age of work have been a problem for the United Nations (UN) since the early 21st century. To help solve these problems the UN created the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF). Since the announcement of the branch one of its main priorities has been to work on ending illegal child labor and the violations of child labor laws. To help with this task the UN has partnered with the International Labour Organization (ILO). The Japanese government has made significant progress on the issue of bringing child labor laws to people who work in factories and also those who run them.

Japan does not support child labor, and generally views it as a problem. Japan has ratified many ILO conventions stating the age and conditions in which the people working if a factory owners must follow. These conventions were The Japanese government has ratified ILO conventions 138, and 182. These two conventions were instituted to give a universal definition of unfair labor for children creating a global understanding of the issue. Convention No. 138 specifically discussed the minimum age for work that is hazardous, while 182 discussed the global focus on eliminating unruly practices. Practices specifically referenced were the use of children as slaves or debt slaves, drug traffickers, soldiers, prostitutes, and any other hazardous work environment. However there is still violations of these conventions. Also there are laws in place that state that the minimum age for work is fifteen years old (after nine years of compulsory education) and that the ban on hazardous work is eighteen years old. Even with these laws in place more that a fifth of the Japanese workforce faces the risk of death from overwork, according to a new government survey into the country’s notoriously strenuous working culture.

Since one of Japan’s main problems is overworking the people working in the factories the delegation would like to see that policies are put in place to make sure that people who work in the factories are treated the same ways as the people who may work in an office or any other job. Also for the future Japan should look into implementing an amendment that states specific hours in which someone working in a factory can work. Japan should also reinforce the ILO conventions already in place. Also an annual check in with companies who have been known to violate these policies. Japan does not support child labor that violates the law.
Delegation from: the State of Kuwait  
Represented by: Laurel School


The problems the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund will face at the next conference are increasing safeguards for children of disability and to eliminate criminalizing abuse in any form to children. Kuwait believes that every child deserves a right to safety and education regardless of illness or lack of money.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disabilities

The state of Kuwait supports the education of all children and is highly aware of dyslexic children, and disabled children need a form of education contrary to the traditional classroom approach. As a country who has had a disability act since 1996, we are a starter in the innovation of dyslexic classrooms with our research featured in the international dyslexic review. In the International Dyslexia Review, it stated that the KDA’s (Kuwait Dyslexia Association) Plan of Action consisted of “1. Develop Policies and Legislation 2. Conduct Research & Publications 3. Raise Public Awareness 4. Establish Public Services 5. Set up Networking 6. Establish a Specialised Dyslexia Library 7. Organize Conferences and Seminars 8. Offer Degrees and Short Courses 9. Develop Resources 10. Encourage and assist in establishing other Dyslexia Associations.” The State of Kuwait will work hard with our KDA to continue along these goals. We look forward to continuing to work with the British Dyslexia Association and the University of Kuwait with this issue as well. The International Dyslexia review goes on to explain that the KDA has managed to build its own specialized library consisting of 500 titles on dyslexia alone. In 2002, the KDA conducted a 2-year survey to study dyslexia and other learning disorders, the first of its kind in the whole Arab only to find that an alarming 6.29% of our population has learning disorders. Outside of Kuwait, research shows there are at least 93 million disabled children, but there could be more. We are very committed to UNICEF’s mission of making sure every child grows up safe and healthy, especially those children who are disabled. We are also very determined to put a spotlight on UNICEF’s disability goals of, “Be an inclusive organization for all, to develop leadership on the rights of children with disabilities and build capacity among our staff and our partners, and Mainstream disability across all of our policies and programmes, both in development and humanitarian action.” The state of Kuwait is aware of the far from perfect track records of our neighboring countries, so The State of Kuwait look forward to creating a more inclusive world for people of disabilities and spreading its results from studies while continuing to increase safeguards for children with Disabilities.
II. Preventing Violation of Childhood Labor Laws

The State of Kuwait is pleased to discuss preventing the violation of child labor laws around the world. Millions of children around the globe suffer from child labour, which takes their children away from them, education and health. According to the data of UNICEF and IOL, and the World Bank estimated that 168 million children from ages 5 to 17 are engaged in child labour. They suffer from slavery, sexual exploitation, or are put into illegal situations by adults, which also includes drug trafficking. More than 100 million children by 2020 will still be trapped in child labour, this is too slow of a rate. This makes threats to national economies and ruins children’s rights. It is estimated that there are 15.5 million child domestic workers around the globe. Child Labour also leads to poverty in the area, lack of decent work opportunities for adults, and migration. Kids who are migrants end up in illicit labour, which can cause more trouble. In 1991, the State of Kuwait approved the rights of the child, and in 2015, issued a children’s rights law. For many years, children’s rights have been neglected, but today they’re lead by child protection laws. The State of Kuwait is very focused on protecting children against abuses and violations so that they can enjoy their lives, and earn their rights for education and healthcare. The government focuses on providing children with a world-class education to accomplish them, to be active members of society. Article 46 of the Kuwaiti Constitution guarantees the caring for children. It ensures their rights especially to healthcare and education, especially as some foreign children work to fend for their families. Also, article 47 of the Constitution also prevents the employment of children under the age of 15 years. In the Constitution, it also mentions imposed that work should not jeopardize children’s health or deny them from their right to education and obliges employers to ensure and protect them. Laws also stipulate that underage workers shouldn’t work more than six hours a day, and should have at least one-hour rest time. This means they are not allowed to work between 6:00 pm and 6:00 am. The State of Kuwait is looking forward to the keeping and protection of children’s rights.
Delegation from: Mexico
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy


The issues before the UNICEF are: expanding regulations concerning treatment of children with disabilities, and better enforcing childhood labor laws.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability.

There are about one billion people with disabilities in the world. 15% of the entire world population is disabled. The treatment of children with disabilities in the past has not been very good. Children with disabilities have been taken from parents to live in treatment facilities. At night children have been shackled to beds and left unattended. They have been mistreated and ignored. Children have also been given wrong medicine because aids and nurses have not been properly trained.

The UN has made several moves to help children with disabilities, and most succeeded and are still working today. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), work hard to help people with disabilities, and children. In 2013, 193 countries ratified the CRC and 127 countries and the European Union had ratified the CRPD. Mexico ratified the CRC in 1990. Mexico signed and ratified the CRPD in 2007. Mexico has created laws to provide disabled children an education.

In Mexico, 7.5% of the population is disabled. That is about 9.17 million people. Only 7.3% of the disabled population are children (people under the age of 14). That is around 0.67 million people. 45.33% of the disabled population is disabled mobily, and 26.01% are visually disabled. Mexico revised the General Law of Health to include persons with disabilities in 1984. In 1986, Mexico changed the National Social Security Law, granting people with disabilities access to social assistance. Mexico signed and ratified the CRC in 1990. Mexico later signed and ratified the CRPD in 2007. In 2011 the National disability law was signed and ratified.

Mexico would like the UN to increase the requirements on educating nurses and aids who would be taking care of the children in the institutes. Mexico would also like for the UN to make sure that regulations are being upheld by instituting investigations in these facilities. These investigations would be biweekly to monthly and would be during nights and daytime. The institutions would not be noticed ahead of time, and sometimes might not even know that an inspector is looking over the facility, because the inspector would be disguised as a parent with a disabled child or nurse.

II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws.

Child labor is the labor that is being performed by a child. 11% of all children worldwide are participating in child labor. 50% of child laborers worldwide are working in hazardous occupations. Most of the time children who have jobs, have dropped out of school or have been prevented from going to school. Hazardous jobs include construction, prostitution and mining. 58% of all children in child labor are male. 62% of children in hazardous occupations are male also. Hazardous child labor is mostly done by children from ages 15 to 17, however, one fourth of the children doing the hazardous work are under the age of 12.

In 1999, the UN created the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention. 182 countries ratified this convention, including Mexico. The only countries that have not signed this convention are Eritrea, Marshall Islands, Palau, Tonga, and Tuvalu. The UN also created a holiday on June 12, where no child is
supposed to work. This day is called World Day Against Child Labor (WDACL). The International Labor Organization (ILO) hopes that on this day, child labor will be diminished. The ILO is attempting to abolish child labor in every form and make education a substitute for child labor.

In Mexico, 21% of children, 651,000 children, of the age 7 to 14 dropout of school to help support their families. One fourth of the children working, are knowingly, or not knowingly, participating in hazardous work. 3.6 million children in Mexico from 5 to 17 years old, are working for their families. 70% of children working, are working in hazardous conditions. 51% of child labor in Central America comes from Mexico. Mexico has not really done much to get rid of child labor.

We are willing establish laws changing the limits of dangerous working conditions and the amount of time possible for children to be able to work. Mexico’s viewpoint on child labor is not as strict as other countries, but some occupations such as prostitution and mining are harsh and damaging. Mexico does not want that to perish from working in hazardous conditions. By making a regulation on working conditions for children, less children would die. Also if there was a regulation stating that children can not work over certain periods of time, children would have more time to sleep, therefore making them more proficient workers.
Delegation from: Republic of Nepal
Represented by: Beachwood Middle School

Committee: UNICEF (United Nations Increasing Child Emergency Funds)

There are two issues presented before the United Nations International Children’s Fund: Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability and Preventing the Violation of Child Labor Laws. Nepal hopes to play an important role in addressing these prevalent issues in the world.

I. Increasing Safety Guards for Children of Disability

The issue discussed in today’s UNICEF UN conference emphasizes the importance of increasing safety guards for children with disability. From many years, in fact, in 1990, 140 signatories signed the document regarding The Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The intention of this agreement was to improve the treatment for children with disability, though unfortunately since then these countries have not implemented effective legal amendments. Sadly, governments have failed to provide the necessary resources which would assist families with disabled children. Moreover, children with disabilities are placed in abusive facilities, and are not given additional support; statistics show that about 55 of the 193 signatories provide a constitutional guarantee of education and only 26% of the 193 signatories provide guaranteed health benefits. Since many countries do not have these constitutional guarantees, governments are not held culpable for violating rights for disabled children and are unaware of how to care for them. Resolving these problems is vital for improving treatment and providing essential facilities to children of disability.

Nepal strongly believes that it is very relevant to increase safety guards for children with disability. In fact, Nepal has already successfully implemented and executed primary programs in this direction. Data shows that we already produced 7 CBR programs and are continuing to improve treatments. The TOE (Treatment Outcome Evaluation) has been collecting data from this and has found out that parents highly recommend the treatments from CBR programs and from the Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre for Disabled Children. Currently, Nepal is approaching to enhance the service and planning purposes of HRDC. Although even in countries like Nepal there are 1,145 cases of disabled children rejected for services every year, Nepal pursuing to improve the service and treatment of disabled children. Fortunately, Nepal is aware of the fact that disabled children need a helping hand to support them. Though many people are unaware of the severe situations that these children face every day, therefore, the government needs to take a step by accommodating their basic rights and needs. After we are able to give them equal relevance in society, we can work toward enhancing treatments and providing additional facilities.

Considering our past experiences with disabled children, Nepal strongly affirms the idea of increasing safety guards for children of disability. Furthermore, Nepal promotes other countries to collectively work toward finding a solution to this international concern. Many countries regard disabled children as an embarrassing reflection to their profile. Vincent Van Gogh, Beethoven, Stephen Hawking, these are only a few to name but so many disabled people have made a difference in society. We are forgetting our history, we need to give more people an opportunity to discover their talent so they can inspire and lead the world. Nepal suggests we change our perspectives, if we are able to provide disabled children with effective treatments they can be our future hope. In fact, we should view them as a future asset to the economy. Disabled children are not a burden to the country, we can make them an important factor in society. Every
single day there are innocent children who need a voice to speak up for them, if we can support them we will make so many lives change immensely. Nepal hopes that all signatories of the conventions implement constitutional guarantees of safeguards so that governments are held accountable when the rights of disabled children are violated. Nations must then nationalize these facilities so that constitutional safeguards are applicable to children with disability. Nepal strongly suggests all nations contribute to resolving this international controversy.

II. Preventing Violation of Child Labor Laws

Child labor is an issue that plagues children all over the world especially in developing economies. Nepal is one of them and recognizes the increasing problem. Child labor is not only an issue that only takes place in Nepal, but child labor also takes place in several countries all around the world. Statistics show that there are over 168 million children who face childhood labor and nearly half are engaged in hazardous work like brick production. Of the remaining population, approximately 60% of child labor takes place in agriculture. Unfortunately, over 22,000 children die every year due to child labor.

Nepal uses children in factories and farms and the products from those areas to generate profitability to sustain its economy. Nepal believes a full restraint on child labor may send Nepal’s economy into an unrecoverable recession. It would also harm the countries Nepal trades with and hurt the trading system entirely. Nepal has enacted laws and regulations to curb the menace of child labor. However, Nepal is not fully implementing the laws to save the economy. Nepal is forced to close its’ eyes on violations of child labor laws and fails to keep up to its obligations to the UN and other international organizations. Thus, Nepal needs to find an efficient solution to this dilemma and not a theoretical solution.

In recent years Nepal has positively tried to comply with the UN’s overall decisions to reduce violations of child labor laws, even though it might not favor Nepal’s overall opinion on Child labor. In 2009, the government of Nepal began to provide financial and physical resources for addressing the child labor issue. The next major step was taken in 2011 by significantly increasing the number of labor inspectors. After this change, Many companies started realizing the seriousness and started the thought process of reducing and eliminating the use of child labor. In 2015 The government of Nepal increased the penalties to ensure that the use of child labor stays in control. In 2017 Nepal passed a Labor act, which forbids forced labor and punishment for child labor violations. As shown, Nepal has made much progress and is continuing to find solutions to completely terminate child labor. Nepal strongly encourages other nations to join hands and work toward finding a solution to this international concern.
Delegation from: Nigeria  
Represented by: All-Saints

Position Paper For Children With Disabilities (UNICEF)

The issues before United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund are: Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability and Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws. As the Delegation of Nigeria, we are devoted to keep our children safe.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability

In the world, children with disabilities are marginalized and seeking asylum. They have been abandoned by their families because they need more help than regular children on regular tasks. Children with disabilities do not have a good chance at being educated or having medical supplies. As the delegation of Nigeria, we are devoted to help our children have a more stable life.

In the past, the people of Nigeria have marginalized children with mental illness and disabilities. They have been human trafficked and hated by the Nigerian people. It says that beliefs about disability are attached to different factors such as witchcraft, sex, God, the supernatural and juju. This means, they think the child is cursed with those beliefs. According to the people, this is why people are disabled and that is why the Nigerian people hate disabled children. Seeing that children with disabilities are marginalized, we are seeking ways to change that. In the past, Nigeria has had little attention to the issue. We have not been keeping track of the disabled people after attacks. This means that the disabled people have not been found because of little care.

Children with disabilities have been targeted because of their religion and culture. The UN can work to educate people why it is wrong. The delegation of Nigeria is hoping to work more with the UN. We are also hoping to use more NGOs such as: Mercy Corps, which gives external relief; Then there is Medical Corps which is an NGO that provides medical needs and personal hygiene products. As the delegation of Nigeria, we are looking to be more organized and stable and we hope to make a better future.

II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

Many under-aged children in Nigeria are being subjected to working in factories. This is a serious issue that needs to be addressed. While working here, they are denied education, suitable working conditions, and predominantly, safety. As the delegation of Nigeria, we are dedicated to
abolish violations to childhood labor laws and the negative impact they have imposed had on children.

Violations of childhood labor laws are an evident problem in Nigeria. In the past, steps have been taken to help eradicate these violations. For example, Nigeria has put forth three International Labour Organization (ILOs) conventions to help attack the brunt of child labor. These conventions set a minimum age for employment of children at sea, in industry, and underground. Nigeria has also passed Child Rights Acts sections 28 and 29, which help incorporate African Children’s rights regarding child labor. These sections prohibit exploitative labor and are designed to help protect children from child labor.

The delegation of Nigeria wants to ensure the decline, and eventual eradication, in violations against childhood labor laws. We desire to do so by incorporating more international NGOs. NGOs can help children acquire the education they are missing. The Civil Society Action Coalition on Education for All (CSACEFA) is one such NGO that we can collaborate with in order to help children affected by child labor receive the education they deserve. We can also take even further initiative to target and punish such organizations associated with blatant violations of child labor laws. Harsher and stricter punishments, like longer sentences and larger fines, will help deter any future violations.
Delegation from: Pakistan
Represented by: Berea-Midpark Middle School

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children’s Fund

The issues before the International Children’s Fund are: Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability and Preventing Violations of Child Labor Laws. Pakistan is in favor of treating children with disabilities, but lacks the funding and people to do so. Pakistan is also in favor of helping eradicate child labor across the globe.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability

Right now, Pakistan is struggling to take action to help children with disabilities. This situation is being caused by the Pakistani people not giving enough to help, or enough care to help. The government tends to focus on other issues instead of the needs of the disabled and sick children. This issue is affecting the families of the disabled, causing them to hide away their children from the public.

The PDSA (Pakistan Down Syndrome Foundation) is pushing for stronger accessibility for people with mental deficiencies, physical disabilities, and the majority of the sick. The country of Pakistan is attempting to work on a plan for these children to have the ability to live a healthy life in Pakistan. Many organizations have put together a body of disabled children with a range of ages through occupational and speech therapy. Though action has been taken, there was a case in 2017, where a disabled, Pakistani boy was incarcerated, without remorse of his hearing and speech disabilities. This was a substantial issue in Pakistan.

On behalf of Pakistan, the delegation believes that a strong, central organization should be set up in to help the families of the kids that are disabled. A safe place where these individuals may go for safety. Safety away from the discrimination of their lifestyle. Pakistan would like to eliminate the bigotry against these people, by proposing a formal, strong solution. Pakistan has the money and resources to do this, so to go forward in our procedure to help these children, would be crucial.

II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

Currently, there are at least 168 million children stuck in child labor and unsafe occupations. That is eleven percent of the worldwide youth population, and at least 22 thousand are estimated to die yearly. In some poor countries, 29 percent of all children are child laborers. The Delegation of Pakistan is in favor of eliminating the worst forms of child labor, as they have made the legal minimum age 15 for working and 19 for hazardous working.
The delegation of Pakistan believes that child labor should be eliminated. UNICEF believes that child labor should be one of the primary focuses of the committee, and Pakistan agrees. In 1991, they passed the Employment of Children Act, which prohibited hazardous work under the age of 14. In the Pakistani Constitution, they prohibit forced labor of any kind. In the Pakistani Penal code, Child Trafficking and sexual exploitation of children such as prostitution is also prohibited. If the issue is not addressed, an estimated 200 more children will have died due to hazardous occupations in the United States rural areas alone, and an estimated 100 million children will still be in child labor occupations globally. Pakistan has the Provincial Labor Inspectors, the District Vigilance Committees, and the Anti-Trafficking Unit of the Pakistan FIA (Federal Investigation Agency) to help eliminate as much child labor as possible in the country.

Pakistan recommends as a possible solution to start a global anti-trafficking force funded by countries willing to help. Countries could donate a set percentage of their Gross Domestic Product yearly in exchange for the help of this global anti-trafficking force, so developing countries are still able to have access to this while still being able to pay a fair amount. If the organization in charge of this force were to get the help of a developed country such as the United States, their money funding the cause would be able to easily fund the force, as just .01% of the United States’ Gross Domestic Product is still 193900000 USD. Pakistan would like to eliminate child labor as much as possible across the globe, and would like the help of other countries to do so.
Delegation from: Republic Of Korea
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

*Position Paper for the United Nations International Children’s Fund*

The issues before the United Nations International Children’s Fund are: The topic at hand today is the protection of children, children that have disabilities and children's labor laws or enforcement of the laws.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disabilities

Many schools in South Korea have special classes for children who have disabilities and some only have 1 teacher in their special ed’s class. There are a lot of loose ties in SOuth Korea’s education of young children with disabilities though. We have a lot of teachers who either quit or fired from their jobs and there is no backup for them. Children are left unsupervised in schools and often struggle because of these disabilities in the schools they are in. “To guarantee the educational rights of disabled children, regular schools should also become a safe and inclusive place for these children,” said Kim Chi-hun, the disability policy and research director of Korean Parents’ Network for People with Disabilities. “And the Special Education Promotion Act requires that schools provide full support for children with disabilities to be included in the system.” Parents also find it stressful that their children aren’t being properly educated. These are all problems that need to be fixed and Article five and the Korean Disability Forum(KDF) is working to try and solve everyday problems for the disabled children is South Korea. "People with developmental disabilities face much more difficulties than those with other disabilities. Their parents too face many difficulties in raising them," the president said in a meeting with some 160 people, including people with developmental disabilities and their families.–Says Moon Jae in. Some of these stand points are really good but it is still seen as shameful to have a mental disability which is what we are trying to bring to light in these discussions.

Our hopes for the other delegations are that they would try and increase their work towards making their countries a healthy society for disabled children while not making them feel not included from everyday activities that other children do.

II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

The legal age of legal work, as something like a job, is from the ages of 13 to 15. Children that are from ages 13 to 15 may not be harmed while working or cause health conditions. People 16 years of age and older are allowed to have a job of whatever they choose. 15/16 years of age is usually the age of legal of employment in countries. Kids from ages 12 to 14 are able to participate in light work such as yard work, house work, and family work legally. So we the
delegation of Republic of Korea would like to propose the idea to help other countries achieve the goal that we have will provide for with the help of other countries to pitch in. Giving/loaning money is one way that we can provide for other countries schools so that kids that can't have the proper education get it therefore raising another countries income causing their economy to better. This will lead to kids not having to qualify labor because they are to busy at school. So rep of Korea is hoping that countries/other delegations can enforce their laws so that work can't interfere with school. With this idea we hope to stop UNICEF’s priority of stopping the issue of child labor, since the children in labor have been in the millions over the 21st century. Our delegation hope to encourage others to increase safety in working conditions for their people because an estimation of 22,000 or more children die each year to unsafe/poor working conditions. These numbers have dropped lately because of the (CRC) and the (Lio) and yes we are grateful but also there needs to be more done solutions are shown above and as said before this has been a problem for a long time and I think there should a stronger push for these children to go through a better life and a better childhood.
Delegation from: Russia  
Represented by: Campus International School (K-8)

Position Paper for the united International Children’s Fund

The issues before the United Nations International Children’s Fund are Strengthening International Children’s Fund of Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Conflict-Ridden Regions. Russia is devoted to the protection of the rights of all people and expresses its hope for further advancement in the cooperation between state and non-state actors in the advocacy and advancement of these rights.

I. Increasing Safeguards For Children of Disability

To protect and prevent disaster in relation to all the children with disabilities the UN has increased the treatment of children globally. The UN has made innovative system that includes early childhood intervention services that work children through a healthy and safe environment given by UNICEF after evaluation and application. The focus on the rights involving children with disabilities has increased dramatically since the start of the two conventions. The country of Russia was included in the list of countries that were found to have environments that kept problems including overcrowding, depersonalization, instability of caregiver relationships, lack of responsiveness from caregivers, and routines not made for each child’s needs and preferences. Under the CRC, only 28% of the 193 have constitutional safeguards in place for disabled children gaining proper education.

In Russia there are many obstacles for people with disabilities in Russia. They have found many barriers that can prevent children with disabilities from studying in mainstream schools. They also include lack of ramps or lifts to help children enter and move between buildings and they don’t have large-print textbooks for children with low vision, assistive technology, or teacher’s aides. They have barriers that limit accessible transportation that prevent some children from leaving their homes and going to school. “The Russian government has said that education for people with disabilities is a priority. Now it’s time to follow through on this pledge to include children with disabilities in schools and in their communities.

In Russia from the legal point of view, basic rights as the right to life, dignity, person inviolability, housing, education, freedom of movement, social security protection of health and health assistance, access to cultural values, and others are protected as a major factor of the decision of the CRPD, Russia is executing a four-year, multibillion-ruble accessible environment program, involving federal funding and advisory support to increase access for people with disabilities to education, health care information, transportation, and other public services in several Russian regions.
II. Preventing violations of childhood Labor Laws

Children in Russia are engaged in child labor, including sex trafficking and working on the street, and even in the worst cases of child labor, including being used for pornography. Laws in Russia do not prohibit possession of child pornography or benefiting from its proceeds. Russia has laws for child labor to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and using children for trading benefits. So these laws are being broke and the problem that needs to be fixed is when the children are being used for pornography and sex trafficking is being bought into place.

There are prevention laws for child labor in Russia. These laws are the Labor Code of the Russian Federation which helps prevent Child Labor from happening along with other prevent laws. Unfortunately, these laws are still being violated and broken. These laws are still being broken though there are laws preventing Child Labor. Russia is violating these laws because children still are used for labor and for other uses.

The first step to end child labor is for people to be aware of it and review the laws for Child Labor. Other ways this problem could be stopped is for employers to check the age of the people that they’re hiring if not they could be putting under aged children to work. Also, stop hiring under aged children. Employers shouldn’t employ children in a hazardous work environment. Lastly, if a child is found in a situation for child labor remove the child from the situation and let authorities know immediately.

The issues before the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund are: International Safeguards for Children of Disability and Preventing the Violation of Child Labor Laws. These are pressing issues that the world faces today so it is crucial that these problems get treated immediately. Serbia feels that these are not only issues facing the its country but to many other countries in the world. Therefore, Serbia thinks it is important that they take charge and find solutions along with work with other countries to resolve these issues.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability

Serbia has been trying to increase safeguards for children with disabilities, but it has been a struggle to fully stop them from facing any kind of neglect or abuse. Serbia has a Situation Analysis that focuses on six areas that protects children with disabilities, which includes: protection against violence and protection against abuse. Which is what Serbia’s main obstacle is. According to UNICEF’s site, between 25% and 47% of children with disabilities have experienced some type of violence in Serbia. They have also found that they are four times more likely to be abused if they are not protected in any way. As we said at the begging, not only is this a problem that Serbia is faced with, but it is also a problem that the world faces internationally. Globally, one in three children with disabilities have been abused in some way. This means that around 31 million children have faced neglect or have been abused across the world. That is a very large number which UNICEF hopes to see decrease. Disabled kids are also abused at approximately twice the rate as children without any form of disabilities as well. This is a serious problem many countries don't focus on, but really need to. These numbers are increasing yearly, which means all countries with this problem, including Serbia need to help to stop and prevent disabled children as soon as possible.

For years, Serbia has tried to protect children that are disabled in some way. In December of 2011 was the first time the Serbian government had done something towards the issue. According to Humans Rights Watch, Serbia had adopted a prohibition to not place children under the age of 3 in institutions for more than 2 months. After a follow up report they found that, enough though the government released a commitment to protect these young children, many have been here for over 2 months . By not going through with that prohibition, it only made the problem progress. Shortly after that, government studies had found that in 2014, nearly 80% of children with disabilities had been in institutions because they had been abused, that is 62.5% higher than their data found back in late 2011 and early 2012. Soon after this concerning report was released the Serbian government felt the need to introduced another strong legal and policy measure to safeguard every child’s right. Later in the year 2014 a new and renovated institution was built in Sabac, Serbia to fully meet young children’s needs that have disabilities. Shortly after the new institution was built in 2014, in 2016 the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities said they expressed “serious concerns” as of the situation. Their main concern was that the young children were not fully protected. They found that they were getting abused in the institutions and that they had poor living conditions.

Our country is continuously working on finding ways to improve the lives of children with disabilities. We are open to partnering with other countries to find solutions to this problem. We have made many efforts to stop children from being abused. We have also tried to increase safeguards for them as well, but most solutions we have found have failed to work. That is why Serbia would like to work with others to find solutions and to fully stop this concerning issue that not only our country faces, but other parts of the world too.
II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

Child labor is when children are put through dangerous tasks and street work. There are 168 million children across the globe being affected by child labor. That is almost 11 percent of the overall child population. Around half are involved with hazardous work. And nearly 60 percent of child labor takes place in agriculture. One outcome of this awful issue is that the education of the children is very low because they spend most of their time working. This can affect their income earnings as adults. The children’s health is at risk with child labor and the children can even be trapped in a cycle of poverty. The children can be seriously hurt and are victims of this awful issue facing the world today. The families of this issue become very poor and have almost no food to support them or their children. This has been a major problem to Serbia for some time now. Serbian laws do not fully protect children from the facing some of the worst forms of labor. Because they are not protected children often are engaged in labor and as a result it can lead to human trafficking.

In Serbia, since 2000, there has been 864 identified victims of child labor. All of the victims were either children or young teens. The Serbian government has made efforts in the past to expose this issue but Serbia must keep working to eliminate this problem. A way the world could stop this problem is by companies checking the ages of their employees before hiring them. It is horrible for businesses to employ children in conditions of child labor. Companies of all sizes need to ensure that they do not use child labour anywhere in their work. Youth employment is about 50% of the children involved with this issue. Serbia now feels that United Nations needs to take action and help to secure the cooperation of other nations to address these problems to be able to defend children from this type of work.

Child labor has been a problem across the globe for approximately 300 years. By 1810, about 2 million school-age children were working 50-70 hour weeks. Most came from poor families when the children's parents could not support them. The parents sometimes turned them over to a mill or factory owner. There were no laws to protect these children from child labor until the 1900’s. In 1924, Congress proposed a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor, but the states did not approve it. Then, in 1938, Congress passed the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Fair Standards Act is a United States labor law that creates minimum wage and overtime pay when people work over forty hours a week. The congress fixed minimum ages of 16 for work during school hours, 14 for certain jobs after school, and 18 for dangerous work.

If the world wants to stop this problem for good Serbia needs more solutions. Since Serbia is such a small country it would be essential to eliminate child labor. If we want to stop this issue once and for all we have to partner with other countries to stop this problem. This would involve stricter laws and better regulations to keep track of children.
Delegation from: Spain  
Represented by: Bellefontaine Middle School

United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children of Disability

One major issue that the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), is providing safeguards for children with disabilities. There are an estimated 93 million kids with disabilities in the world, with many more undocumented. Before we knew exactly how to treat the kids, they would be locked away in facilities with limited care and attention. In countries such as India, Japan, Serbia, Russia, Croatia, Ghana, Greece, and Indonesia, some of these practices remain in their culture. In these facilities we have found the issues of overcrowding, depersonalization, routines that aren't fit for each child's needs and preferences, abuses, and unstable relationships from caregivers. Even though this still goes on today, there are still ways that UNICEF and multiple countries are dealing with this, such as integration in education and providing basic human rights.

In our country, Spain, we have begun to provide the safeguards for children with disabilities, so they are not at a disadvantage in adulthood. One of those safeguards are providing parents the assistance of medical needs and human needs. The child can go to hospital and get treatments tailored to them and not a routine that won't benefit them. They have ratified certain laws to benefit the kids for their medical appointments. In November 1989 the Convention on the rights of the child (CRC) opened and this is one of the bigger actions taken by the UN to increase the care of these children globally. Another safeguard is in educational equality; this is evident in many countries. There are laws in placed to protect the rights of the children's education. When the children are in school, they also get the social interactions that they wouldn’t get when they are trapped in the facilities. They performed a decade long education movement that was put in place to include. Spain has sided with many of the UN policies dealing with the safeguards of disabled children. They have also passed laws in helping various children and families.

We would like the educational safeguards to remain in place along with the laws in place for medical plans. Then we would ask for Spain to continue siding with UNICEF, and the CRC in the policies they create and use. To get rid of the facilities that treat them inhumane are to be shut down and checked at random to insure that they are gone. We would also have the confidentiality chosen by the parents and their consent in any procedure dealing with their children.
I. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

The problem of child labor that is being battled by UNICEF is an ongoing war. In efforts to stop this problem UNICEF has partnered with the International Labor Organization (ILO). Currently, there are 168 million children in the practice, 85 million are in a hazardous work. Some examples of hazardous work are factories, drug traffickers, soldiers, prostitutes, and debt slaves, and these hazardous environments cause 22,000 deaths each year. In the country of Spain there is child labor, but what causes it is a large gap between the rich and the poor. This doesn’t just lead to child labor, it can also lead to high poverty and discrimination. To try and fix these problems, UNICEF has been doing many different things, such as considering family of workers, legal reform, safeguarding rights of children, changing things so girls can get an education, and reconstructing systemic problems. As UNICEF has been doing these things, there has been a heavy decline in child labor but by the year 2020 there will still be 100 million children in the practice.

Spain has tried to do many things to try to decrease the number of children in labor, but the number of children in child labor is so big that they can’t eliminate the problem all together. So, our country, Spain, has implemented certain work restrictions such as a minimum work age, and adding education for girls to provide them with equal opportunities. Spain has joined in the UNICEF and ILO to ratify the practices. They also are using description of the work and helping to free debt slaves. The decrease in the laborers, though significant, still is seen as low because by 2020 there will be 100 million children still in the practice. They are also attempting to strengthen the laws so there are limited loop holes. Spain has also been extremely active in fixing human rights cases and the treatment of women and kids.

For our solution we would implicate certain laws for no gaps, such as verify what age of children can and cannot work at these places. There would also be the need for stricter background searches for the age of the child. Also we ask for the support of girl education and the social inequality, for their equal chance of prospering in their society. We also would provide the compensation for the victims of forced labor, and immediately remove the children from the situation. There would also be check-ins for the children after this ensures that the child is still having well performance and helping the children financially.
Delegation from: United Kingdom  
Represented by: Beachwood Middle School  
Committee: UNICEF  

Position Paper for the Human Rights Council

The issues before the Human Rights Council are Increasing Safeguards For Children Of Disability and Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws. The United Kingdom will not give up on keeping children safe. The United Kingdom's all time goal is that every single child is safe.

I. Increasing Safeguards For Children Of Disability

The United Kingdom highly supports safeguards for children of disability. The United Kingdom uses evidence showing that children with a disability generally are more vulnerable to harm such as physical, sexual, emotional abuse, or neglect than children without a disability. The United Kingdom is home to an estimated 268,000 children with just a learning disability. Any child with a disability in the United Kingdom is considered a child in need.

The United Kingdom has recognized the importance of keeping children with disability safe with the Children Act of 1989. The children act requires local authorities to provide services for children with a disability. Safeguards in the United Kingdom for children with a disability are essentially the same as a safeguard for children that do not have a disability. Some of the measures for this safeguard include: Children receive personal health and education. Another measure that is included is training for staff working with disabled children that are 16 and older.

The United Kingdom has supported treaties and acts based on safeguards to protect children of disability. Some of these acts consist of the Children Act, the Disability Discrimination Act, and the Equality Act. The Children's Act has prevented behavior that can harm children. The Children's Act centers on the welfare of children until they turn eighteen. We are working on another amendment for the children act, to assure that all children are safe. The Disability Discrimination Act has passed laws that aim at ending discrimination against children with disability. The act was replaced with the Equality Act in 2010. The Equality Act provides Britain with improved discrimination law. The law protects individuals from unfair treatment and provides a more fair and equal society. The Equality Act protects children and young adults. The United Kingdom’s hope is that one day we all are treated equally.

II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

The United Kingdom is strongly against child labor. Children that live in rural or poor areas are more likely to be subjected to child labor. Last year a whopping 5,145 potential victims of slavery were referred to the system last year. The percentage has gone up 35% since last year, and believe the number will only increase. Thanks to shortages of jobs children are being stripped of their right to grow up freely. Most children are being sexually assaulted or used as drug mules (often young children or vulnerable people to dispute drugs to rural or urban areas)

The United Kingdom is taking a call to action and changing children's lives. The United Kingdom is has contributed £11m (13,754,950.00 United States Dollar) United States Dollars) to stopping slavery and child labor. Organizations such as The Salvation Army, the NSPCC, and the Freedom Foundation are being awarded £6m (7,502,700.00 United States Dollar). These specific organizations are chosen because they are a few of the biggest organizations to be working to end slavery and human trafficking.
The United Kingdom suggests that funding towards the organizations will assure that 99% if children grow up safely and will live a full life. One day the goal is to get that 99% to 100%. The funding will help these organizations continue to save children from suffering and not being able to have a safe and healthy life.
Delegation of: United States of America
Represented by: Chardon High School

Position Paper for The United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund

The issues before the The United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund committee: are: Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disabilities and Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws. The Delegation of the United States of America is dedicated to coming to a conclusion on these issues, while maintaining the sovereignty of all nations involved.

Topic A: Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disabilities

The United States of America is committed to increasing safeguards for children with disabilities. Children with disabilities are one of the most marginalized and excluded groups in society, with an estimated 93 million kids with disabilities in the world. Children with disabilities are very excluded from society, with an estimated amount of 93 million kids with disabilities in the world. The United States is affected by this problem because many children in America have disabilities and aren’t treated properly because of it.

The United States of America can overcome this horrific situation in various ways. One way that the United States of America can prevail in this issue is by developing a social media campaign to help raise awareness of this problem. This will help uneducated people to better understand the poverty that these young human beings below the age of puberty or below the legal age of majority are living in. It is truly a disgrace that people are treated inconsiderately because of disabilities. A social media campaign will help raise awareness of this issue and put and end to abusing children with disabilities.

Topic B: Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

The United States of America has a high number of child labor, due to its sizeable middle class. The United States did not confirm the ILO convention number 138, that sets a boundary on age requirements for labor laws. In the United States, an average 100 children are killed from unsafe work. Because of the unsafe work, farmers are reporting that it is normal for children to get killed everyday from the work they give them.

The United States can fix this problem by making modifications to labor laws. Most labor laws were written a long time ago. Children labor issues were different when the labor laws were made. When they were made, there was a lot more problems with childhood labor. Now, the problems with labor laws are different then when they were written. To complete this process, we would do research to look into new labor laws.
Delegation from: The Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Represented by: Hathaway Brown School

Position Paper for Children’s Fund

The situations that our committee wishes to attend to are as follows: Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disabilities and Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam would like to express our position on these matters. We as a country believe in increasing safeguards for children with disabilities and working to prevent violations of childhood labor laws. We wish to help our country progress forward in terms of human (specifically children’s) rights. As a developing, poorer country, it is harder for us to put pressure on employers and companies to not hire children when they need workers to run their factories.

I. Increasing Safeguards for Children with Disabilities

The Republic of Vietnam strongly agrees in increasing safeguards for children with disabilities. About 5.8 percent of Vietnam’s population are living with disabilities. Of those, 23.3 percent of them are under the age of 19. Disabled children have little to no access to enough learning materials, lack the access to trained professionals that can understand their needs, and cannot attend school because of not having proper facilities. The facilities that are being provided are not guaranteed to providing the help that is needed, however Vietnam hopes to change this.

With more than 70,000 children in Vietnam that have disabilities, this topic is very important. In 2007 Vietnam was one of the signatories of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which focuses on the rights that are entitled to people who have a disability. In 2014, Vietnam ratified this treaty to be able to better express its laws and policies towards the disabled. In 2010, Vietnam then issued the Law on Persons with Disabilities. However, from 2010-2013, 13 regulations that involved communication, sports, tourism, social welfare access, and Millennium Development Goals were issued on the rights of the disabled. So in order to enforce the Law on Persons with Disabilities and show Vietnam’s commitment to this topic, the Prime Minister ratified a national project from 2012-2020 to support people who have disabilities. Another program called the Deaf Education Outreach Project (IDEO), teaches sign language to deaf children and their families in their home by a mentor who is hearing impaired, a teacher who can hear, and a sign language interpreter.

Vietnam has showed their dedication and commitment toward protecting the rights of those who have disabilities. By signing treaties and creating laws Vietnam hopes to insure safety and increase safeguards for disabled children. For this to happen more programs should be established to protect children with specific disabilities like the IDEO stated above. The IDEO thrives on personal attention of the child and their disability as well as the family’s involvement in the comfort of their own home. To have other programs similar to this would impact the amount of school and organization's involvement with dealing with certain disabilities. This would be able to ensure that children will get the special attention and guidance needed specifically for them. With this, laws should be placed to enforce the other laws and also to make sure the programs are performing exactly what they are said to be doing. By establishing more programs and enforcing the laws placed, Vietnam will be able to truly increase the safeguards of the children in the disabled community.

II. Preventing Violations of Childhood Labor Laws

The Republic of Vietnam would like to direct the UN’s attention towards preventing violations of childhood labor laws in Vietnam and around the world. Vietnam has been working towards achieving equality for its citizens and the country’s natives and our belief is that childhood labor is a violation of the children’s newfound rights. Considering that Vietnam is a developing country, we have not had the desired success in preventing families from sending their children to work in factories and other such workplaces because the majority of the population lives in poverty and
when many families are in need of another source of income, they do what has traditionally been done which is to send their children to work. While the country had seen a sharp decline in the number of children working, it is still a problem, especially in rural areas with over 30% of children between the ages of 6 and 17 joining the labor force despite the country’s efforts to significantly lower this number. If we truly wish the children of our country to live prosperous, safe lives, the UN needs to create and enforce standards regarding the many violations of childhood labor laws in countries all around the world including our own.

Being a new and still developing country and facing the aftermath of a 20 year long war, we have found that the majority of our citizens are disadvantaged and struggling to find well-paying jobs. Over 1.75 million Vietnamese children are currently in the labor force, working in readily available jobs mostly in factories which may not always have the best working conditions. Because these are young children and teenagers, they lack education and experience and as such, they are easily taken advantage of and put to work in substandard, abusive conditions and paid very little. Furthermore, the practice of child labor prevents the children from attending school and getting an education which will otherwise contribute to a higher standard of living as adults. Unfortunately, the practice of putting children to work has become a normality and children are regularly pulled out of school to act as breadwinners for their impoverished families who are in desperate need of the money earned by these children. These past few years, the ever growing issue of child labor has turned into a social norm for our country and we wish to reform that. So far, Vietnam has not taken any measures to address this issue since it may not be a widely popular act among the citizens.

There are some existing policies and laws aimed toward the prevention of child labor in the country. For instance, it is illegal for anyone under 15 to work in the garment and footwear industry. Additionally, a legal young laborer is anyone from 15-18 years old but they must be documented and monitored and are only permitted to work 8 hours per day and can engage in no overtime or night shifts or heavy physical work and at least one parental figure needs to sign off and approve the job. Factories, buyers, and their brands should be held accountable for the working conditions and their child labor practices. However, it is often discovered that even if it is unethical, many companies and factories expose children to unfit working conditions which can lead to slower brain and physical developments as well as other health issues. There are ways for each company and factory to take this issue into their own hands such as: having top management signing a child labor policy insuring their compliance with child labor laws, developing recruitment procedures to ensure age requirements by thoroughly checking documentation and birth certificates, fully training the newly hired staff before implementing them into the work environment, and evaluating and reevaluating their internal policies regularly to be sure that everything is still in check. Regardless of the laws and rules that have already been made, time and time again Vietnam has seen our country, among others, misuse and abuse these rules and therefore creating unsafe environments for young workers. As a result, we would like the UN to take matters into their own hands and make sure that these rules are being followed in every country by adding and enforcing new standards, that don’t just relate to Vietnam as this issue impacts the world as a whole.