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Position Papers for:

**United Nations Children's
Foundation**



*Delegation From: The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Represented By: Berea-Midpark High School*

Position Paper for the *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*

The issues being presented to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund are A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The delegation from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is committed to solving these dilemmas.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan promotes and is progressing in the movement to end child trafficking, the issue presented to the UNICEF today. A lack of security for children across a poverty-swept nation has made Afghanistan a source and destination for forced labor and sex trafficking. In response, the Republic of Afghanistan has shown increasingly greater efforts in recent years to protect children at risk. In collaboration with NGOs and international organizations, many improvements in the safety of children and the persecution of these traffickers have been made. These include improved national policies and more readily available aid for victims, and while these have been successful ideas, it must also be taken into account that identifying and rehabilitating victims is an essential step in the large-scale prevention of child trafficking, now and in the future.

In a recent effort to control this issue, the Republic of Afghanistan put a revised penal code into effect on February 2018, which increased the penalties for child trafficking-related crimes and gave victims protection for crimes committed while they are under the influence of trafficking. Afghanistan also created a training manual in 2018 intended to update law enforcement's procedures, give them a clear understanding of trafficking, and to improve their ability to identify and refer victims to rehabilitation shelters. Finally, Afghanistan strongly believes that reducing international conflict will have a great impact on child trafficking, as children are at higher risk in times of violence. The actions that the Republic of Afghanistan has taken show the consistent devotion for the rights and well-being of their next generation, as all nations should emphasize.

On an international scale, Afghanistan has supported security council resolutions 2331 (2016) and 2338 (2017), which have a major focus on combating child trafficking in areas of conflict. These resolutions state that immediate action should be taken to investigate organizations, individuals, and victims involved in the trafficking of children. They also call for member states to provide information regarding services offered to victims and to support UN organizations such as the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime in order to more effectively carry out these procedures. However, the protection provided for victims in Afghanistan is below where it should be at this point, largely because government-owned shelters for children have lost funding. Also contributing is the low levels of education in the nation, which can make forced labor seem appealing to children. Even those that are successfully returned home are often outcast by their families and are once again at risk of child trafficking. In short, the

Republic of Afghanistan hopes to find a more efficient way to prevent future instances of child trafficking by condemning all cases in areas of conflict. To achieve this, the primary focus should be to provide more services, such as education and rehabilitation shelters, for the safety and prevention of trafficking children in order to create a healthier, safer environment for generations of young people to come.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

An issue that the UNICEF is confronting is that children across the world are unwillingly forced into military conflicts by their nation. A portion of these adolescents are involuntarily placed into a troubling position that unfortunately causes them to harm or even kill others, regardless if they are family or friends. Those that do not become soldiers are often used to carry out different military occupations such as cooks, spies, messengers, and even suicide bombers. The problem at hand is that children from a variety of countries are serving in the military regardless of age due to the high levels of poverty in these nations. According to a 2008 report, about 40% of the child soldiers in the world come from Africa. Although this unjust practice is widespread, the UN and member states have helped to release more than 115,000 children from armed forces since the year 2000.

Not all nations compel child soldiers into their positions, but some countries allow children to enroll in the military, such as Afghanistan. Although this policy yields fewer child soldiers, it is still an issue in these nations because the traumatizing effects of fighting in the military as a child can last a lifetime. Also, the policy has been unsuccessful because the number of children being recruited in Afghanistan has surged in recent years. Due to the growing number of child soldiers in the military, there have been attempts to resolve this issue. In the year 2000, the UN adopted the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, which many major countries around the world put into effect. This procedure stated that nobody under the age of 18 would be allowed to enroll in the military.

Multiple organizations outside of the UN have attempted to free children from military occupations. Still, no effective method of preventing children from becoming soldiers has had lasting or widespread success yet. Afghanistan believes making education more accessible in countries where children are susceptible to poverty will aid in combating this dilemma. Underdeveloped countries, including many in Africa, have a large population of unemployed people. Giving more opportunities to people in these nations will allow them to provide for their children and thus, reducing the amount that need to enter the military. Better developed and secured countries can help boost the economy of these nations, so fewer children will have to enter the military due to poverty. There can be more places built that do not require a specific skill set or education for laborers so adults without jobs can make enough money to take care of their families.

*Delegation from: The Argentine Republic
Represented by: Mayfield High School*

Position Paper for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

There are two topics currently before the United Nations Children's Fund, and they are A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The Argentine Republic believes both topics to be important in modern politics and looks forward to the discussion of these matters.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking Child Trafficking

accounts for roughly half of the total human trafficking on the planet, leading to approximately two to four million children trafficked worldwide every year. It is estimated the average age of these children when sold is fourteen years of age, and the average child in trafficking lives to about seven years of age, due to often being beaten to death or overdosing on drugs. The extreme numbers represented here lead to a large-scale black-market economy for children, leading to further organized crime for all countries who have these problems. Children are often sexually abused by those who buy them, and because of this those who are trafficked are twice as likely to be female than male.

The issue has affected the Argentine Republic directly, as the Argentine Republic has been marked numerous times as a haven for child trafficking. Even though there are many aid programs worldwide that address this issue, little can happen without greater governmental intervention, which is why the Argentine Republic looks forward to solutions that will be made during this conference regarding the problem. There have been many attempts in the past by the international community to put an end to the issue of trafficking in general, such as the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) in which Article 5 requires member states to criminalize trafficking, attempted trafficking, and any intentional participation in trafficking schemes. The UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949) also requires member states to punish those who exploit the prostitution of others, and many other treaties and organizations have also made resolutions regarding the issue. The Republic of Argentina is a signatory in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. This defines the term trafficking, helps facilitate the return of children who have suffered through being trafficked, and makes many other important decisions and rules regarding the trafficking of people. For the purposes of child trafficking specifically, the treaty directly prohibits the practice of trafficking children. These are all important resolutions for this subject matter.

The Argentine Republic emphasizes the necessity of looking to the source of these problems and solving those, rather than only focusing on this topic directly. The Argentine Republic suggests aid programs to regions that suffer significantly from trafficking, in order to improve the conditions of those who may fall victim to this. This aid would be used to educate those who would otherwise be incapable of receiving education in order to open greater work opportunities for them to improve their conditions along with the aid of those who are impoverished, in order to lower the targets for trafficking. The Argentine Republic also suggests easier accessibility for those who may be trafficked to report this, such as the trafficking hotline, throughout all member states to allow for those who are trafficked to obtain aid from governments. Lastly, the Argentine Republic suggests further aid to those who suffered from trafficking, including improved governmental programs to allow them to achieve a normal life after the tragedy that befell them. Through these important steps in the international community, the Argentine Republic believes the issue of Child Trafficking can be lowered throughout the world.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The concept of child soldiers has been around since the Spartan era, when children began training for service at the age of 7. In modern times, children find themselves sucked into the void of combat and slaughtered by the enemy in a variety of regions. These child soldiers can be any child under the age of 18 conducting any role related to military operations, which includes frontline soldiers, spies, logistics personnel, and stewards. Child soldiers have been found in the Middle East, where children join schools operated by military organizations where they are radicalized and trained as soldiers, in the bloody conflicts of Africa, where children are taken from their families and given a gun, and in the seemingly tranquil Kingdom of Thailand, where the Thai government recruits willing children to serve as low-level support personnel.

The Argentine Republic sees the employment of children as military personnel, filling any role, as wrong. The Argentine Republic has signed the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC) and has complied with it in full. The Armed Forces of the Argentine Republic have abolished the practice of conscription and sets the minimum age for voluntary enlistment at 18, in full compliance with OPAC terms. UNICEF and the United Nations Security Council have worked to facilitate rehabilitation and recuperation of children freed from imprisonment as illegal members of the armed forces. The Argentine Republic has watched as policies regarding child soldiers have been built and refined over time from 2000 to 2010. However, although the United Nations has helped to remove 100,000 child soldiers from forced participation in armed conflicts, the Argentine Republic expresses concern that not enough is being done. UNHCR representatives have tens of thousands of more child soldiers to remove from service, and many child soldiers just escape on their own. This should not continue. Child soldiers can make their way into service due to a variety of reasons such as poverty, discrimination, a desire for revenge, and by kidnapping/forced recruiting. All these reasons are the byproducts of instability and an insecure region. For every child soldier rescued and returned to their family, another child soldier emerges from training with a gun in their hand.

The Argentine Republic believes that the most effective method of eradicating the recruitment of children into armed forces is through stopping the source of instability; ongoing conflict and governmental instability. It is time that a government, or a world government, finally steps up and ends the instability that has plagued and eaten away the African region. Peacekeeping and aid in general is key to preventing conflict in the region. Additionally, working with villages to ensure a safe environment for children to learn in is important to ensure lasting stability in unstable regions. The Argentine Republic is a contributor to global peacekeeping and believes that with the right amount of effort, the safety of children could be guaranteed, putting a stop to the exploitation and seduction of children in Africa and the Middle East. Additionally, it is necessary to be harsher and use more direct military action to at least secure the release of children in the armed forces. No child should have to run away and risk their life for a better one. The United Nations Children's Fund is responsible for the safety of these children and isn't doing nearly enough to ensure the release and repatriation of these children. As the Argentine Republic has stressed

earlier, the return of one child soldier is eclipsed by the recruitment or abduction of another innocent child. Through a global dedication and expanded peacekeeping operations, child soldiers can be sent home and given the life they deserve, and the world can move one step closer to stopping the war crimes of these fatal African conflicts. The government of the Argentine Republic believes that the world would be much better off if children - the future of the world - were secure and kept out of military service.

*Delegation from: Commonwealth of Australia
Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy*

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children's Fund

The issues before the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) include: A Movement to End Child Trafficking; and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The Commonwealth of Australia is committed to implement efforts to end child trafficking and a United Nations campaign to end underage military participation.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Child trafficking subjects children all around the world to exploitation which separates them from education, their families, and a chance at a normal life. From 1869 to 1969, discrimination, abuse, and exploitation ravaged the Commonwealth of Australia producing "The Stolen Generation" which consisted of children that were illiterate, abused, benighted, and overburdened. Following this century, Australia has implemented efforts to end child trafficking by donating money to preventative projects, establishing and participating in different organizations, and signing treaties.

The Commonwealth of Australia has produced/participated in the National Roundtable on Human Trafficking and Slavery, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and CAFWAA (Child and Family Welfare Association of Australia) as an effort to create law and policy reform surrounding child trafficking to shape the future for Australian youth. Australia has also shown its commitment to the welfare of the world's youth by contributing \$22.8 million to UNICEF's sixth Country Program for Children in the Philippines which aims to tend to the needs of children in armed issue areas to prevent trafficking. Furthermore, Australia has signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Children and Community Services Act 2004 as a preventative measure to provide laws, guidelines, and support on how to safely care for children in the community.

The Commonwealth of Australia is working to improve the welfare of its youth through preventative measures to end child trafficking. Australia believes in working with other countries to institute more in-depth policy change in the workplace to end child trafficking. Australia would also be financially cooperative to a campaign that promises to do so. Through the United Nations, Australia believes a solution can be found.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Up until today, many children of the ages of 14-17 have been drafted to train to become a soldier and fight for their native country in war. Especially in the time period of World War I, the countries involved, including the Commonwealth of Australia, were recruiting large amounts of children to ensure they had enough people to defend themselves. The minimum age of child soldiers has gone back and forth through time and through war.

The Commonwealth of Australia typically requires the people training in their army to be at least 17 years of age, but the minimum age was lowered to 14 during World War I, only for it to go back up to 17 afterward. In 1996, Australia announced to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child that the minimum age to partake in the army, navy, or air force would be 17. This minimum age of 17 has not changed since, and Australia has had little to no known cases of underage military participation. If an individual under the age of 17 wants to participate in the army, navy, or air force, they can if they have consent from a parent, allowing them to train.

The Commonwealth of Australia has instituted laws to prevent children under the age of 17 to participate in a military setting. Australia would be supportive and cooperative to any campaign made by the United Nations to end underage military participation. Australia hopes that its laws regarding child soldiers have a positive influence on other countries.

Delegation: Bahrain
Represented by: Western Reserve Academy
Committee: UNICEF

***Position Paper for the United Nations
International Children's Emergency Fund***

In front of the UNICEF committee, stand two issues: the first issue of a movement to end child trafficking and the second issue of child soldiers and conflict. The delegation of Bahrain considers these issues to be of great importance and expresses its hope to reach an agreement on the international approach.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Bahrain recognizes the severity of the threat that child trafficking has presented and has met the issue head-on. Child trafficking commonly falls under one of three categories: child labor, prostitution, and debt bondage. Within our borders, there is evidence of child labor within domestic work and children selling items on the street. There is still more research to be done on the extent of child labor. Laws prohibiting the commercial sexual exploitation of children are either non-existing or not strong enough. In Bahrain, we have ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor. This includes: ILO C. 138 (Minimum Age), ILO C. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor), UN CRC, including the optional protocols on Armed Conflict and Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography, and the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.

As of 2018, according to the Trafficking in Persons Report from the United States Department of State, Bahrain has achieved Tier 1 status. To be given Tier 1 status, a nation must: recognize the problem of human trafficking, made efforts to address the issue, and meets the Trafficking Victim's Protection Act (TVPA) minimum standards. Several achievements have led to Bahrain's status. The government has now completed the first conviction of Bahraini national for forced labor and the first conviction of a complicit government official. A new nation-wide referral system being put into place alongside institutional apparatuses that enforce the laws and regulations on child labor. The Child Protection Center and National Committee on Combating Trafficking in Persons are examples of these apparatuses. The agencies responsible for enforcement are as follows: the Ministry of Labor and Social Department, the Labor Market Regulatory Authority, the Police Department of the Ministry of Interior, and the Public Prosecutor's Office. Care has been provided to over 30 trafficking victims. Bahrain's sponsorship program has also been reformed to allow undocumented workers to self-sponsor. Domestic workers are now protected under standardized tripartite labor contracts. Anti-trafficking campaigns are also being spread across the country.

As the committee moves to tackle the epidemic of child trafficking, Bahrain stand resolute in its belief that such operations should be eradicated. The government prides itself in setting an example for other nations to follow when it comes to fighting the issue. Similar efforts should be made worldwide to make sure that children are no longer exploited.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The recruitment and use of children during conflict are one of the major violations of the human rights of children. According to the UN's Children and Armed Conflict Report, there are currently 20 countries where armed conflict, involving recruitment and use of children, takes place. The use of children can take many forms; children serve as fighters, cooks, porters, spies or are used for sexual purposes. Bahrain is particularly concerned about the risks of being abused, exploited, injured or killed and negative implications on the physical and emotional well-being of child soldiers. One of the consequences is temporary and permanent psychological effects as a result of witnessing or partaking in violent acts including but not limited to depression, anxiety, insomnia or depressive disorders making the process of re-integration particularly difficult in most cases.

Acknowledging the severity of this issue, Bahrain considers it to be important for all countries to be involved in plans with a common purpose to mitigate this problem. In the past, Bahrain has taken measures in order to address the issue domestically and internationally. The Bahrain national recruitment legislation states that the minimum age for voluntary recruitment to Bahrain Defence force is 18 years. Children over the age of 15 can be recruited only as cadets, whereupon they are sent to training centers in Bahrain and abroad. On the international level, Bahrain fully supports the approach to the problem outlined in the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and has affirmed this standpoint by signing this protocol on the 21st September 2004.

Bahrain recognizes as one of the main factors in this issue the family economic background of child soldiers. Unstable economic family background is one of the motivations behind the voluntary re-recruitment of child soldiers as it negatively influences the re-integration process of former child soldiers. The principle of the family's stability is outlined in the noble teachings of Islam which teach that the family is the foundation of the society. By establishing stability in families, Bahrain believes that the use of children in conflicts can be eliminated and simultaneously proper care can be provided to the victims. To achieve this stability, we believe that UNICEF, government partners, and non-governmental organizations should create a plan in each country with verified use of child soldiers, with the first aim of supporting the former child soldiers to go back to their families or finding them interim foster carers and the second aim of providing these families or foster carers with sufficient economic means for upbringing of the child. In April 2018, similar measures have been taken in South Sudan with positive results, and therefore the Bahraini delegation believes that a model with resemblant characteristics should be applied in other countries as well.

Delegation from: Bangladesh

Represented by: Hawken Upper School

UNICEF-A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Trafficking children is a big issue that affects communities worldwide. Not only does it introduce children to a violent environment at a young age, it limits their access to education. Child Trafficking can take many different forms. Some of these forms include sale and purchase of children, working to pay a debt, child prostitution, and forced participation in military groups, labor or participation in the production and sale of drugs. Not only does it negatively affect the children involved, it also has harmful impacts on economies. Trafficking of children takes place all around the world, more commonly among poverty-stricken and under developed countries. Specifically Asia and Pacific regions. It is commonly found in the agriculture and manufacturing industries. With this being said, Child Trafficking is very big issue that needs attention to help stop it.

As of 2009 in Bangladesh, nearly 400 women and children were being trafficked every month. It has become a form of modern day slavery. In the year 2017, Bangladesh courts only convicted one trafficker. Bangladesh is currently at a second tier watch list for child trafficking. This means the country does not comply with the standards of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act but have been trying. The government in Bangladesh failed to follow up on many credible allegations over the year. The biggest factor to child trafficking in Bangladesh is in the form of forced labor or debt bondage. The country has addressed sex trafficking of women and children but has continued to not prosecuting offenders. The Repression of Women and Children Act of 2000 prohibits the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation or involuntary work and the selling and buying of a child under the age of 18 for the purpose of prostitution. Throughout the reporting period, officers rescued 30 children from trafficking. The Bangladesh government has opened some shelters for women and children to stay in after they have been rescued from their situations. One of the more common ways trafficking of children is in Bangladesh people's daily lives is when children go missing. When or if they turn back up, it is often discovered they were taken into a child trafficking ring. The main issue throughout Bangladesh is that the law enforcement officials are not doing enough to follow up all cases.

Bangladesh should take steps to increase prosecutions and convictions of labor traffickers. They should go by the rules and standards provided by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Following credible allegations of trafficking and establish standards for victim care. Bangladesh's government says it plans to train officers to combat this epidemic. Officials have also begun to raise awareness for the issue among the community. Overall, more awareness, training, and laws need to be put in place. The Bangladeshi government has the right ideas, they just need to follow through with more enforcement and intensity that seems threatening.

UNICEF-Child Soldiers and Conflict

There are many ways children become involved with armed forces and groups. They are abducted, beaten, and become sex slaves. To defend their communities, because of social pressures, and poverty which makes children more vulnerable for recruitment. These children have demanding roles such as participating in suicide missions, fighting in the front line or acting as spies, messengers, and lookouts. Girls are used as sex-slaves and forced into marriages. These children are also forced to commit crimes, while witnessing tremendous violence, being abused, injured, and possibly killed. By having these things happen to them it deprives them of their rights and leaves them with tremendous physical and emotional damage, like PTSD, major depression and anxiety, sadness, lack of self-confidence, and the inability to cope with daily life.

In 2001, the Bangladesh government supported the CRC-OP-AC, having safeguards to make sure that the role of children under the age of 18 in the military was voluntary, as well as a two-year compulsory training after the age of 18 to ensure that 18 year olds would not be assigned to combat units. In 2008 recruitment of child soldiers were low because of the decrease of birth registration (“child soldiers” justice go). IN 2000 Bangladesh signed a treaty known as the Child Soldier Treaty which prohibits the use of military children under the age of 18 and make sure that military recruits are under the age of 16, as well as make sure children from the age of 16 or 17 are not participating in direct hostilities, as well as prevent any non-military group from recruiting children.

Local volunteers have worked to decrease the number of child soldiers, working with the government and international organizations. These volunteers and organizations help bring children home and prevent others from becoming child-soldiers. The Ministry of Justice is working to finalize a national law to stop recruitment of children under the age of 18 by governments and nongovernmental making it a crime. Despite efforts violence in the military and social pressure have dramatic effect on the civil population, affecting more and more children.

Delegation from: Belgium
Represented by: Rocky River High School
Committee Name: United Nations International Children's Fund

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children's Fund
(UNICEF)

The country of Belgium believes that the conflicts involving child trafficking and child soldiers are incredibly pressing issues and must be dealt with in order for its citizens to thrive and survive.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Child trafficking and labor transcends borders and is a clear global problem as trafficking routes and victims come from all over the world. The delegation from Belgium believes that in order to halt the sexual exploitation and transportation of child slaves, we need to establish universal cooperation throughout the nation. Although we do need experience the same problems as our allies, we will continue to offer our resources and assistance in fighting this international problem.

The nation of Belgium is known to be a transit and destination country for child trafficking. The majority of cases the nation has experienced are from the Balkan states, China, and West Africa (Nigeria). These countries need to be monitored and transits in and out of Belgium by these nations needs to be regulated. Belgium must continue promoting safety at our borders in order to maintain our near-spotless record of trafficking incidents.

To achieve these goals, a multilateral collaboration must be issued between collective states who have the resources to fight trafficking, and those heavily affected that cannot enact change for themselves. The foundations for this enactment must be built upon the unity of these countries-- and their willingness to change policy. In accordance with our previous policy and convention, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Belgian government has put forth the recommendation to: continue allocating appropriate resources, recruit female police officers to ease the transitions of trafficked youth, raise awareness, and further our reach to countries in which the trafficking is being originated. Enforcement of legislation and strengthening protection are not going to solve the problem of child labor alone. This is because one of the most important factors surrounding the issue of child labor is poverty. National governments with international cooperation must emphasize the importance of improving the economic conditions of victims of child labor and their families.

In 2001, Belgium adopted legislation known as The National Plan of Action against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Within this, the main goals include to improve relationships between government and non-governmental organizations to fight against, prevent and detect crimes related to the trafficking of children. Given this, the framework and policies within the current national plan needs to

urgently be updated. In this framework, specific measures to combat and prevent child trafficking for sexual purposes and ensure comprehensive assistance and protection of child victims should be planned and implemented.

Within child trafficking, young women are at high risk for sexual exploitation in Belgium. Most of the girls trafficked for sexual exploitation to and through Belgium originate from Balkan and CIS countries (mainly Russia, Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania) as well as from West Africa (particularly Nigeria). The phenomenon of trafficking in minors is strictly connected to the problem of unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and asylum seekers, and their inadequate protection. Instances where migrant children have disappeared due to a lack of effective supervision have been reported and according to NGOs, the involvement of this particular vulnerable group in trafficking has seen an alarming increase in recent years. Since children are at a greater risk of trafficking from places that are less protected, police units specialising in identification of unaccompanied minors should be established as a preventative measure, with financial resources duly allocated for this purpose.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Children around the world are recruited into armed conflict by the government and rebel armed forces. Child soldiers are children under the age of 18 that are forced to join armed conflicts or who are used for military purposes. Children that are forced into situations where they could be injured or killed goes against the rights of that child. Child soldiers are not only deprived of their rights stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child, but they also neglected and in danger. The flagrant abuse and exploitation of children during armed conflicts can be eliminated but requires thorough action and sustained political pressure. Belgium is committed to achieving this goal.

The country of Belgium has played a leading role in this field for years. In the framework of the Security Council mandate in 2019 and 2020, Belgium chairs the UNSC Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. In the coming months, Belgium plans to conduct negotiations in the on tackling children's rights violations in Myanmar, Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, Iraq and the Central African Republic. Outside of the UN Security Council, Belgium is active in the fight against violations of children's rights. Belgium is making an important financial contribution to UNICEF's 'monitoring and reporting mechanism' (MRM), which collects information about children's rights violations in armed conflicts. Similarly, Belgium is a member of a group of countries that fight together against violations of children's rights in armed conflict.

Belgium plans to continue to advocate and get countries to adapt the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, also known as OPAC. OPAC prohibits countries from recruiting children under the age of 18 from participating in armed conflicts and also prohibits voluntary recruitment of children by non-state armed groups; it was the world's first international

treaty that completely focused on ending the exploitation of children by the military. Under the OPAC, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium states that it is absolutely forbidden under Belgian law for any person under the age of 18 years to participate in times of war and in times of peace in any peacekeeping operation or in any kind of armed operational engagement. Moreover, non-governmental militias are prohibited, regardless of the age of the persons concerned.

Delegation from: Bosnia-Herzegovina
Represented by: Gilmour Academy

Position Paper for UNICEF

No matter who you are, or where you're from, childhood experiences are the most formative time in anyone's life. Whether memories are lighthearted and positive or sad, the experience one has in childhood affects every aspect of adulthood and life as a whole. That's one of the reasons that child trafficking and the use of child soldiers are horrendous and should be stopped immediately. The delegation of Bosnia-Herzegovina pledges to do whatever they can to aid in protecting the rights of children everywhere, to make sure every child is able to grow up without being forced into adult roles and conflicts.

Topic 1

Bosnia-Herzegovina views child trafficking as one of the most grievous offences that can be committed, and is actively trying to decrease their high rates of domestic child trafficking. Currently, there is weak legislation in place in Bosnia to punish those who are caught exploiting children, and the child victims are often more harshly prosecuted than those who exploited them. This is related to the problem of race relations in Bosnia, where ethnic tensions are high, and this is reflected in the fact that a heavy majority of Bosnia's child trafficking victims are ethnic minorities. Social prejudice in the country often leads citizens and law enforcement officials to see the victims of sexually exploitative child trafficking as willing participants. This is a situation that needs to be fixed, and the delegation from Bosnia-Herzegovina will attempt to not only deal with the country's domestic problems, but to let other countries learn to prevent ending up in a similar situation.

Topic 2

When it comes to the use of child soldiers, the delegation from Bosnia will be especially vigilant in order to atone for the country's use of child soldiers in the Serbian genocide. Bosnian armies used child soldiers, and when the genocide was resolved, those former child soldiers were left with intense trauma and no support system. This had extremely negative implications in the nation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the country is committed to learning from their mistakes and making sure a situation like that never happens again.

To conclude, although the country of Bosnia-Herzegovina doesn't have a good track record in terms of child exploitation, they're trying to do better, and to prevent other countries from making the same mistakes. The personal history of Bosnia-Herzegovina motivates the delegation to become an active force in pushing for an end to child exploitation worldwide, and the delegation will fight as hard as possible for the rights of children everywhere.

***Delegation from: Federative Republic of Brazil
Represented by: Archbishop Hoban***

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

The issues before the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) are: Addressing the act of child trafficking internationally and going against the unjust usage of child soldiers and conflict. Brazil is committed to protecting the rights of all people, including children, and hopes to work with other countries to resolve these issues and to reach applicable compromises.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

As a founding member of the U.N., Brazil has signed documents protecting children from child trafficking including: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Brazilian Constitution. Both documents firmly establish a guarantee of social security and labor rights, a guarantee of access to school for the adolescent worker, and a minimum age of fourteen years for admission to work. Likewise, according to the Brazilian Penal Code, it is a crime to benefit or profit from the prostitution of a third party, which is punished with up to four years in prison accompanied by a fine.

Brazil is a two-tier country in which the government does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Brazilian police investigate all reported trafficking crimes by maintaining posts at bus stations and airports to find traffickers and possible victims. However, in 2016 when Brazil failed to update reports after being revised by legislation, they were unable to excel to tier two. Brazilian authorities now look to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security as an example to follow in attempts to advance to tier one.

Brazil's desired outcome is not to acquire the title of being in the tier-one position, but to abolish all child trafficking. They hope that children can walk the streets without the fear that they may be forced into a labor camp, or worse. Brazil has made significant efforts to end child trafficking, but there are still more advances to be made. With the help of the U.N. we hope to work towards combating child trafficking in Brazil and abroad.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The Federative Republic of Brazil openly rejects the governmental and internal usage of child soldiers both nationally and internationally. The Brazilian government does not rely on child soldiers as part of their military, but rather requires mandatory military service for citizens over the age of 18. Although children are often used by urban drug gangs as soldiers, scouts, and dealers, Brazil has made serious efforts to combat these gangs and in turn, end the usage of children in combat.

Reaffirming the decisions made in Resolution 2427 (2018), Brazil believes that all children are entitled to safety and will act accordingly to ensure their protection. The

usage of child soldiers is both immoral and should never be done regardless of the ultimate goal. In our history, Brazil has never endorsed or used child soldiers.

Over the course of the 20th century, Brazil has struggled with drug gangs that have taken hold in many slums outside of major cities including the capital Rio de Janeiro. Military efforts to exterminate these gangs have been largely unsuccessful as they still play a large role in Brazil's unrest. In 2017, Brazil had a total of 60,000 homicide victims in 2017, including more than 10,000 adolescents. The cause of many of these deaths was the interfighting between drug gangs. Through promises of money and food, these gangs are able to recruit children as young as 8 to join their ranks as either scouts or dealers. In some cases, children have been armed to fight in these drug wars. Although the problem has decreased since 2008, the internal usage of child soldiers is a serious problem that the Federative Republic of Brazil wants to fix. The primary reason for the gangs' existence are instances of extreme poverty in urban areas.

The Federative Republic of Brazil has supported treaties and resolutions focused on building up the rights of children. In recent years, Brazil has drastically improved the quality of life of children as between the years of 1990 and 2012, child mortality rates have decreased from 47.8 to 13.5 deaths per 1,000 new-borns. Efforts have been made to combat the usage of child soldiers in drug gangs but have seen no ultimate success. Brazil would support any resolution that encourages further protection of children's rights, provides funding to stop internal child abuse, and/or prevents the usage of child soldiers.

Delegation from: Cambodia
School: Western Reserve Academy

Position Paper for United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The topics of discussion are: The Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers. Cambodia is concerned about the rights and protections of children and urges this committee to further pursue working towards solutions.

A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Child trafficking has been an issue in Cambodia for a long time. This includes sex trafficking and child labor. There is a lot of child trafficking in Cambodia due to events in the history of Cambodia. In the late 1970's, the Khmer Rouge Regime took over Cambodia which led to the corruption and destruction of much of the society. Cambodia has since then been putting itself back together and child trafficking has fallen through the cracks. More recently Cambodia has put a lot of effort into ending child trafficking with help from UNICEF, but the issue is still very prevalent. Trafficking still continues to happen because there is trafficking across country borders and a slow response to traffickers. The Government of Cambodia not only wants to end child trafficking in Cambodia, but also want to end it in other countries. It is vital to protect children and to prevent their future being stolen from them.

As stated earlier, child trafficking is a serious issue in Cambodia, and affects mostly girls and low income children. More recently, Cambodia has received help from UNICEF to reach the root causes of child trafficking. UNICEF started to form a relationship with the Government of Cambodia and has gotten legislation passed. The Government of Cambodia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and is now under obligation to prevent child trafficking. The government has also passed different laws regarding fines and jail time for traffickers.

This committee first must understand how large and complex the issue of child trafficking is. If this committee wishes to end child trafficking it is key that we uplift and support families. Many victims come from families that are financially struggling and also come from toxic home environments. Supporting these families and providing them resources such as positive parenting programs, educational services, and healthcare services can be the difference between a child being trafficked or not. We also must stop the transport of trafficking victims (between borders). Trafficking victims can come from anywhere because of trafficking routes, and so what is needed is better border security in vulnerable countries. To do this UNICEF must provide assistance and resources for countries to have better border security.

I. Enrolling Children In The Military Is A Violation of Human Rights

During the Khmer Rouge(1975-1979), Cambodia sent many child soldiers to war, putting their lives and futures in danger. These children were forced to fight against their will. Their innocence was taken advantage of and was used to destroy the lives of so many people. It is estimated that Cambodia used tens of thousands of child soldiers in the Khmer Rouge with over 40% of them being girls because they were seen as easy to manipulate. Child soldiers of the Khmer Rouge describe the mental trauma. They were only taught to hate, and the Khmer Rouge was their savior for the future. Many of the children who were taken to be soldiers were easy to be taken advantage of. They were orphans, poor, young, displaced, etc. Today there are over 250,000 child soldiers throughout 20 countries. 40% of these soldiers are girls who are often used as sex slaves or forced to marry their captors. Children enter the world of soldiers in many different ways: abduction, manipulation, money and the list goes on. To add to this, most children are usually in very vulnerable positions. Children are the future of the world, the next doctors, politicians, scientists, innovators, and teachers, and we need to protect them. Cambodia has made multiple laws and has signed statements saying they are against the use of child soldiers and other countries need to follow. UNICEF should put pressure on countries who use child soldiers to follow in the steps of Cambodia to try and end the use of children in war throughout the world.

After the end of the Khmer Rouge and the beginning of a democratic government in Cambodia, they began making laws against the use of child soldiers. In 1992 during the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child Cambodia signed article 19 of the CRC which states “The government is under an obligation to provide child protection services to protect children from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labor and harmful traditional practices, such as child marriage” Cambodia has also pledged through a series of laws to protect children from violence and make sure no children in Cambodia are forced to be child soldiers.

The most important thing UNICEF can do is take part in to end the use of child soldiers in conflict is peacekeeping between countries and the deescalation of war. That is a very long process and in the meantime, many other measures can be taken. This includes pressuring countries such as Afghanistan, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen to sign article 19 from the United Nations CRC conference which is a pledge from that country that they will do everything in their power to protect children in their country. The continuous pressure from the UN will have an effect on many countries, just as it did in Cambodia.

*Delegation from: Cameroon
Represented by: Strongsville High School*

Position for the United Nations International Children's Fund

The issues before the International Children's Fund, "A Movement to End Child Trafficking" and "Child Soldiers and Conflict" are ongoing international issues that must be addressed, as how they are handled will affect how countries will manage conflict zones and international movement. Cameroon deeply understand the magnitude of this issue and hopes to reach an outcome that is equally beneficial to all.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Cameroon acknowledges the importance of addressing the issue of child trafficking, furthermore Cameroon understands that at its core, child trafficking is completely an international issue that affects all countries on some level. There are an estimated 5.5 million children around the world that are victims of child trafficking. There have been a number of successful attempts to limit the reach of child trafficking a number of countries. After increasing numbers of child trafficking reports in Nepal UNICEF provided temporary learning center to help children off the streets and lower their risk of being a victim of child trafficking. Organizations like UNICEF and the ILO's program, the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, work with governments and charities to introduce anti-trafficking laws, assist victims in need, and protect children at risk.

Cameroon itself has an estimated number of 665,000 people of concern as of 2018, including internally displaced persons, and refugees, at risk of trafficking due to economic instability. Cameroon continues to raise the number of investigations, prosecutions and convictions of suspected traffickers within the country, as well as increase the services the country can provide to potential victims of child trafficking. Cameroon has improved screening at it's primary airports to better intercept victims before they leave or enter the country. Cameroon reformed training programs of their law enforcement so that they could better mitigate child trafficking within the country. Despite all of these continued efforts, Cameroon lacks proper funding to eliminate the threat of child trafficking to the degree that the country wishes to. Cameroon hopes to continue improvement on these efforts to negate child trafficking as time goes on.

Cameroon wishes to improve education efforts in countries that have the highest risk of exporting trafficked children. Improved education in at risk areas would reduce the number of children on the streets. This also reduces the risk of families handing children to intermediary parties, in the hopes of a better education, who in many cases end up being exploited used for servitude or child prostitution.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The lives of thousands of children amongst several countries have been spent serving their nations in military and paramilitary forces. There are an estimated 250,000 child

soldiers, all of which are serving in war-torn developing nations. The use of child soldiers should end, however it cannot not end by simply banning the use of child soldiers or by punishing organizations that use them. It is in Cameroon's best interest to end conflicts and provide support to nations in war to prevent the use of underage soldiers. Cameroon has never employed any child soldiers. However, Cameroon has not signed the CRC-OP-CAC. Several Nations in Africa and South Asia are responsible for recruiting child soldiers. We have signed the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Yes, the ACRWC does prohibit the use of Child Soldiers, but it mainly focuses on the financial support of the Child. Children cannot be used as beggars in any scenario: However, children employed as beggars could easily be confused with Children in need of begging just to survive. Therefore, strictly punishing organizations that use Child Soldiers will not solve the problems that are caused by the use of Child Soldiers.

Many of the estimated 250,000 child soldiers have broken families or lack thereof. These children, which most often voluntarily join militant organizations, join to have a sense of belonging and to rid themselves of their previous occupations of begging on the street. It would be inhumane completely disband these organizations without providing immense support to prevent the impoverishment these children would suffer for and these children's psychological and physical trauma. Cameroon's most recent conflict with Nigeria ended in 2006. Although relations with Nigeria have improved especially in areas of trade, our border is long and has immense friction, so escalated future conflict is not impossible. In the unfortunate case of a large scale armed conflict between Cameroon and Nigeria, Nigeria would have a far greater manpower, as their population is nearly nine times greater than ours: If Cameroon is attacked, in order to defend our culture, freedoms, and lives, children may be employed to protect themselves and their families. Almost 50.3% of the population of Cameroon is under the age of 18. The recruitment of Child Soldiers is a detriment to education, which Africa is in immense need of. Having more education may even prevent conflict and the use of Child Soldiers. This pattern is shared with every small African Nation. As recent history obviously suggests, the end of conflict in Africa will not occur soon.

In order to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers, instead of punishing organizations that recruit child soldiers, UNICEF should form a process that rewards developing countries for remaining humane during war time with resources, humanitarian aid, and finance. Cameroon hopes that the entire committee can come to a solution that does not push the blame for Child Soldiers on to any one nation or organization.

Country: Chile

School: St. Edward High School

Committee: United Nations International Children's Fund

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Child Trafficking is an atrocity to mankind that has wrecked the lives of so many especially in today's world. These children are submitted to both sex trafficking and forced labor throughout the globe. These illicit activities victimize roughly 5.5 million children every year. These children generate about \$37.55 billion for the human trafficking industry annually. The issue of child trafficking has plagued the continent of South America as well as the rest of the world for far too long. The focus on the specific continents of South America and Asia is crucial given these two continents are home to the most common practices of these atrocities.

Given the size of this atrocity and its immense profit driven motive, Child recognizes that the elimination of child trafficking is no easy task. Chile sees this crime against happening now around the continent and the world but in its own borders. The complications of preventing child trafficking don't stop at the profit driven motive. The most susceptible to trafficking are often very impoverished, commonly not having any family or even a birth certificate. This makes a large portion of these unfortunate children nearly impossible to track. Given many of these individuals are on their own, the issue becomes of awareness of trafficking and off course the prosecution of human traffickers.

The main issue is lack of education of susceptible individuals. The children do not know any better than to fall for many of the tricks traffickers use to lure them into this life of slavery. This is why Chile is proposing CEPCTV (Committee of Education for Potential Child Trafficking Victims) to actively educate those susceptible individuals on the issue of child trafficking. This committee would start in places with the highest rate of susceptible children like (just to use a few examples) Venezuela and Libya. This committee could partner with child hunger organizations and efficiently feed children and their families while educating them. Of course, the prosecution of traffickers is an added solution to preventing child trafficking, complimenting CEPCTV, Chile asks that the UN not forget that this atrocity to mankind should result in harsh punishment. These changes can spark a larger movement to end child trafficking.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Children are frequently used around the world in wars and conflicts. They are not only exploited and used as soldiers fighting the war, but can also be spies, cooks, and other less combative positions in the army. These children are put at risk of the emotional

damage that comes with experiencing and participating in war, but also the physical injuries and death involved in wartime combat. Children and teenagers have been used in various world militaries for hundreds of years, most notably in the late 20th and early 21st century in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. Enlisting child soldiers actively spites and ignores the rights of the children the practice exploits.

In recent years, the UN as a whole has been making strides to fight against child soldiers. Documents like OPAC are offered to countries to sign to protect the rights of the child in matters of armed conflict. In 2005, Chile raised the age necessary to volunteer for military participation from 17 to 18. Enforcement of this and other similar rules became far more present. These major reforms from Chile act as a guideline for other nations and militia groups around the world reforming their forces.

Solutions to nations using child soldiers must be elegant and well-executed. Making a nation's military actively weaker in any way might incentivize the use of exploitative practices such as the use of child soldiers to avoid a loss of power. Any change a nation makes regarding the rights of the child must be made on their own. Although the UN can do work in convincing offending countries to respect their children and their rights, as threatening a country or group could end up making the issue worse. The best plan of action would likely be to gently apply sanctions on military-related resources while using social media resources to convince exploitative groups to change their ways naturally. Using a kind of viral marketing to raise awareness for the cause and exert social pressure rather than economic or military pressure would be the best course of action when navigating such a complex situation.

Delegation From: The Republic of Colombia

Represented By: Saint Joseph Academy

Position Paper for The Republic of Colombia

The issues before The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) include: A Movement to End Child Trafficking; and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The delegation of The Republic of Colombia is committed to finding a solution to end child trafficking and child soldiers.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Child trafficking is a form of human trafficking with the purpose of slavery, forced labor, and exploitation. The Republic of Colombia acknowledges its major child trafficking problem, with around 70,000 victims as of the year of 2009. Over the past decade, the number of victims has increased due to the political state of neighboring countries. Over 1.4 million Venezuelans have migrated to Colombia because of the political and humanitarian crisis. Many Venezuelan women and children are being trafficked to Colombia and forced into sex labor. Other women and children who are at high risk of being trafficked include indigenous people, Afro-Colombians, and Colombians with disabilities.

The Republic of Colombia has made minimal efforts in order to put an end to child trafficking. In the past years Colombia has detained over 140 predators, implemented policies to reach out to trafficking victims, and created a system to collect statistical data across the government. While many of these actions are being enforced, it is not enough to eliminate child trafficking. Carrillo, who is the head of a judicial body who holds public servants to account commented on the issue; "I think that this is one of the worst problems that the country has, and up until now it hasn't been addressed in an earnest way with data and - above all - with a commitment at the national, provincial and municipal levels."

The Republic of Colombia requests funding from the national government in order to improve efforts to protect and prevent child trafficking. Colombia would like to see safeguards taken to prevent Venezuelan migrants from potential trafficking, and see ample services being used to protect them. Colombia also requests further actions are used to prosecute and investigate these perpetrators, along with other armed groups involved in trafficking. Finally, Colombia would like to improve the data collection on trafficking victims by increasing efforts to identify these victims and implement a trafficking information database. Colombia also suggests that this system is expanded with other South American countries to help improve data sharing, or even with the whole world.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Child soldiers are children who are associated with the military and forced to fight with either the state armed forces or non-state armed forces. This was becoming a large issue in The Republic of Colombia when many young children were taken to fight, with 20% of these children being under the age of 15. In Colombia, many children are taken by a guerilla movement that implements terrorism and violence to try and run the country. This group is called the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC). In FARC alone there were over 3,700 children being forced to fight as soldiers as of 2016. This group started to take the role of the government in Colombia, because of the lack of government. FARC started to provide healthcare and protection to many families, and in return, they would give FARC their children to become soldiers. Essentially this was a quid pro quo; healthcare and protection for your child to fight for FARC.

The Republic of Colombia has made many efforts to end children becoming soldiers in the past years. It was known that FARC was the main source of this issue, and many steps were taken to end this group. Colombia signed a peace deal with FARC, ending one of the longest civil wars. In this agreement, FARC was terminated as an armed group, and the rebels have to free all of the remaining child soldiers.

The Republic of Colombia requests that measures are taken to ensure that these victims of child trafficking are given the support and help they need to be integrated back into normal life. Colombia would also like to see a Summit take place with neighboring South American countries to go over tactics to prevent children from becoming soldiers, and ways to educate the public on this issue.

*Delegation from: the Czech Republic
Represented by: Strongsville High School*

Position Paper for the International Children's Fund

The issues before the International Children's Fund are: A Movement to End Child Trafficking; and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The Czech Republic continues to show its devotion to resolving these prevalent issues. The Czech Republic is committed to working alongside other member-states in ensuring that a desirable solution is reached to protect all children world-wide.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

The Czech Republic strongly condemns child trafficking and believes that protection in one's youth is not only necessary, but a fundamental right. UNICEF defines child trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation. Child trafficking, which denies children the opportunity to grow intellectually, as well as in other aspects, can lead to issues such as generations of poverty. Citing the 2010 Census and UNICEF, one can see how prevalent the issue of child trafficking is, as out of the 74 million children in the world, each year, 1.2 million are victims of trafficking.

As the relevance of this matter is stronger than ever, the Czech Republic strongly believes this issue should be addressed immediately. Most member states are either considered sending/origin, transit, or receiving of child trafficking victims. The Czech Republic is primarily considered a destination country. Due to this, it is vital that the Czech Republic starts making advancements to decrease the consequences of this matter. Recently, the Czech Republic has begun to take action by working with the local police in order to address the problem. By involving the local government and police, the Czech Republic has increased the number of convicted traffickers while saving more than a hundred victims. In recent years, the Czech Republic has taken the initiative of strengthening social security measures and ensuring protection for more children and families.

In order to combat this severe issue, the Czech Republic believes that an international approach between the countries of origin, transit, and destination is necessary. Not only must member-states agree upon a solution to prevent child trafficking, but also include measures to punish violators, and to protect and provide rehabilitation to victims. As mentioned by the UNICEF committee, one proven method of reducing the number of trafficking incidents is for countries of origin to work in conjunction with local police in order to lead investigations into trafficking rings. This delegation suggests that one solution to this issue could be to suggest to countries of origin to have a set number of investigations that must be performed into a child trafficking ring. Keeping in mind that not all countries have the financial means to provide children with access to a proper and fundamental education, the Czech Republic proposes the creation and implementation of a program in which children in countries of origin and destination are educated on what

one is to do in order to protect his or herself if put into a trafficking situation. In order to protect the victims of child trafficking, the Czech Republic recommends that each member-state should protect the privacy of the victim by making the legal proceeding of child trafficking cases confidential. This delegation is looking favorably upon coordinating with other member-states in coming up with a desirable solution to protect and educate all children subject to child trafficking.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The topic of child soldiers has been discussed, but the importance of it by the international community has not been made. In 2017, 240 million children were living in countries that had been affected by armed conflict. Children being recruited by the military is a violation of their basic human rights, and eventually exposes them to violence, psychological issues, and a loss of opportunities. Many governments falsely advertise the military as an escape from poverty or violence, yet there has been 203 situations where children have been used as suicide bombers. It continues to negatively impact the children throughout several different countries. As a member state of the United Nations, the Czech Republic understands the importance of ending the severity of child soldiers globally.

The Czech Republic has denounced the use of child soldiers on numerous occasions. According to the 1992 Military Act of the Czech Republic, “a person may voluntarily join or be drafted into the armed forces only upon reaching the age of 18.” This document contains many similar clauses that protect children from being forcefully drafted into the military. Although there are reports that some military schools in the Czech Republic accept students below the age of 18, the conditions of acceptance prevent the abuse and poor health of these students while at the training facility. For example meeting the requirements of the entrance exam and parental consent before enrollment is mandatory for the student. In addition, the obligation to do military service can be foregone by students of these schools after reaching the age of 18. The Czech Republic has continuously shown its dedication for protecting children from being used as soldiers, and hopes that member-states feel strongly in taking initiative to help resolve this issue globally.

As the issue continues to develop, the Czech Republic believes that it is crucial to work towards a solution. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child has begun to be implemented throughout several different countries. Currently, 168 countries have ratified the OPAC but several important countries have not. The Czech Republic strongly recommends the ratification of the OPAC globally. It would further reduce the cases of children soldiers, and could help more children in need. In addition to adopting new legislation, a major part of solving this issue is to cater it to individual country needs. The United Nations could also employ child protection officers in countries that abuse children and force them into being soldiers. These officers could come from developed countries in which they would receive proper training to ensure the safety of these children. Each member state must cater to their issues, because in certain countries the

problems are different. Keeping this in mind, the Czech Republic suggests that UNICEF works in conjunction with local governments in order to minimize the cases. Doing this would help cater to the needs of each individual country, while also having a more hands on approach. The Czech Republic looks forward to working with other member-states in order to solve these prevalent issues.

***Delegation from: The Republic of Ecuador
Represented by Berea Midpark High School***

Position paper for the International children's emergency fund

The issues before UNICEF are movements to end child trafficking and child soldiers in active conflicts. The Republic of Ecuador Seeks to put in place increased protection of children to prevent, end and assist victims.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Child trafficking; A form of human trafficking. Affecting minors for purposes of labor and, or sexual exploitation. "Child trafficking is a crime according to international law and a violation of children's rights" the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). Children account for over two-thirds of trafficked individuals.

Ecuador has remained in the tier 2 position in both the 2010 and 2017 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORTS. The tier 2 position entails "the Government of Ecuador does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so."The reasons provided were a lack of focus toward labor trafficking in addition to inadequate access to anti-trafficking services throughout the country. UNICEF also outlined recommended improvements which included Strengthening Provisions for minors, identifying vulnerable trafficked groups, increasing governmental institutions power and attention to the care of victims.

Since the publication of these reports Ecuador has established systems to aid in these improvements. In recent months the Ecuadorian government devised a new anti-trafficking plan to be used till 2030. The anti-trafficking plan intends to focus on local and state collaboration in tackling trafficking reports. Previous to this Ecuador has attempted other efforts which showed a reduced amount of cases. In 2018 identifying 167 victims and assisted 152 which was almost triple of 2017.

II .Child Soldiers and Conflict

The Republic of Ecuador's stance on the use of child soldiers is concurrent with the rulings of the United Nations: "The use of children by armed forces and groups is a war crime. It must stop immediately. All parties must release the children within their ranks. Impunity must end and

perpetrators brought to justice.” as of 2001 Compliance to these statutes are presented in its compulsory military service requiring members to be aged at 18.

Ecuador has indirectly experienced child soldiers through its neighbor, Columbia, which has utilized child soldiers in border disputes. The country also has a population of Colombian immigrant children entering the country to circumvent being recruited by armed groups. In December of 2012, Ecuador had registered 55,480 Colombian refugees around 23% of which were children.

Ecuador serves vital services for Latin America and The Caribbean.

Universal citizenship, free mobility of people and a progressive humanitarian outlook make Ecuador the largest host of recognized refugees in South America. As of 2017, the net entry was 91,522, a little less than two times that of 2012. We recognize those who have low population but use of children is not going to solve it. You can get allies that will help your battle.

Delegation From: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Represented By: Saint Joseph Academy

Position Paper for United Nations International Children's Fund

The issues before the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) include: A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The delegation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is committed to finding ways of prevention for child trafficking as well as eradicating the use of children for military purposes.

I. Movement to End Child Trafficking

The world is facing one of the worst violations of human rights: human trafficking. Child trafficking in particular has been rising in numbers over the past few years, creating a global concern. Based on a study conducted by the United Nations on Drugs and Crime, around 1.2 million children are being trafficked worldwide each year. Furthermore, an estimated 30 to 50% of people being trafficked are under the age of 18. However, in Africa, around 68% of trafficking victims are minors. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia would like to see ways to decrease the number of children being trafficked and put a stop to it, worldwide and in our own country.

Ethiopia is greatly affected by child trafficking, making them have one of the highest rates of human trafficking in Africa. The internal trafficking in Ethiopia focuses on girls and boys under 18, girls are used in sexual exploitation while boys are put into forced labor. Under Ethiopian law, it's illegal for a child below the age of 14 to be involved in wage labor. Most child trafficking is driven by poverty due to Ethiopia's fast growing economy. Trafficked children are often promised chances of education and income, which leaves them vulnerable to exploitation. Ethiopia has been taking an increase in interest towards installing policies to lessen child labor which will decrease the need for children being trafficked for labor.

Ethiopia hopes to achieve a solution in the committee that can help end child trafficking on a global scale and internally in its own country. Since it's apparent that children are likely to be exposed to trafficking systems, Ethiopia would like to see a resolution that involves creating an effective child protection system that prioritizes preventing child trafficking and protecting the rights of child victims.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Over the past decade, it has been estimated that over 2 million children have died fighting in wars, with millions more left homeless, disabled and traumatized. In the midst of war, when there is neither food nor water to be found, it is, again, the children who suffer the most, due to their still growing bodies. Having food is vital to their health, even more so than the adults fighting alongside them. Even if these children do survive, the trauma of war will stay with them for the rest of their lives. The use of children as soldiers to fight in wars is a violation of human rights and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is committed to making sure a stop is put to this issue.

Ethiopia has used children for military purposes in the past. From 1998 to 2001, Ethiopia was in a border war with Eritrea. Thousands of children were forcibly recruited to fight, some even on the front line. At times, the Ethiopian army would kidnap children, some as young as 11 years old, from economically struggling villages. However, overtime, the views of Ethiopia changed. The “Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict” was put into place in 2002. The Optional Protocol primarily states that children under the age of 18 will not be recruited under any circumstances. As of 2019, 168 countries have signed and ratified the Optional Protocol.

It wasn't until 2006 that Ethiopia finally ratified the document. A major reason for many children under 18 to be recruited in recent years is because of a lack of birth records to corroborate ages. Now to enter into the military, there has to be actual school or medical records that testify to the ages of the potential recruits. Officers can end up in prison if they fail to do so. Now, the Ethiopian constitution states that minors will “not be subject to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to [their] health or well-being.”

Ethiopia has evolved from a country that originally used children to fight in wars quite frequently, to a country that is completely against it. Ethiopia's goal in this committee is to convince the other countries who have not ratified or signed the Optional Protocol to do so, and as well to make the world a safer place for the future generation to grow up in.

Delegation from: France
Represented by: Strongsville High School

Position Paper for International Children's Fund

The issues before the International Children's Fund are: A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. As a result of worldwide conflict rising, countries have had to create a system that could efficiently and effectively ensure the safety and basic human rights of children. France has put extensive effort into implementing and enforcing laws regarding the end of child trafficking and the use of child soldiers. Even though France has issued current policies, there is still room to update their guidelines to further promote the protection of these children.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Child trafficking is when children are removed from safety and exploited for work, sex, or money. This term encompasses the finding, transporting, and receiving/purchasing of the victims. Children across the world are affected by child trafficking but the most pressing situations are in Africa, The Middle East, and Asia. This is because historically child labor has been used as a form of cheap work and children faced similar conditions as slaves. Many children are trafficked once they become separated from their families due to migration, refugee camps, natural disasters, or poverty. Acknowledging this issue, countries have begun to implement new laws and policies to protect children within their country. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, enacted by The United States of America, was the first put in place that allowed a country to address the trafficking in person through protection, prevention, and prosecution. Additionally, shelters like Covenant House are available around the world as safe havens for women, men, and children victim to human trafficking. These houses provide services including shelter, education, awareness, and basic human necessities. Although the world is moving towards resolving child trafficking, there is still 1.2 million child victims yearly which emphasizes the need for reform and action.

According to child trafficking standards, the country of France meets the required effort for elimination of this issue. The government attempted to counteract this issue through international aid as well as law enforcement efforts including Article 225-4 which penalizes those with trafficking offenses. The international aid is done through a program that started in 2013 called Interministerial Mission for the Protection of Women Against Violence and the Fight Against Human Trafficking. This was a nation plan whose funds worked towards protecting victims, dismantling existing trafficking networks, and to provide professional support. The country also has investigators who specialize in child trafficking called the Ministry of Interior's Central Office for Combating Human Trafficking, and the Central Office for Combatting Illegal Labor. This allows the government to be able to focus on cases of sexual and labor exploitation. NGOs play a huge role in the effort with contributions of shelters, and assistance for victims all financial aided by the City of Paris. With these actions being taken by the French government, France hopes to begin to resolve child trafficking and continue to work towards a final solution.

In addition to the existing actions taken against child trafficking, France hopes to implement a program that would coordinate and centralize the collection of trafficking data across countries. The program would allow countries to work together and combine information as well as resources in order to improve the quality of shelters/victim assistance and focus on training of law enforcement officers in this field. By sharing knowledge and resources, law enforcement officers can more effectively resolve this problem and can fulfill any economic/social shortcomings they may encounter. The problem of child trafficking is a worldwide issue and can only be solved

through mutual assistance between nations. France hopes that the collection of data can help countries utilize each others strengths and put an end to child trafficking.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Child soldiers are any children under the age of 18 who are recruited by a state or non-state armed group and used as fighters, cooks, suicide bombers, human shields, messengers, spies, or for sexual purposes. According to UNICEF, more than 230 millions of children are living in countries or areas affected by armed conflicts. 125 millions of those children are directly affected by fighting in the world. This directly translates the amount of child soldiers in the world as the number is staggeringly high. UNICEF has contributed and organized various campaigns, such as “Children, Not soldiers,” towards the cause and continues to fight against child soldiers. Considering all of the laws, conferences, and financial contributions to the elimination of the use of child soldiers, there is still room to improve various aspects of this project and save more individuals from this crime.

In previous years, France has put forth extensive efforts to eliminate the use of child soldiers. They are one of the leading components in the Security Council project to protect children in conflict. Since 1999, France has aided in the passage of nine resolutions regarding child soldiers. The focus of these resolutions included three main tiers: monitoring and reporting violations against children’s rights; a working group, which France chaired, dedicated to following up the issue; and the movement towards ending recruitment of child soldiers and to accelerate their release and reinsertion. Additionally, in 2017 they organized a public debate on the topic of children and armed conflicts. In conjunction with UNICEF, France organized a conference named “Free children from war.” This conference laid out guidelines regarding the use of child soldiers and ensuring proper release back into their respective communities. After the conference concluded the guidelines were adopted by a total of 105 states. Finally, France provides continuous contributions to the cause through various NGOs and the Center of crisis and support of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs.

In order to further protect these children from exploitation, France proposes a variety of solutions. Primarily, France emphasizes the need to promote the widespread adoption of international legal standards. These directly stem from relevant sections of the UN Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. After such information is spread, and hopefully adopted worldwide, France hopes to pave the way for more improvement. Peacekeepers will be implemented in areas of war or conflict to try and resolve the issue. The action of promoting and maintaining peace is key to eliminating child soldiers all together. These peacekeepers will ensure the rights of these children and aim to prevent the recruitment of them in the first place. Furthermore, by educating countries on the cost war has on their future home and generations, it will hopefully deter them from their current actions and influence them to reconsider their current state of war. If war cannot be contained, then France proposes to execute strict and continuous monitoring and reporting of child soldiers. By remaining updated on the current situation, peacekeepers can aim to corner perpetrators and ambush locations that recruit child soldiers. Once these locations are discovered, peacekeepers can safely assess the situation and proceed as the see fit. Finally, France highlights the importance of ending impunity. By continuing to incorporate the International Criminal Court, current and future perpetrators can be brought to justice. This step is imperative to ending child soldiers because if violaters continue to be waived of their crimes, their actions will continue and no progress will be made.

Federal Republic of Germany
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) – 1
Fuchs Mizrachi School

The issues before the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are a movement to end child trafficking and child soldiers and conflict. The Federal Republic of Germany is actively involved in addressing both of these important issues and seeks the continued assistance of its fellow members of the United Nations (UN) in order to protect the safety of all children.

A. Movement to End Child Trafficking

The Federal Republic of Germany condemns human trafficking and considers it an egregious human rights violation.

Every year, thousands of children are victims of child trafficking for a variety of exploitative purposes, including sexual abuse, illegal adoption, and forced labor. Trafficked children usually experience multiple forms of exploitation, creating incomprehensible damage.

The World Health Organization (WHO) describes child violence as: "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against a child, by an individual or group, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity." Further, under Article 19 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC), violence includes: "all forms of physical and mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse."

Often, children are recruited and trafficked through misleading job offers. Many young girls are manipulated through "boyfriends" who promise to take them away from home and provide them with a better life. Many children who are likely to be enticed by these traps have disabilities or are victims of domestic violence, sexual abuse, extreme poverty, or neglect.

Another population that is at high risk of illegal trafficking consists of refugees who are seeking safe asylum. Many trafficked children within this group participated in unsafe migration paths. However, even if they find a safe route to a country, they may become vulnerable to traffickers because they are separated from a parent or because of their parent's ambiguous immigration status.

There is currently a massive humanitarian crisis in Europe due to recent increases in the number of refugees seeking asylum. The exact magnitude of child trafficking is not known given the absence of precise, systematically compiled, and comparable data. Furthermore, the lack of definitive data makes it extremely difficult to identify patterns, trends, and routes of child trafficking.

The Federal Republic of Germany recognizes the terrible and inhumane conditions endured by international refugees and the particular risks to which children are exposed. As a result, we accept a disproportionate amount of refugees within our borders. Unfortunately, the Federal Republic of Germany alone can't monitor and protect all of these people. Sadly, therefore, the rates of child trafficking have increased. If other European members of the United Nations

placed a more significant emphasis on accepting refugees, the burden would be more balanced and adequate resources could be deployed to monitor immigrants and refugees, thus decreasing the risks of child trafficking. We call upon our fellow nations to share the burdens and address this crisis.

B. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The Federal Republic of Germany condemns child soldiers and considers it an extreme human rights violation.

Child soldiers are at high risk of suffering from severe physical injuries and psychological trauma, to become displaced from their homes, or even die. Since 2009, more than two million children were killed, more than one million children have been separated from their parents, and over four million children have endured physical mutilation.

Governments and military groups are recruiting children because they are cheaper than adults to feed and clothe. Also, young soldiers are more vulnerable to exploitation and manipulation, which will lead to them carrying out various hazardous and undesirable tasks.

According to Human Rights Watch, there are approximately 200,000 to 300,000 children soldiers worldwide in countries such as Sri Lanka, Colombia, Myanmar, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, and Sudan.

The United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, which described children as any adult under the age of 18 and declared that children have the right to be protected from physical and mental abuse.

In 2015 the Security Council unanimously enacted Resolution 1612. This resolution strongly condemns child soldiers and calls for a system to monitor and report the involvement of child soldiers in armed conflict. It also includes unique guidelines for UN peacekeeping units to protect children and urges local organizations to take appropriate action to eradicate child exploitation.

Delegation from: Ghana

Represented by: North Olmsted High School

Position Paper for UNICEF

The issues before the UNICEF Committee include: A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers in Conflict. Even though an estimated 1.2 million children are involved in trafficking, it's not being addressed by the media often enough.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

In Ghana, many children are trafficked and forced to do harsh labor. For example, the fishing industry has a number of child laborers that were trafficked to do work. Children are chosen for this job because their small hands are more successful in releasing fish from the tiny holes in fishing nets. Not only open to fishing in particular, it is a tradition for children to be sent off to work at such a young age, as it is seen as a way to earn a better life. As time goes on, more and more people in Ghana are realizing that this is not acceptable. In 2005 the 2005 Human Trafficking Act criminalized sex and labor trafficking, and it was amended in 2009. Forced labor, sale of children, child prostitution, forced recruitment into armed conflict, and forced participation in the production and trafficking of drugs are the most common and dangerous forms of child trafficking.

Based on past findings, it was found that using larger systems to help solve this issue is more effective than smaller-scale projects. In order to help solve this issue, UNICEF wishes to partner with national governments to help get change. To help combat this issue, many years ago the in 1973 the International Labor Organization held the Minimum Age Convention. Here, they adopted a document that stated children have to be at least 15 years old to work. Ghana would like to work with other delegations to hopefully come to a stable solution to this everlasting problem.

II. Child Soldiers in Conflict

While there have been recent reports of the use of child soldiers in combat in Ghana, the use of children to fight wars has been an issue in Africa and the Middle East for the past few decades. Tens of thousands of children are estimated to be recruited and used in conflicts worldwide. As many as 16,000 children in South Sudan alone have been recruited and used by armed forces and groups since the start of the conflict in December 2013, and all parties to the current conflict on the ground in Yemen have engaged in widespread recruitment of children. Children are used for various functions by armed

forces and groups, including fighters, cooks, porters, messengers and spies, or they are subjected to sexual exploitation. As long as these grave violations continue, the international community has not honoured its promise to end, once and for all, the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict. Any morally upstanding and righteous government should see this as a blatant violation of the basic rights that children are entitled to. This cause has no opposition, this cause has no borders, and this cause should be of the utmost importance. Through the UNICEF committee, this stain on the good of the world can be washed away swiftly, effectively, and economically.

Delegation from: India

Represented By: Westlake High School

Position Paper for UNICEF

The topics to be discussed are: A movement to end child trafficking and Child soldiers and conflict.

I. A movement to end child trafficking

Children are taken from their homes in the middle of the night, they just randomly disappear and go missing. The delegation of India is trying its best to come up with solutions to support the child trafficking and child labor victims in the remote regions of the world. India has the world's biggest education system and the delegates believes that if India spreads the education to the people in the communities, then people will be more aware and alert. If the commonwealth alerts the citizens, then the citizens can help each other, and keep each other safe. Children of minorities in the region they live are more susceptible to child labor and trafficking, children of minorities have a higher chance of being trafficked. The United States also has a very high chance of being trafficked. To end child labor, citizens need to be educated. If the citizens have an exceptional education, then they won't be thrown into work at such a young age, the children will no better and be able to live their lives the way they want to live them.

II. Child soldiers and conflict

Child soldiers are children under the age of 18 who participate in armed groups such as militaries or militias. Child soldiers can be found in almost any part of the world with an undefined amount of children partaking in roles suicide bombing and human shields. Most of these cases take place in areas that are in a combat zone and the children are forced into these groups. Afghanistan, Columbia, Iraq, India, Sudan, Yemen, and many other countries have been reported to practice this human rights violation.

The Asian Centre for Human Rights has reported the recruitment of children in various groups around the country. The Naxalites have recruited around 3,000 child soldiers, 500 in North East and around 2,500 in Kashmir. These children are taken away from education and into hostile and dangerous situations that usually end in numerous casualties. Many schools are attacked and seized in order to utilise these children. Police and civilian forces may both be recruiting kids as young or younger than 10. The delegates of India will take many measures in order to create a safe and livable climate for these suffering children.

Delegation from: The Islamic Republic of Iran
Represented by: Mayfield High School

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children's Fund

The issues represented before the United Nations International Children's Fund are: A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. Iran is dedicated to finding solutions to protect the rights of children and encourages fellow delegations to do the same.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Many countries are dealing with the issue which pertains to the end of child trafficking. This movement, which oftentimes traces back to differences which have impacted the lives of many people. Conflicts that arise within or between countries seem to align with the child trafficking given to the children. Conflicts revolving around child trafficking are caused due to illegal adoptions, child beggars, children of addicts, and renting children. Many of these are catalyzed by poverty and parents unable to properly nurture children. The immense poverty of the Middle East has seen many conflicts with child trafficking and continues to resist the implementation of policies in regard to child rights.

The loss of human rights in Iran is an issue which the Republic hasn't made an effort to resolve. The Republic of Iran adopted the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime effective in 2013. Of its main objectives, the project is meant to not condemn victims of any trafficking. The Republic of Iran, however, has been trying to work through its current issue of trafficking in their state. The Republic of Iran has put an effort into not condemning victims of trafficking, however, the abundance of trafficking makes it difficult to determine the proper treatment. The current nonexistence of this law has restricted the effectiveness of legislation supporting the removal of child trafficking in communities. The Republic of Iran believes that the system will fix itself thus, countries shouldn't intervene due to national sovereignty.

The Republic of Iran believes and supports the establishment of human rights legislation and policies, and would also like the committee to address the implementation of realistic ideals. The Republic of Iran is currently struggling with the enforcement of policies having to do with the protection of child rights involving child trafficking. Courts within Iran have proven reluctant to the implementation of child rights legislation and even support the use of child soldier by financially supporting militias and governments that have child soldiers. In addition, The Republic of Iran would like the committee to address the formation legislation which supports the end of child trafficking while maintaining respect towards the political views of its citizens and government. The Republic of Iran has experienced resistance from those with trafficking views and would like to stay in good relationships due to increased profit and business. Furthermore, Iran would like to recognize the immersive network of child trafficking prevalent, however, it is understanding of the fact that many of these fundamentals are in disagreement with those of the human rights policies. The Republic of Iran supports the implementation of ending child trafficking with some reservations due to the deep and expansive roots it has in its community.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The Islamic Republic of Iran is in support of the use of child soldiers under wartime circumstances. Under current legislation, the legal age of voluntary recruitment is 16 however, in times of war, the Republic acknowledges the use of children in combat. The hostility of the Syrian War demanded great resources from the Republic and under trying conditions, Iran had no other choice but to employ underage troops. In order to counter these demands, underage troops must be utilized to support the country without the proper resources given.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is not open to the discussion of child soldiers and refuses to accept protocols that set the minimum age of recruitment at 18. With the lack of resources in Iran, the government reserves the right to act in the best interest of the Republic and will recruit soldiers as seen fit. This is understandable due to the immense poverty that Iran is currently experiencing and has limited recruitment available. Children have proven valuable in times of war and have displayed great levels of commitment to the Republic and its cause. In times where resources are limited, the Republic chooses to accept the aid of devoted children to achieve the goals of the Republic.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has adopted the Conventions on the Rights of the Child as an effort to respect the rights of children in Iran. The Republic acknowledges the articles within the Conventions and has joined in an effort to mend the current issues. The Islamic Republic sympathizes with the children and hopes to reduce the use of child soldiers in the future. In order for this to be possible, resources must be donated to the Republic of Iran to counter the absence of child soldiers in their army. Without replacements, the Republic of Iran would be exploited to higher powers and unable to defend themselves in their time of need. Lastly, acting against the use of child soldiers is not in the best interest of the Republic of Iran. and proves inconvenient to the government.

Delegation from: Iraq

Represented by: Saint Vincent-St. Mary High School

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

The issues presented to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund are: Ending Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. Iraq is capable and ready to solve the issues at hand in a reasonable fashion. Iraq is also open to global cooperation when addressing these topics.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

In recent years, child trafficking has become the most profitable criminal activity in the world. Millions of poverty-stricken families have been ravaged by it in recent years. It is defined as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, and/or receipt of a child for slavery, forced labor, and exploitation." Child trafficking has existed in some fashion since the beginning of civilization, however, it has never been as prevalent as now. The International Labour Association estimates that 1.2 million children are trafficked each year. Also, a total of 50 million people have been uprooted in recent years, and a large part of that is due to human trafficking. It is a scourge of our society and must be ended. The delegation of Iraq believes that we must put an end to human trafficking by swift, social and economic change.

Iraq has had a troubled history with child trafficking; particularly sex trafficking. Many innocent children have been displaced and put to work over the years. Because of this, we have dug ourselves a significant hole, so Iraq still does not fully meet the minimum standards for stopping human trafficking. However, we have made significant efforts to do so in recent years. These efforts include establishing a cross-ministerial task force, providing shelter to victims, and more. The delegation of Iraq desires to continue these great movements and to create even more in the future.

Iraq desires that this committee sees the trafficking of child trafficking as it is: a social issue. We would like to see a committee that is not reactionary; rather one that looks at the causes of child trafficking and addresses them from there. We would like to see the United Nations aid those who are being trafficked and try to prevent citizens from turning to trafficking. We will accomplish this through our H.E.D.G.E. plan. This will address the systemic flaws that lead to human trafficking. The delegation of Iraq is optimistic about creating a movement to end human trafficking and excited for the committee to address the topic fairly and accurately.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Despite many government agreements, there are still large numbers of countries that recruit children to their militaries. A child soldier is commonly defined as a person under the age of 18 that has been recruited to join the military. Child soldiers are generally recruited because they are easily manipulated. Most child soldiers are recruited against their will, but some children willingly join the military believing it will be an escape from their poverty-stricken lives. Most child soldiers are aged 16 to 17, but there have been cases of children as young as eight years old being recruited. Children are either recruited to join their country's military or to join an armed rebel group in some countries. Armed groups have targeted young children for many years, forcing children as young as seven years old to commit violent acts, such as suicide bombings. The effects that come with forcing this life on young children are extremely severe. Death, physical and mental disability, sexual assault, psychological suffering, and much more are all dangers that young children face every day when they live the life of a child soldier.

Iraq does have a history with the use of child soldiers. Iraqi children have been recruited by both the military and the armed groups within our country. The Iraqi military has since put an end to recruiting anyone under the age of 18. Although we do offer military training for minors, they are not put into combat until they are of legal age. We have unfortunately not been able to put an end to our rebel groups recruiting children, however. Many innocent children have been recruited by armed groups to commit heinous acts of crime, such as sacrificing their lives in a suicide bombing. It has been documented in recent years that Kurdish and Yezidi children were recruited by the People's Defense Forces and the Shingal Resistance Units, two armed groups located in the Islamic State of Iraq. These groups are forcing a life of terror on young, innocent children and demand that they fight against their own country. Iraq hopes to stop these groups from recruiting our children and putting them in danger.

While Iraq follows the laws and agreements put in place by fellow governments, we have not been able to successfully stop our native armed groups from using child soldiers. We aspire to change this. Iraq proposes a series of resolutions that will put a stop to the usage of child soldiers. Our resolutions are all a part of the E.A.A.D plan. The E.A.A.D plan is a series of simple resolutions that we believe will truly make a large impact on not only our country but other countries with similar problems. Iraq is truly looking forward to

working with other countries and putting our plans into action to put an end to this problem.

Orange High School
Ireland
UNICEF

Topic I: A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Child trafficking is a large issue that is complex and hard to control due to the fact that not only do the policies have to protect the children, but also control the results. Child trafficking does not make headlines too much, making it an issue normally under the radar. UNICEF has been working on implementing such policies. Child trafficking violates a child's rights. It takes away their potential during a crucial time in their lives, depriving them of a proper education and taking them away from valuable resources. Child trafficking also increases violence in an area and makes it not as safe. The trafficking also keep the poverty cycle spinning and hurts the economy. It can take a lot of different forms and ranges from ages 5-7 for various different purposes, making it even harder to find a single source of the issues to try to control. One example of this is how trafficking can be domestic or across borders.

The government of Ireland has rapidly implemented more ways to control child trafficking over the years. A lot of people were appointed to specialize in trying to solve or reduce the issue. One such unit was the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit that was established in the Department of Justice Equality and Law Reform in February 2008. Other units that were established include the Anti-Human Trafficking Team in the Health Service Executive (HSE), the Human Trafficking Investigation and Co-ordination Unit in the Garda National Immigration Bureau, and legal team for child trafficking was established in the Legal Aid Board (LAB). These units also work towards providing services for victims of trafficking. Legislation has also been passed in Ireland to target an end to trafficking. In June 2008, Ireland introduced the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008. The Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) (Amendment) Act came into effect in August 2013. This changed the definition of human trafficking in Irish criminal law to expand. Ireland also has a different role in trafficking to other countries in that many victims are brought across borders into Ireland.

The government of Ireland plans to in the future implement more programs that help to limit child trafficking by educating the public about the dangers associated with trafficking. Along with this we plan to clarify the definition of child trafficking further.

Topic II: Child Soldiers and Conflict

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is seen around the world in veterans and those who have seen and committed violent events. Any person or government with any regard for morals can see the forcing of children into wars is awfully detrimental even fatal to their physical and mental health. Not to mention this goes against the United Nations policy on Child Rights. It is often seen that corrupt governments use child soldiers

because children are seen as more compliant and easily manipulated especially if their home circumstances are poor. Although it is a large misconception that only developing nations use Children in war it is a problem throughout the world and a very important topic to address.

Ireland believes that nongovernmental child recruitment for violent groups is a threat to the Irish Peace Support Operations (PSO), especially dealing with our Defense Forces involvement in the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). Ireland supports the United Nations attempt to end Child Soldiers by being one of the 168 countries to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (OPAC) agreeing they will not allow recruitment of children under the age of 18 into their military or even voluntary nonstate groups. Ireland is especially concerned with the recruitment of children in nonstate affiliations because the government does not involve children in their military.

Irish Defence Forces have trained for a Child Soldier situation considering the 120,000 children under the age of 18 in government militaries in Africa and Ireland's concentration of overseas soldiers are in Liberia which has 15,000 child soldiers on its own. They plan on dealing with the situation professionally with as little lives lost as possible. The three step plan to get these children back into a world outside of war is to disarm, demobilise, and reintegrate. These three rules have and will save many children from the hardships of war ending catastrophically. Being a way out is Ireland's policy.

Delegates: Rocky River HS

Delegation: Israel

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

The issues before the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) are: A Movement to End Child Trafficking; and Child Soldiers and Conflict. Israel is committed to the protection of all children from exploitation and the availability of equal opportunities to survive and thrive.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

According to UNICEF, child trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation. Although Israel meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, the nation believes that there is a great deal of room for improvement, as it is a destination country for children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. In fact, an estimated 1.2 million children are trafficked and 100 million children are engaged in child labor each year worldwide.

There is no single logical explanation as to what originally caused human trafficking or why it is still prevalent today. Israel has already taken actions such as improving victim identification and operating victim shelters to decrease trafficking. This is a global issue because every single country in the world is affected. The UN must become more involved because as society and technology advances, perpetrators can find new ways to violate innocent people and aggravate the situation. The United Nations established UNICEF in 1946 and nonprofit organization has continued to aid vulnerable children from around the world. Additionally, the UN has mentioned human trafficking in goals 5, 8, and 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals. These efforts certainly helped deescalate the situation, but the fact of the matter is that child trafficking is still a major problem. Since its admission in 1947, the nation of Israel has undoubtedly supported and contributed to UN organizations.

Israel believes that conditions can be improved if stricter sentences are enforced, victims are better protected and rehabilitated, and more effective and thorough processes of identification are implemented. Israel will contribute by following suit with the proposals that were given and decisions that are made. The delegation of Israel is confident that other countries will agree with its standpoint and offer further refinements to the previously stated suggestions and solutions.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Child use in the Military is extremely concerning, and as it affects the countries of the UN, must be discussed. This issue affects Israel because in previous years, Israel has accepted minorities into special units of its military. More recently, in January 2000, Israel set the minimum age of deployment as 18, changing its stance on the issue of children as soldiers. Israel took this opinion because of the child's rights and public health campaign that lead other countries to deny children into the military.

The Israel delegation believes that minors should not be allowed into the military. Formerly, Israel allowed minors into the military with the approval of their guardians. Before, all minors enlisting who have had a sibling in the military must first have had the parent's full approval before enrolling. Countries around the world are struggling with how best to approach this problem, and this issue should be resolved by the UN because of its threat towards minors living in the countries of the UN. Previously, the UNICEF has taken great care with reestablishing child veterans into society. Also, the UN has changed enrollment minimum age to 18, and recruiting people under the age of 15 is considered a war crime. The UN supported the children, not soldiers' movement which began in 2014, and Israel was also in agreement of this. Unfortunately, the UN still receives reports of children as little as 8 or 9 participating in military efforts, and is still dismayed at the children suicide bombers, and the mistreatment of young girls in the military.

The Israel delegation proposes the complete halt of children being trained by the military, which includes the training with weapons. No minor will receive any sort of military preparation. Military academies will be affected by this, and it is proposed that these schools only be available for the young recruits. Israel is comfortable aiding other countries in the conversion of these laws. The Israeli delegation is optimistic that this conference will provide solutions for these issues.

***Delegation From: Italian Republic
Represented By: Rocky River High School***

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children's Fund

The cases being reviewed by the United Nations International Children's Fund are: A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. Italy acknowledges that today's youth are the future of the world and protecting them is a large priority for the global community. Protecting children from horrors such as trafficking and armed conflicts is of the utmost priority.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

The Italian Republic acknowledges that Child Trafficking is a pressing global issue. Human trafficking is a form of modern slavery, and affects millions throughout the world. The US State Department and the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimate that more than 20 million people around the world are living in slavery. Furthermore, women and girls make up the largest share of forced labor victims (11.5 million female victims (55%), compared to 9.5 million (45%) male). Child trafficking affects victims and communities for the rest of their lives and causes irreparable damage to their mental, physical and emotional wellbeing.

In the past, Italy has taken steps to prevent child trafficking. We increased funding for NGOs such as The International Initiative to End Child Labor as well as providing greater protections for unaccompanied minors crossing our borders. In addition, assisting NGOs in the identification of trafficking victims upon their arrival on our shores has shown Italy's dedication and sustained effort in reducing the prevalence of this issue. Although our efforts originally found success, recently an increase in trafficking and a decrease in conviction rates associated with trafficking has led to a drop in our Trafficking In Persons rating. Libian refugees specifically are often subject to trafficking due to their high movement rates in Italy, along with illegal immigrants working in unrecognized positions. We are working to increase protections for these vulnerable groups and hopefully regain our security in this respect.

In order to ensure protection for victims of child trafficking we propose that the children rescued be given temporary resident status until guardianship can be restored or alternate accommodations can be provided. And, as stated in the Convention On The Rights Of A Child (CRC) in Article 1 Clause 10, it is recommended that states deal with the reunification of family in a humane, positive and expeditious manner, meaning that children are to be returned to their families as quickly and kindly as possible. Additionally, harsher sentencing for perpetrators of this crime and placement on a watchlist are advised. The children affected by these circumstances are greatly set behind in their education and future economic well being. States have an obligation to ensure that every child is provided with their rights under the CRC. Children rescued from these situations should be provided with access to education, nutrition, and mental and physical healthcare providers. With these steps, children in these difficult situations will be able to resume life after their trauma.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict.

The Republic of Italy also recognizes that the conscription of child soldiers and the use of them to fight wars is abjectly inhumane and is against their rights as children and as humans. In countries such as Chad, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Somalia, children are used in everything from frontline fighting to suicide bombings. Trafficking in children for the purposes of armed combat is listed as “one of the worst forms of child labor” in the Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (ILO Child Labor Convention 182). As many as 300,000 children worldwide are subject to this type of slavery, most of them between the ages of 11 and 15. Armed conflict has claimed the lives of more than two million children, left more than six million maimed or disabled, caused one million to be orphaned, caused serious psychological trauma in ten million, and made twelve million children refugees. This issue goes beyond the children directly involved in the conflict, but the situations that force them to partake in the horrors of war. Unruly political climates, widespread poverty, and failing global powers are some of the external forces causing this atrocious tragedy.

The Republic of Italy acknowledges their part in this global issue. While 32.1% of our childhood population faces poverty, compared to the global average of 27.7%, we have done much to help child soldiers in other parts of the world. In November 2004, Italy sponsored a conference involving 13 West African nations, titled “From War to the Classroom. From Crisis to Recovery”. This conference was proposed to help children recover from having been child soldiers. We also followed up by giving 4 million euros to child soldier initiatives in Sierra Leone, Niger, Senegal, Mali, and Liberia in 2008 alone. During Universal Children’s Day in 2008, the creation of a new activist group, Network of Young People Affected by War (NYPAW), was announced. This group was funded by Italy, with the help of former child soldiers who have become activists on this topic. In addition, the project “Combating trafficking and the worst forms of child labour” was finished in February 2014. The Italian Development Cooperation partnered with Senegal and several global actors to bring light to this topic through theater. The program aimed to spread awareness for abuse, sexual exploitation, and children in armed conflict, particularly for young girls. Italy hopes to be able to continue funding and assisting these programs, in order to help children in armed conflicts worldwide.

These programs are all based on awareness being an incredibly important factor in the rescue and rehabilitation of former child soldiers. While this is an important step, preventative measures should be the focus of this committee. Children who are moving due to displacement and impoverishment by war or civil unrest are more likely to be forced into child soldiering, and therefore, preventing these causes should be our priority. Italy proposes a multifaceted approach for the education, reintegration and prevention of child soldiers. We would like to continue our “Combating trafficking and the worst forms of child labour” education program and continue to aid NYPAW with further outreach and globalization. In addition, Italy proposes that a fund be started with the purpose of assisting former child soldiers reintegrate into society and resume their lives. The stories of former child soldiers are incredibly powerful, and an awareness campaign for this fund is crucial. With the assistance of these activists, the Italian Republic hopes to ease former child soldiers reentry into society and live normal lives. Finally, the nonproliferation of child soldiers is the most difficult issue to consider. Italy recommends a standardized procedure for if active military encounters a child in combat. The first

priority should always be to save the life of a child in pain. With these steps, Italy hopes to contribute to the prevention of child soldiers globally.

Delegation From : Japan

Represented by : Rocky River High School

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The cases before the International Children's Fund are: A Movement to End Child Trafficking, and Child Soldiers and Conflict. Japan is dedicated to helping to eliminate child trafficking and combat the use of child soldiers in conflict.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Since 2010 there has been a steady increase in the number of human trafficking cases, a third of those cases have been children. This problem affects every country and should be handled with care and significance. It is our job to make sure no child is ever trafficked. Japan has made enormous strides in the past years to help with this growing epidemic. With creating new task forces, stricter laws, and thorough research, Japan believes child trafficking can be eradicated.

Over the past years, Japan has taken quality steps in the effort to eliminate trafficking. Japan established a new interagency task force to combat child sex trafficking in Joshi Kosei businesses, dating services connecting adult men with underage girls, and organized sex trafficking rings. Also, Japan created a new oversight committee for its Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) to find and eliminate corruption because of the labor abuse of migrant workers. With these actions, Japan has increased efforts into protecting all trafficking victims. Japan has passed and amended many forced labor and child laws. One law, in particular, is The Child Welfare Act which protects children from forced labor, sexual exploitation, and causing a child to commit an obscene act. Japan has criminalized child commercial sexual exploitation in the Act of Punishment of Activities Relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protection of Children. With stricter laws and more government oversight, there has been a decrease in human trafficking in Japan.

Throughout the world, it is important that UNICEF creates sufficient solutions to combat child trafficking. While tracking and eliminating child trafficking can prove to be difficult, we can start by increasing attention to the issue and enforcing stricter laws. With that, increased funding and better-targeted aid, the problem of child trafficking can be alleviated. We need to first help in our own countries and helping past victims. We can do this by setting up an easy, accessible trafficking hotline and setting up facilities dedicated to helping victims. Because of how geographically large this issue is, we need to create an online database that can be a resource for local law enforcement and other

countries. Countries need to stand together to battle this issue because every country is affected by child trafficking.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The issue of children being used in armed conflict is present to this day, and there is still work to be done to lessen and eventually end child soldiers. Child soldiers have been used since the beginning of time, but in recent modern times the use of them has dwindled. In recent history, Japan used child soldiers, students aged 14-17, in the Battle of Okinawa as well as several other instances during World War II. It is partially because of Japan's marred past that the delegation of Japan is doubly committed to saving children from military service.

Domestically speaking child soldiers are a non issue in Japan as the enlistment age is 20, and apart from some involvement in the Iraq war, Japan has been involved in very few armed conflicts in recent years. The delegation of Japan, as an OPAC member nation, is devoted to upholding its values around the globe. Specifically, neighboring SouthEast Asian nations such as Myanmar have had issues with the use of child soldiers, in addition to SouthEast Asia, central Africa is a hotspot for child soldier use. In 2015, Japan 4 million USD to the DRC in order to assist in the reintegration of former child soldiers as well as vulnerable children. In 2018 7,000 children were put into frontline fighting roles mainly in Syria, Somalia, and Nigeria according to UN news; more actions must be taken to ensure the promising futures for children in the countries listed as well as others that may be dragged into conflict in the coming years.

In order to secure a safer future for children around the world, the delegation of Japan suggests that OPAC be revised and amended so as it is not optional, and be made more comprehensive so as to fit all nations from the first to the third world. Furthermore, it is imperative that either the mission of investigating instances of the use of children in military and combat roles is added to an existing task force, or a new task force is created to investigate child soldiers and possibly other war related things.

Delegate from: The republic of Kenya

Represented by: Hawken High School

The issues before the UNICEF Council are: The movement to end child trafficking internationally, and Child soldiers and conflict directly goes against the UDHR. Kenya is devoted to the protection of the rights of all children and expresses its hope for further advancement in cooperation between all countries to end child trafficking, and child soldiers internationally.

Position paper for UNICEF Council

1. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Kenya System Case Study). Many of these children suffer from physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, child labor, and forced marriages. 76% of the male children have reported crimes of physical abuse, girls, on the other hand, have an estimated 66%. About 1.01 million Kenyan children also suffer from child trafficking. Child trafficking has developed into a major problem across the world. It is defined as the act of denying the rights of children by putting them in long hours of hard, toiling jobs. Across the globe, 1.2 million children suffer from child trafficking and 100 million experience child labor. Child trafficking has become an extremely global problem because of how social media helps promote this problem. Child trafficking is extremely relevant in countries such as Kenya.

Kenya, a country located in Africa, has a population of over 46 million, with 42% of it being children (Kfer from forced labor. Sometimes, these children are forced to live on the streets, about 250,000 to 300,000 kids are forced to beg on the streets. Statistics show that child trafficking and labor also depend on the gender and race of the child. Females are less susceptible to physical abuse but are sexually harmed more. This is the opposite of male children.

In Kenya, forms of child trafficking include forced marriages, sexual exploitation, and forced labor. According to the American government, Kenya's involvement in child trafficking is considered to be "Tier 2". In more recent years, however, Kenya has become more involved by increasing its prosecution and conviction rate of child trafficking offenders. One of the first bills that were passed concerning child trafficking was in 2001, the Kenyan Children Act. In 2010, the Kenyan government passes a law, the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, which eliminated forced labor of children and adults. Also in 2010, the Constitution of Kenya was updated to recognize the need for protecting children from abuse and forced labor. In more recent years, the Victim Protection Bill was passed in 2014 to assist to support those who suffered from trafficking. They were given medical treatments, therapy, and most importantly, a safe place to stay. In addition to these bills, strategies, most notably the Strengthening Child Protection in Kenya: Program Strategy, established in 2011-2014. It focuses on five main parts, improving the legal aspects.

2. Child soldiers and conflict

The country of Kenya supports the work done by the UN specifically in the in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which also defined a child as any person under the age of 18. The convention explains that no child should be subject to child warfare, and the country of Kenya undeniably supports this convention. With over 130,000 children living on the streets in key because of poverty. Kenya acknowledges that these children are susceptible to the violence of those in charge of recruiting child soldiers. Kenya currently has no child soldiers in their country, but there are many children in gangs fighting conflict of gangs in Kenya. This point is presented through the UNHRC, which justifies that at the time of 2010 the Kenyan government had no affiliations with child soldiers.

The country of Kenya has consistently supported treaties and resolutions focused on the protection of children during conflict, and prevention of child soldiers. The December 2002 presidential elections were preceded by politically motivated violence in which private militias and youth gangs were implicated, although in Kenya the term "youth" also applied to adult party members and unemployed adults who were involved. There was rapid growth in the numbers of street children, with tens of thousands living homeless in urban slum areas. Violence between ethnic groups led to 50 to 75 deaths a month in 2004. Kenya continued to host a population of 250,000 refugees. Arms trafficking and the use of bullets and guns as currency were reported in and around the refugee camps, although most refugees were not involved. Cross-border issues continued along Kenya's northern and western borders.

The Children's Act, the first comprehensive law on children in Kenya that passed through Parliament in 2001 and came into effect on 1 March 2002. It provides that "no child shall take part in hostilities or be recruited in armed conflicts" and that it is government's responsibility "to provide protection, rehabilitation care, recovery and re-integration into normal social life of any child who may become a victim of armed conflict." A Child Labor Division, established within the Human Resources Development, assisted in conducting a National Child Labor Policy Paper and in domestic implementation of Child soldiers in Kenya's history to amend for past actions.

Delegation from: Kuwait
Represented by: Solon High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund is to address the following issues: A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The State of Kuwait is committed to protecting the rights and safety of each and every child.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

The State of Kuwait believes that child trafficking should be abolished. The act of selling children for the purpose of exploitation is a disgrace to the country. Selling kids, some younger than 10, to be worked like slaves and treated as less than human goes against all of Kuwait's human rights values. In order to move forward as a country, Kuwait is determined to abolish child trafficking, both in policy and in practice.

Kuwait's government has not yet reached the minimum standards to eliminate child trafficking in 2019; however, the government is making a large effort to reduce and eliminate child trafficking and was therefore upgraded from a Tier 3 country in human trafficking to a Tier 2 country in 2018. (Tier 3 countries around Kuwait include Egypt, Djibouti, Pakistan, Qatar, and Russia.) In 2013, Kuwait's anti-trafficking law increased law enforcement efforts to investigate, prosecute, and convict citizens guilty of trafficking. This law was put in place to help reduce that overall amount of children kidnapped in Kuwait, with penalties for child trafficking ranging from 15 years to life in prison. Children in Kuwait have also been trafficked to factories, private agencies, and embassies that send workers to other countries. Thus, in 2015, the Ministry of Interior's (MOI) Domestic Labor Department (DLD) began an investigation of employers. Through the investigation period, the DLD looked into 17, 560 possible accounts of trafficking. Subsequently, more than 440 possible criminals were recommended for further investigation by a higher authority and over 500 employers were blacklisted because of possible relations to a trafficking agency, which resulted in 90 permanent closures.

Kuwait encourages UNICEF to send human and financial resources to the borders of the Middle Eastern countries to help stop the act of child trafficking, especially considering many governments' inability to fully regulate the issue alone. Additionally, Kuwait would like to create a protocol for countries to implement a stronger legal system in order to better protect victims of trafficking. The international community must also invest in awareness messages via different media outlets that the public can view—such as social media, traditional television stations, radio stations, and information embassies. This could, for example, take the form of implementing multi-language pamphlets in various labor recruitment agencies. Kuwait also suggests putting such pamphlets in airports to advise people about the risks.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The exploitation of children in armed conflict is, and has been, a serious issue around the world. Forced into an endless cycle of violence, these child soldiers are denied their basic rights (as detailed by the Convention of the Rights of the Child). Morally speaking, this situation is abhorrent. The international community *cannot* tolerate the use of children in the wars of adults, and should seek the release of as many child soldiers as soon as possible. However, simply releasing these children will not solve the problem itself. To stem the use of child soldiers entirely, underlying circumstances such as poverty, social instability, and lack of opportunity must be addressed as well. The State of Kuwait advocates for a holistic review of the issue to bring about change for child soldiers across the globe.

Kuwait's most notable action towards eliminating child soldiers from its state forces is its 2004 accession to OPAC, or the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. Kuwait has dedicated itself to keeping 18 as the minimum age of voluntary service in the Kuwaiti armed forces as well as prohibiting the forced conscription of those under the age of 18. This decision was partially instigated by Kuwait's engagement in multiple conflicts against Iraq, in which allied soldiers were often put in the difficult position of facing Iraqi child soldiers. While Kuwait is not historically known for the use of child soldiers in conflict, the prevalence of child soldiers in nearby countries is evidence enough to Kuwait that children are likely not exempt from such situations within its own borders. Thus, Kuwait has, and will continue to, stand firmly against the use of any persons under 18 whatsoever within its armed forces (as well as other organizations based in Kuwait).

The State of Kuwait recognizes however, that the surrounding countries in which child soldiers are a major issue often do not have the resources to prevent such a situation. Political instability runs rampant in the Middle East and poverty forces many children to seek out roles in the armed conflict around them. Thus, Kuwait looks forward to working with other countries towards addressing the root issues that lead to child soldiers. One way to do that, Kuwait believes, is to develop region-specific resolutions instead of general global ones. The use of child soldiers in the Middle East likely occurs under different circumstances than those in Sub-Saharan Africa or Asia. Considering this, a protocol made to apply to them all isn't likely to be as effective as three protocols tailored to the unique cultural, social, and economic conditions of each. Kuwait is especially interested in working with fellow nations in the Middle East to create a resolution that effectively addresses child soldiers in the Middle East specifically. Such a resolution would take into account the various insurgent extremist forces throughout the region as well as governments' inability to fully control them (and thus prevent the use of child soldiers within them). In other words, direct negotiation with these groups is needed, and aid must be provided to national governments to assist them in the protection of children. UNICEF has successfully navigated such negotiations in the past and has a vast array of resources and partners to contribute to the aforementioned aid. Thus, the key to solving the issue lies in effective policy, which is to be determined alongside the most affected countries themselves.

Delegation from: Mexico
Represented by: North Olmsted High School

**Position Paper for the United Nation's International Children's Emergency Fund
(UNICEF)**

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Children from around the world are being taken advantage of. By UNICEF, Child Trafficking can be described "the recruitment, transfer, transportation, harboring, or receipt of children ages 5-17 for the purpose of exploitation." Child Trafficking is mostly found in poverty stricken and in agricultural or industrial places. Victims of child trafficking are usually taken to a nearby country or are taken somewhere inside the country. In many countries the topic of child trafficking is difficult to discuss because child labor is also brought into the discussion. In addition, many undeveloped country's society depend on child labor. Child labor is both cheap and reliable, many countries are not willing to continue without it. Child labor is an important factor in child trafficking. Child trafficking can be seen all over the world and has been happening for many years.

Mexico is a global center for the child prostitution trade and a major source. Mexico has been struggling to maintain control on the trafficking occurring in its own country. However the Mexican government demonstrated increasing efforts by prosecuting more traffickers; identifying and providing support to trafficking victims subjected to forced labor in Mexico. They have also launched a new national awareness-raising campaign. Even with their efforts they are still unable to make a large change in the trafficking business. They are still a major hub for trafficking of women and children. Families who are struggling with poverty are turning to child labor which can very easily lead to child trafficking. In addition, the United Nations has been trying to fight child trafficking by calling on people all around the world to stand up by speaking out, advocating, fundraising, and building a community. They have tried to reach out to countries and spread their message but they have had difficulty with trying to get to undeveloped countries. These children are not getting the protection they deserve.

In the future, UNICEF should continue to try and get the help from people around the world to make a difference. Everyday people should be informed about the immoral crimes happening right beneath them. It would be looked upon favorably if governments around the world were to create stricter rules and regulations on child labor laws. Children should be able to enjoy their childhood without having the pressure of to work just to save their family. If UNICEF pushed for more information on these topics to be released to the public, more people would be standing up and trying to make a change. It should be encouraged to prioritize undeveloped and poverty stricken countries where child trafficking can be seen more prominently. We hope the UN pushes for a solution to this problem.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Everyday around the world, children are being recruited to fight in armed conflict by all kinds of forces. Here they see acts of violence that they might even be forced to commit. It is no exception in Mexico for there are still children under the age of 18. Forcing children into armed conflicts where their safety is not ensured is neglecting and depriving their rights stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child. Yet, there are thousands of children being recruited to actively work in organized crime with little pay. They could be fighting in war zones, work as spies, porters, cooks, and messengers. Most of these children live in dilapidated places, where they don't have a proper opportunity to get a good education and improve their lives.

To lessen the severeness of this problem, Mexico provides the services that should shelter kids as much as possible from all of the societal fracturing. There's a program called Oportunidades (or now Prospera) that grants cash to the poorest families on the condition that their kids are attending class. However, in an article by Elizabeth Dickinson, she stated that "some 12.5 percent of children ages 5 to 17 work in Mexico, according to the United Nations State of the World's Children report, and of those, 42 percent doesn't go to school." Although this information might be outdated (being published in 2011), the issue is still not completely solved.

Oportunidades had improved the education of children yet they will face many challenges in the years to come. One of them is that "they lack longitudinal data that can capture the medium and long-term effects of the program," according to Cash Transfers in Mexico: Oportunidades. They also face "financial and social concern and because of the strict targeting mechanism, tensions have developed in communities where some residents are covered by the program, but others are not."

Mexico aspires to improve the Prospera program and wishes for the United Nations to help them face these challenges ahead. They could also create a law where the families that let their kid(s) be involved in these armed conflict instead of school (with the help of Prospera) would be fined. If the kids don't have parents or family, they would be directly sent to an education institute when found involved. If these challenges and flaws are solved, the percentage of children not getting an adequate education and would be lured into armed conflicts could be lessened even more.

The Delegation from: Netherlands
Represented by: Fairport Harding High School

Position Paper for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

The issues for deliberation presented before UNICEF include a Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers in Conflict. The delegation from the Netherlands is interested in working with the international community to solve these important issues.

I. Topic A Child Trafficking in the Netherlands

Child trafficking is the harboring, transportation, or buying of a person without their consent. Child trafficking is a major problem in the Netherlands. The Netherlands is a source and destination for traffickers. The Netherlands has been working tirelessly to prevent child trafficking. The Netherlands is one of the main leaders in attempting to prevent child trafficking.

The Netherlands uses the B9 regulation to help victims of child trafficking. The B9 regulation offers a reflection period for victims. The reflection period helps victims decide if they want to assist the police in finding the trafficker. Foreign nationals who might be victims of trafficking are given up to one year to live in the Netherlands and may be able to renew it if needed. The regulation has been amended multiple times, attempting to become clearer on what it does. It was made in a way to appoint victims of prostitution. If a victim does not want to cooperate then they can still apply for residence if the victim's living situation entails the need to. On January 1, 2009, the B9 regulation was amended to protect the victims better by stating that victims of child trafficking won't be prosecuted for breaking immigration laws or doing illegal activities as a result of the trafficking.

CoMensha is an organization that helps victims of child trafficking. The organization involves itself with the rights of potential victims. CoMensha is also the main organization in reporting trafficking victims and traffickers in the Netherlands. They can be responsible for the initial care of a victim. CoMensha also may train people to help victims of child trafficking or train people to see the signs of potential victims. CoMensha also works with the royal police and the Netherlands Marechaussee. CoMensha has specific guidelines to follow when it comes to child victims, and have a dedicated section to help them. CoMensha works with the national rapporteur, which helps CoMensha with reporting trafficking victims.

Many trafficking victims can be snuck in through the Netherlands border, and many are. The Netherlands has a secure border, with the Netherlands Marechaussee being on the border. The Marechaussee excels at what they need to do, being good at finding smuggled drugs, detecting fake money, and people smuggling. Many people are still able to traffick children through the border, by saying they're family, which is true. Many people trafficking children are family and can claim that, while the child won't say anything, due to fear. The Netherlands proposes more secure border checks and possibly more detailed questioning for people that may be suspected of doing something illegal. Questioning

children alone can help with finding out if a child will be or is a victim of trafficking. Making the border more secure would lower child trafficking because children can be protected from family that is going to abuse them, and helps with other problems like drug trafficking. The Netherlands proposes a stronger border

II. Child Soldiers in Conflict

In parts of Africa and the Middle East, a magnitude of groups have used children to fight their wars, causing suffering and violence on minors. Child soldiers have been in wide use in these nations as they deal with terrorism, civil war, and a large amount of civil unrest and violence. Multiple groups of individuals such as government, rebel, and terrorist forces have used children as personnel for their war effort. In these groups, child soldiers have been used as frontline troops, messengers, cooks, human shields, suicide bombers, spies, and have also be manipulated for sexual purposes. Currently, UNICEF since 2017 has allowed 115,000 child soldiers to go free and reintegrate with society. Despite UNICEF's countless attempts to free and reintegrate child soldiers, there are still around 250,000 child soldiers in combat. The United Nations should impose stricter consequences for violations of human rights that include the use of child soldiers.

The Netherlands signed the Optional Protocol Resolution on September 7, 2000, officially making the use of child soldiers in the Netherlands illegal. The Netherlands did formally allow 15 year-olds to be conscripted until the year 2000. The Netherlands has also funded and continues to fund UNICEF's operations within the afflicted regions. In 2003 alone, the Netherlands gave 54,275,774.23 Euros to UNICEF to support their efforts.

Two solutions have been proposed by the Netherlands to ensure that more children will be freed, and the care of already freed children will be improved. The first solution the Netherlands proposes is to increase funding and volunteer forces sent to areas being affected. With the increased funding, UNICEF could afford to hire more professional volunteers either it be medical or education. And with the increased volunteers sent to the fields, more children can be looked over and overall be cared for. The second solution is radical but can solve a magnitude of problems and could end the most violence the world has seen since World War II. The Netherlands proposes that the United Nations issue a coalition of nations, similar to the coalition in the Korean War, to eliminate all hostile organizations and governments that defile human rights and proceed in ethnic and religious cleansing. Our military forces will need to overthrow hostile and extremist regimes that currently run the nation-states in the affected regions. When that is complete, our forces need to go on a massive anti-terrorist campaign to remove and eliminate terrorist and extremist rebel groups and organizations. We need to remove these extremist elements that proceed in the listed violations of U.N. law and replace them with moderate elements that follow international law and would uphold human rights. If the proposal wins the vote than the proposal is to be sent to the Security Council so that the committee of world security can secure both our world and the humans that had their rights violated.

Delegation From: Pakistan

Represented By: Lakewood High School

Position Paper for The United Nations International Children's Fund

The topics presented to the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) include A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. Pakistan fully supports ventures to limit, then eventually end, the cruel use of children within human trafficking and within militaries throughout the world. Through a realization of how many children are involved with these repulsive programs, how it affects the children, and through the implementation of effective, long-lasting programs, millions of children will be safe.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Pakistan puts its full support behind efforts that would reduce Child Trafficking over a period of time--eventually ending Child Trafficking--with new programs. Human trafficking affects 40.3 million people globally as of the present day and 25% of them are children (10,075,000 children). The estimated amount of Pakistani people living under the slavery that is human trafficking is 3,186,000 (796,500 children). Pakistan has had a troubled past with regards to child trafficking, but every day, the nation strives to improve upon their previous follies. In recent years, Pakistan has declared that child trafficking is of the most prominent problems in the nation.

Pakistan has shown extreme support in favor of ending child trafficking. The nation has not been able to meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, but Pakistan has displayed tenacity through continuing to make significant efforts to do so. By demonstrating that the nation is focusing more on the issue of solving child trafficking, Pakistan was increased to Tier 2. The nation is solving the problem of human trafficking through creating two new acts in May of 2018 labeled, "The Prevention of Trafficking Persons Act" and "The Prevention of Smuggling Migrants Act". These acts were developed over a series of years. These laws impose substantial fines and long imprisonment terms for traffickers, smugglers and their accomplices. Previous to these laws, Pakistan provided extensive technical assistance and advocacy support to FIA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Law and Justice, and the Ministry of Interior, in developing crucial legal instruments and tactics to prevent and directly combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling; Pakistan began to assist these organizations in 2011. Pakistan has been working tirelessly to improve its ever-present issue of child trafficking, and the results will express this.

The United Nations states that every child has the right to grow up in a safe and inclusive environment--child trafficking is the exact opposite. Children are not even raised within trafficking; they are expected to do as they are told with no exceptions. The environment is in no way shape or form inclusive--these children are forced into horrible conditions. Pakistan would like to hear discussion from all committees regarding any possible concepts to end child trafficking. Pakistan desires for our committee to develop a long-term plan that would yield significant results over a short term plan. Short term plans will not end the issue of child trafficking, merely perpetuating the issue for the following generations to solve.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

As stated in the 2016 Convention on the Rights of the Child, Pakistan is troubled by the mass amounts of children's deaths due to terrorism and violence. This has been in the past--and will continue to be in the present, and possible future--an issue should the decision be made to continue without finding a way to eradicate it. Though it is not as prevalent now as it has been in previous years (with a decline of 89% from 2009 to 2017 according to South Asian Terrorism Portal), it is still an underlying issue that may arise at any moment if not dealt with. Terrorism and the recruitment of child soldiers affect one's mental, physical and emotional health, and Pakistan is doing what it can to help prevent this from happening.

To help numerous children to recuperate from the trauma of being recruited, an Army-sponsored school was created; created in 2010, the school helped boys who were recruited by militant groups from as young as five years old. As well as the Army-sponsored school, Pakistan has in prior years set forth programs such as "End Violence Against Children" in an attempt to help change societal normativity, cultural normativity, and, ultimately, to change the child's environment for the better. Pakistan is recognized for having military schools that take in children as young as ten. If a child does go to military school, they cannot volunteer for the military until sixteen or eighteen (depending on the branch they wish to join). Even if boys go to military school, they are not required to do any service afterward. Militant groups have been known to kidnap boys and girls as well as pressuring and persuading parents into giving their children to these groups. Many of these children are the types to be found in the rehabilitation school in Swat Valley, Pakistan set up by the government. Pakistan does not support any terrorist groups, especially those who encourage and take part in turning children into soldiers.

Seeing as most of the children recruited to be child soldiers are by terrorist groups are boys, with large and poor families, that do not have a proper education, Pakistan urges that the focus should reside in attempting to stop the problem before it begins. Though agreed upon by most that the issue is already begun and needs a solution, Pakistan plans to put forth more effort on already established grounds, such as the Army-sponsored school and far greater encouragement for education in general. Article 25-A of the Constitution states that every child from five to sixteen has a right to free education, but not every child sees this opportunity. Furthermore, Pakistan wishes to see an effort in putting an end to terrorist groups in the most peaceful way possible with a focus on not causing any more strife to the children involved. Children deserve the opportunity to have a happy and healthy future--as a committee, we can provide that for them.

Delegation from: Poland
Represented by: Mentor High School
Committee: UNICEF

Position Paper for The United Nations International Children's Fund

The topics before UNICEF are: A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. Poland hopes to work together with other countries to help all children in need, from those whose life is threatened by trafficking to those who are forced to fight against other human beings.

Topic A: A Movement to End Child Trafficking

1.2 million children are trafficked each year. This is an unacceptable number. The nation of Poland views child trafficking as a heinous crime, which plagues developed and undeveloped nations alike. Poland understands how child trafficking is a problem present in countless nations, and urges for action to help protect the children of the world. Poland strongly believes that those who traffic children should receive harsh punishments of imprisonment and that nations' domestic forces should work to protect and save the children.

While there are criminals in Poland who traffic children, they are found, arrested, and punished. Poland is rated as a tier 1 country by the United States in complying with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. This status has been reached through Poland's laws, willingness to work to end child trafficking, and aiding of victims. Poland has programs in place that give aid to victims of child trafficking to help them recover and recuperate. Last year, Poland had identified only 76 children as victims of trafficking. However, the nation of Poland will not rest until child trafficking is eliminated in their nation and across the world. For this reason, Poland has continued to work to help and save the victims of trafficking by improving our systems and internal response.

Given these actions and beliefs, Poland hopes that the UNICEF committee will find a resolution that will properly help the victims of child trafficking while also condemning and punishing the perpetrators. Poland will work to create such a resolution, but understands that cooperation is necessary. The countless victims of trafficking across the globe, from North America to Africa, are all waiting for the global community to act and save them.

Topic B: Child Soldiers and Conflict

Poland feels that the atrocities of war are horrendous, but even worse when forced upon a child. Poland condemns any nation that allows children to join its armed forces in any way. Certain circumstances may force children to take up arms, such as when fighting for one's life. For example, during World War II, Nazi Germany had occupied all of Poland. There was a large resistance group and they were attempting to liberate Warsaw in an event known as the Warsaw Uprising. Some children were involved in the fighting, trying to protect themselves and their home, but that was only due to Poland being forced to take the most dire actions by Hitler and the Nazis.

To be in the military in Poland now, one must be 18 years of age. Policies such as this come from Poland's conviction that children should never be forced into a situation where the only options are allow yourself harm or harm others. Poland strongly urges the world to search for some sort of solution that can be found to help provide children involved in the fighting, be it by transporting them from a dangerous area or by providing aid and help to them. Poland believes that countries need to band together to help liberate children stuck in these situations by enacting legislature or providing funding for programs that work towards that very goal. Motions have already been gone through, such as the UN's global agreement that children under the age of 18 should never be recruited. The UN has released over 115,000 children from armed groups, a number that hopefully will increase for the foreseeable future.

Poland has taken steps to help child soldiers and work with other countries to overcome difficulties encountered in their work, such as joining the UN's own Group of Friends of Children and Armed Conflict. Through programs such as these, not only are child soldiers freed from the conditions they are currently in, but necessities to their future are provided, such as education. In Liberia, some 77% of freed child soldiers have expressed interest in continuing or starting their formal education. A large part of the puzzle is aiding the countries where the child soldiers are from, as the governments of those countries are largely responsible for the recruitment of children. For example, look at Myanmar. Children were often forced into the military, but in 2012, after negotiations with the UN, Myanmar released all those in its military under the age of 18 years. Poland recommends a peaceful, effective approach such as the one demonstrated in Myanmar to help child soldiers, as antagonizing countries can only lead to further aggravation of the problem.

Delegation from: the Russian Federation
Represented by: Mentor High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Children's Fund

The topics faced by the United Nations Children's Fund are as follows: A Movement to End Child Trafficking, and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The Russian Federation has only passed one piece of legislation declaring human trafficking illegal as of 2003 with prison time as a potential punishment, and the Russian Federation's military sports clubs and youth armies recruit and train thousands of youth as potential soldiers.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Human trafficking, especially involving children, is a widespread issue found globally in both highly developed and developing countries but appears most often in impoverished communities. Its harsh nature leads to underreporting of the spread of the issue and the dangers it poses to children who are often forced into labor, prostitution, and drug trafficking in human trafficking rings. Children are especially vulnerable to human trafficking along with refugees and immigrants, as they can be used as a source of cheap labor and movement across borders makes it difficult to track vulnerable persons. Access to education and poverty are major factors when considering the risk of child trafficking. The children who are reunited with their families or are able to escape human trafficking face lifelong trauma and extreme difficulties in their adult lives.

The Russian Federation has a law prohibiting human trafficking passed in 2003. The law outlines that the trafficking of minors or 2 or more people is punishable by a sentence of 3 to 10 years. If done by an organized group or with the intent to harm the victims. Several groups in Russia support and call for further legislation, enforcement, and surveillance on human trafficking, especially in at-risk groups such as children, immigrants, and migrant workers, but Russia has yet to take further action on the matter. The issue of human trafficking truly was put into the Russian political frame due to foreign pressure on the issue. Russia refutes the scope of the issue as well as placements on "watch lists" for human trafficking, claiming that reports have been misconstrued. The Russian Federation recognizes the issue of human trafficking as detrimental to the liberties of citizens and has addressed the issue with an article in the Criminal Code of Russia.

The Russian Federation has taken action on the issue of human trafficking to the necessary extent domestically but will support efforts to protect the liberties of individuals and children. The efforts of the United Nations Children's Fund to protect the liberties of children are supported by Russia on the condition that national sovereignty is respected.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The use of child soldiers in armed conflict is a pressing issue that affects many nations globally. Children, especially children living in poor conditions, are often manipulated into becoming soldiers under the promise of a better life or protection from past struggles. This leads them to recruit in many cases, which leads inevitably to danger, brutal conditions, and suffering. Many child soldiers are also abused physically and sexually by the adults they are fighting with, which furthers the trauma they are put under. Children are often targeted because they are seen as a cheap and easy way for militaries to increase their strength. Children can be fed less, they do not need to be paid, and they are easy to manipulate. Even if a child survives conflict and is freed, it is extremely difficult for them to return to the life they once lived. Many children are forced to kill people they know as a form of recruitment in order to desensitize them and prepare them for battle, which also leaves them as unaccepted and an outcast of their community. The trauma that these children go through can also lead to very poor mental health and conditions associated with this.

The use of child soldiers is an issue that is seen within the borders of the Russian Federation. While the minimum age to be a member of the Russian Military is 18, many separatist groups in the regions of Chechnya and Dagestan utilize children as they fight against Russia. While there are no reliable estimates on the number of child soldiers in the region, there have been multiple instances where children involved in these conflicts have been discovered. Groups in Dagestan have also been known to train children to become suicide bombers. The Russian Federation has recognized this, as well as the alleged disappearance, detention, torture, and executions of child soldiers in the region. While the Russian Federation is firmly against children serving in combat roles, they understand the importance of preparing children for joining the military in the future. It is the obligation for most citizens of the Russian Federation to join the military for a short amount of time, and if they entered the military prepared their chances of success and survival would be much greater. To solve this, the Russian Federation has created the Young Army Cadets National Movement or the Yunarmia. The Yunarmia provides a way for children to prepare to join the military, while also instilling within them a sense of national pride and loyalty. The Russian Federation believes that it is of the utmost importance that children are kept away from armed conflict, but also that they are adequately prepared for when they do join the military.

Russia recognizes that children should not see conflict as soldiers, however by preparing children for military futures nations can greatly improve their strength in a safe and efficient way. This would also cultivate nationalism in the younger generation, which will

help to further their nations. By utilizing children in a way that is completely safe in order to prepare them for their military service, which is compulsory in the Russian Federation, we can improve their safety and success in the future.

***Delegation from: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Represented by: Archbishop Hoban High School***

***Position Paper for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
(UNICEF)***

The issues before the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund are: movements to end child trafficking; and child soldiers and conflict. Saudi Arabia is committed to bringing a resolution to these pressing issues and hopes all countries can cooperate to alleviate these problems. The Kingdom is also excited to get involved with the resolutions proposed to better incorporate all religions in the agreements set forth.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia recognizes the efforts the council has made to reduce child trafficking worldwide, and is still making efforts to improve the situation of the issue in the country. Saudi Arabia has not signed many UN resolutions regarding this topic as it finds the standards of many agreements to be unacceptable and religiously unfair. This council has obviously not put any consideration of religious beliefs into its current resolutions on the topic.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia refused to sign resolutions such as Resolution A/RES/54/263, finding their regulations to be anti-Islamic. The implementation of many such policies would be blasphemous to an Islamic government. Unless the standards of these resolutions can be adjusted to better suit the religious requirements of the kingdom, Saudi Arabia cannot become a signatory of the resolutions. The kingdom is a very conservative nation, and these violations of tradition show the council's blatant disregard of the religious influence in the country.

However, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has found some acceptable resolutions. In 2007, Saudi Arabia became a signatory of A/RES/55/25, the protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking of persons, especially the trafficking of women and children. The kingdom obviously does not condone the activities of such persons who profit off of the illegal trade of women and children in the region and avidly fights against it internally. Very few current UN resolutions aptly account for the religious culture of the kingdom, and Saudi Arabia is not willing to compromise any of its religious beliefs to support a resolution.

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia would be open to a resolution regarding child trafficking and trafficking as a whole. However, a resolution must acknowledge and account for the Islamic values of our nation. The kingdom of Saudi Arabia will not bow down to its neighbors around the globe to end trafficking at the expense of religious freedom, an ever-important idea for the kingdom. If a resolution is proposed that is able to account for religious beliefs while helping to combat the issue of trafficking in the world, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would surely be among the signatories and is excited to work

towards incorporating inclusion of all religious foundations into the betterment of the entire global community.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia agrees that the use of child soldiers in warfare is not acceptable, despite the claims made by nations of this council. The kingdom fully supports the efforts made in putting an end to child trafficking. The government of Saudi Arabia has made significant successful efforts to reduce the use of child soldiers in the region.

Despite numerous allegations of child soldier use, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been making obvious and beneficial efforts to combat the issue of child soldiers in the area. Recently, Saudi Arabia was removed from the United States' blacklist of countries that use child soldiers, demonstrating how far the country has come in regards to this topic. Despite allegations from numerous other nations about the use of child soldiers in Saudi Arabian military, it has consistently been found that there is no evidence of use of under-18s in the Saudi military by reputable international organizations such as the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). The Kingdom has laws in place to prevent such atrocities, and does not even treat young trainees (18+) in the military as soldiers, but rather as students.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would like to work towards a resolution further combating the use of child soldiers in state military agencies, and would like to see the minimum recruitment or drafting age encouraged to be 18 for countries who do not yet have it set there. The Kingdom feels that a government which employs soldiers under the age of 18 into its military should feel immense pressure from the United Nations to cease that activity.

However, Saudi Arabia is concerned about how the council would address non-state and unofficial state actors that employ child soldiers. Mercenary and rebel groups in the Middle East are the primary employers of child soldiers. Many countries in the region employ these groups to protect their borders and rely on their assistance. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia cannot support a resolution against these groups as it feels that this is out of the United Nations' jurisdiction and is an unnecessary thing to address.

Delegation of: South Africa
Represented by: Chardon High School

Position Paper for United Nations International Children's Fund

The issues before the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund are: A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The delegation of South Africa is committed to a productive debate that comes to a resolution reasonable to all countries involved.

A. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Child trafficking has a world-wide effect on children globally. With an estimated 5.5 million children take from their childhood. Due to this disgusting crime, children are being taken, sold, then traded. Not only that, kids are sold into slavery, forced into labor, and exploitation. To do this, predators distract the guardian with them and take them away, The predator isn't always a stranger it is sometimes a family friend or even a "significant other". Also, some kids get lured in by hearing "come with me for a new life, a better life". Surprisingly, the top three countries that are in danger of this problem are The United States, Mexico, and the Philippines.

Right now, South Africa has one of the worst child trafficking issues in the world. The government is trying hard to fix the problems as of 2018, but their work has been unsuccessful. Every day child trafficking gets worse and worse in South Africa. 1.2 million children are trafficked each year, according to UNICEF. Additionally, due to the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, many children are left without parents and in poverty, making them more vulnerable to these diseases. Girls are more of a target for child predators because 55 percent of human trafficking victims are women. Additionally, 43 percent of victims were used for sexual exploitation, and 98 percent of which were women and young girls. 2,200 girls are kidnapped every single day in South Africa and forced into sex trade, beaten, raped or even killed.

The problem doesn't only occur in South Africa, it is a worldwide circumstance and a solution is badly needed. The problem is all over the world and a solution is needed. So many people are in danger and you never know who is next. The problem needs to be fixed. To do so, we need to provide more security around teaching kids how to know who is a predator and even going as far as teaching self defense.

B. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Around the world many countries are negatively affected by children serving in the army. Countries such as Myanmar and Tamadaw had the highest rate of child soldiers through 1990 to 2005. Twenty percent of children in Myanmar were being taken of their childhood as soldiers. However, in 2012, they worked with U.N. and signed an agreement to release children from warfare. Since then, they have released 849 children and young adults from war. In other places such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, children ages eight to sixteen years old made up sixty percent of the army. Just like Myanmar, they signed a peace agreement with U.N. as well and the amount of children has dramatically decreased. Conflict within this topic has also arises in Nigeria in Boko Haram. There is a recorded case of 1092 incidents of child recruitment within their armies.

Right now in South Africa there are over 120,000 children serving in the armed forces to date. Kids all over South Africa have experienced war since 1775 with children serving under the age of eighteen. Armed gangs, whose members often included children, were used to intimidate other opponents. After being told to round up the neighborhood, children shot and burned people alive in their homes. Since being exposed to this high level of violence, they are facing the negative effects. Such as, mental health issues as they grow older. In fact, Harvard students have found that one-third of all kids who served have either depression, emotional, or behavioral problems. Due to this, kids are resulting to illegal drugs and other permanent options. This could have been turned aside if children weren't recruited into the war.

To solve this recurring problem, specifically in South Africa, we can prevent and end conflict within surrounding communities. Also, using leverage towards conflict and to show the cost of war, both on the future of children and their communities. If this continues to go well, the main priority is to push for peace agreements and to have a law on the use of child soldiers. If this fails, we can use the tools of the United Nations, specifically the Security Council, and maintaining violations against children and conflict with neighbors.

Delegation of: South Sudan
Represented by: Chardon High School

Position Paper for United Nations International Children's Fund

The issues before the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund are: A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The delegation of South Sudan is committed to a productive debate that comes to a resolution reasonable to all countries involved.

A: A Movement to End Child Trafficking

The crime of Child Trafficking has risen throughout the years. Child Trafficking is extremely bad and what happens is kids around the world are being taken and sold. The kids that are sold into slavery, forced into labor, and exploitation. The way the predators take the children is by distraction from a guardian and taking the child or luring them in or even kidnapping.

Right now South Sudan has the worst Child Trafficking in the world. The government is trying hard to fix the problems as of 2018. But their work is not doing enough. In Santa Cruz, Bolivia there was a teacher who was taken after school. She was going home and never got home. In South Sudan, South Sudanese girls are subjected to sex trafficking in restaurants, hotels, and brothels in urban centers. These groups, including orphaned children, are at increased risk of trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

The problem doesn't only occur in Africa. The problem is all over the world and it needs to stop. So many people are endangered and you never know who is next. The problem needs to be fixed and the way to fix it is by providing more security around and teaching kids self defense and how to know if someone is a child predator.

Topic B: Child Soldiers and Conflict

Around the world many countries are negatively affected by children serving in the army. Countries such as Myanmar, the Tamadaw, had the highest rate of child soldiers through 1990 to 2005. 20% of children in Myanmar were being taken of their childhood as soldiers. However, in 2012, they worked with U.N. and signed an agreement to release children from warfare. Since that life-changing time in history, they have released 849 children and young adults from war. In other places such as The Democratic Republic of Congo, children ages 8-16 years old made up 60% of the army. Just like Myanmar, they signed a peace agreement with U.N. as well and the amount of children has decreased. Conflict within this topic has also arises in Nigeria in Boko Haram. There is a recorded case of 1092 cases incidents of child recruitment within their armies.

Right now in South Sudan that are over 19,000 children serving as soldiers and many girls claimed as "wives". In Yambio, South Sudan 30 girls and boys are waiting to be released from the army. They are still apart of the 900 children being released today due to UNICEF. Currently, a peace agreement has been signed, but not helping for the decrease in child warfare. In fact, it's ironic because after signing the agreement children fighting in wars has increased. With this in mind, how are children supposed to get educated, make friends, and overall a have

childhood. Instead they are being taught how to use guns, be violent, and that is causing them their future. By this, they are being taught violence is always the answer.

To solve this recurring problem, we can prevent and end conflict with surrounding communities, and leverage towards conflict and to show the cost of war, both on the future of children and their communities. If this continues to go well, the main priority is to push for peace agreements and to have a law on the use of child soldiers. If this fails, we can use the tools of the United Nations, specifically the Security Council, and maintaining violations against children and conflict with neighbors.

Delegation from: Spain
Represented by: Western Reserve Academy
Committee: UNICEF

Position Paper for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

There are two issues presented before the United Nations International Children's Fund:

Topic A: A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Topic B: Child Soldiers and Conflict

Topic 1

A Movement to End Child Trafficking:

The issue presented before the UNICEF council is the movements taken by countries around the world and how this situation can be improved.

The Kingdom of Spain has been rated "Tier one" (Tier one: Countries whose governments fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards) by the U.S. State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons concerning counter trafficking measures taken by Spain. According to this data Spain is under the top 17.5% of countries concerning this matter. The trafficking of humans is prohibited in Spain by the Criminal code article 318 and is punishable by 4 - 16 years in prison. In 2007 Spanish parliament has passed a legislation which increases punishments by 2 - 6 years and allows the courts to prosecute cases outside Spain. In 2008 (When the Spanish GDP was at a 50 year high) the Kingdom Spain announced to support anti trafficking efforts in Central- and South America with \$ 8.6 million. The Kingdom itself does not have any support for trafficking victims, but they have increase governmental funding for NGOs who help victims. In 2007 Spain has rescued and referred 1480 people to Spanish NGOs. On the other hand though has Spain not yet signed the National Integrated Plan Against Trafficking in Persons which was expected to be finalized in 2007. This Plan would have included additional \$45 million each year and 200 additional Police officers specially detected to fight Child and Human trafficking.

Ever since 2008, not much has happened in Spain to counter child trafficking but the reason for that is the financial situation. Since that time sapiens economy has been in a regression. Spain wants to do something, that could have easily witnessed while Spain's

economy was at its peak. In addition to that Spain needs international funding because of their geographical closeness to northern Africa (Strait of Gibraltar) many human traffickers use Spain to get the Children into the rest of Europe (that is extraordinarily easy because of Schengen).

Topic 2

Child Soldiers and Conflict

The kingdom of Spain child soldiers and conflict involving children in this way is not tolerated. As stated in article 30 of the 1978 constitution: "Citizens have the right and the duty to defend Spain. The duties of citizens in the event of serious risk, catastrophe or public calamity may be regulated by law." Spain Encourages people to join in its military. However, there are requirements that need to be met in order for this to happen. The most important requirement is age. To join the Spanish armed forces you must be at least 18 years of age.

Child soldiers are a rising conflict around the world. Many children are forced to join armed military forces or join due to desperation. These children can be placed on the front lines or used as messengers or spies for certain groups. Children are even used and forced into sexual slavery. Spain has taken a closer look into this rising issue. The government's plan for Spanish Co-operation for 2005-8 referred to these issues as a priority when dealing with human rights. The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (SAIC) supported a UNICEF project that helped place child soldiers back into a safe community for the children. Spain also participated in many other projects just like this.

In February 2007 a ministerial meeting was held in Paris. Spain along with almost 60 other countries endorsed this event to help children from being subject to these acts in the future. Many Documents were written to help protect children from being subject to underage participation in armed forces. These documents also helped children who have already been subject to participation in certain militant groups. This Meeting was sponsored by France and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

***Delegation from the Kingdom of Sweden
Represented by Archbishop Hoban High School***

Position Paper for the United Nations Children's Fund

The issues before the United Nations Children's Fund are: the movement to end child trafficking, and the use of child soldiers. Sweden is opposed to the use of child soldiers as well as child trafficking. Sweden prides itself as a country who accepts refugees of human trafficking and enslavement. As a nation, Sweden strongly opposes the idea of child armament as well as the trafficking of children, and continues to work hard to eradicate crimes against children.

I. Movement to end Child trafficking

The Kingdom of Sweden does not condone nor support any country that employs child soldiers and wishes to move forward to a future where no country employs them. Since 2015, Sweden has granted asylum to more than 162,000 women and children, rescuing them from horrible situations.

Sweden has seen the importance of prosecuting against human traffickers and have recently partnered up in cross-border cooperation to address human trafficking. From 2016 to 2018 the National Police Authority's National Operational Department, in which 5 countries, Poland, Germany, France, Lithuania and Sweden were involved in strengthening the police force and the countries individual needs. Since 2016, the National Rapporteur in Human Beings has worked together with Sweden based institute, NGO to further stop human trafficking.

On June 12th 2018, Sweden decided to enter into a multi-year core fundraising agreements with UNICEF, UN Women, as well as other agencies. The 6.8 billion contribution helped to deliver better results for communities struggling with these issues. The General Assembly passed its resolution in May, which focuses on repositioning the UN Development System.

III. Use of Child Soldiers

The Kingdom of Sweden is firmly against the use of child soldiers, only allowing those over 18 to serve in their military. The total military forces for Sweden currently are 27,600. Although young people at the age of 15 may

enroll in one of the pre-military academies, they are not allowed to enter the armed forces till age 18. Sweden believes in rights for all its people, especially its children. Countries who employ child soldiers are considered less morally sound and Sweden does not want to associate with them.

Although Sweden chose not to join NATO, peace and neutrality are still a large part of their existence. Swedish foreign policy states that it will do its utmost to ensure that the working group will fulfill its task to free boys and girls affected by armed conflict. Once freed, children affected by armed conflict often find it difficult to re-join their communities and it is crucial that they can find peace within their own homes.

Sweden has co-authored multiple resolutions including A/C.1/74/L.48, which details the ending of youth disarmament as well as non-proliferation. The UN has passed a treaty to ban the recruitment and use of child soldiers. As of 2016, the Security General has identified every armed force that is working to end this practice. Sweden serves as chair of the security council and continues to work for the end of child soldiers.

Delegation of Turkey Position Paper for UNICEF

The following topics will be addressed to the committee: Promoting child safety in refugee camps; taking action against child trafficking; taking action against child soldiers. Turkey believes these matters are of great importance and looks forward to discussing possible solutions.

I. Decreasing Child trafficking by Broadening Access to Education

Child trafficking is defined by UNICEF as “the recruitment, transfer, transportation, harboring, or receipt of children ages 5-17 for the purpose of exploitation.” Child trafficking is problematic across the Syria/Iraq border, where vulnerable children are prone to exploitation in overburdened, disorganized refugee camps. Because of the poor conditions of such refugee camps, children have a higher likelihood of getting abducted and trafficked.

With the amount of refugees entering the Turkish border, child trafficking is a huge issue. Exploitation of children, especially in child labor, child marriage, and separation at refugee camps must be eliminated. Turkey remains dedicated to finding a solution to end the use of child soldiers

Ending trafficking begins with lowering the burden on Turkey’s refugee system. We also propose awareness and education campaigns to inform people about children’s rights, especially pertaining to labor and marriage. An important part of the solution is having a safer environment for displaced civilians to temporarily inhabit. Ending trafficking begins with lowering the burden on Turkey’s refugee system. We also propose awareness and education campaigns to inform people about children’s rights, especially pertaining to labor and marriage. An education campaign could drastically affect how families view the rights of children, especially girls who are particularly at risk. Turkey also recommends giving more children access to a higher education. By increasing access to education you limit the risk of a child being abducted by giving them the opportunity to get a job and also by having them be at a safer location during the day. Turkey believes that increased efforts for a stronger education system will prevent child trafficking in not just Turkey, but everywhere it effects.

II. Reduce Child Soldiers by Taking Action Against Terrorist Groups

Child soldiers are children under the age of 18 that are forced to join armed conflicts or who are used for military purposes. ISIS and rebel groups recruit and/or kidnap children to fight for their cause. They often target refugee camps, where families are desperate for food and cash assistance. An estimated 18 countries have a serious problem with the use of children, under the age of 18, in combat. One of these countries, Iraq, borders Turkey. Radical groups such as the PKK, active in Syria, Iraq, and other areas along the Turkish border, abduct young girls and boys and send them into active combat, giving them irreversible mental damage. The main area of conflict is at the Iraq border where the large host of refugees is the perfect environment to abduct and or deploy child soldiers.

It is illegal for anyone under the age of 18 to join the Turkish army. The main problems facing Turkey about child soldiers are keeping terrorist organizations like the PKK down to stop the spread of child soldiers. Turkey is directly affected by the aftermath of child soldiers, both the violence they make and the victims it leaves behind. Child soldiers, abused and demoralized by conflicts in their home countries, have a difficult time assimilating with Turkish society. Trauma makes it difficult for them to enroll and stay in school. It takes a massive toll on Turkish social services and educational system.

Turkey suggests that increased security and maintenance of refugee camps especially along the border. By increasing security at refugee camps it limits the access the PKK has to potential child combatants. In addition, taking a stronger action against radical terrorist groups such as the PKK

would result in a dramatic decrease in child soldiers. The use of blacklists and the sharing of vital information can slowly choke off terrorism. Since groups such as the PKK are the main offenders along the Turkish border it is in everyone's interest to take action against them. Turkey has high confidence that in taking direct action towards the groups that abduct child soldiers countries contain the spread of such demoralizing tactics

*Delegates from: United Arab Emirates
Represented By: Solon High School*

Position Paper for the United Nations Children's Fund

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

Children are in desperate need of protection from predatory criminals who turn their vulnerability and desperation into big businesses. In fact, UNODC quantifies that these criminals earn \$39 billion annually for the exploitation of children alone. Problematically, UNODC furthers that child trafficking is on the rise in 142 countries. The issue to stop this exploitation cannot happen immediately; however, the United Arab Emirates is making significant efforts to do so.

The United Arab Emirates's approach to end child trafficking is a steady process that is focused on preventing it from happening by improving living conditions and by prosecuting criminals. For instance, the government signed Federal Law No. 10 of 2017 on domestic workers, which included the right for employees to retain personal documents, sign standardized contracts with specific working conditions, and have mandatory time off. The MOHRE shows that this new domestic worker law is intended to expand legal protections to this vulnerable population of people to regulate domestic worker recruitment and safeguard the terms of employment. Furthermore, using the Wage Protection System the UAE was able to continue monitoring and inspecting the private sector's manual laborers, including automated electronic monitoring of salary payments for 95 percent of the private sector workforce. As a result, indicators of trafficking, such as delayed wage payments, unpaid overtime, or passport confiscation, were criminally prosecuted as cases of forced labor; ranging from one year to life in prison, as well as fines ranging from 100,000 to 1 million. This then allowed for the 2017 report of the government prosecuting 48 alleged traffickers in 16 new trafficking cases all of which involved sexual exploitation as well 106 alleged traffickers in 25 cases during the previous reporting period. The UAE wants to carry out its national action plan in address human trafficking. The plan focuses on prevention, protection, prosecution, punishment. and rehabilitation.

The delegation of the United Arab Emirates is dedicated to raise awareness for child trafficking in hopes that other nations will adopt similar methods and in the long term child trafficking will be eliminated. The Ministry of Interior and Dubai police developed 62 training courses, lectures, and workshops where 4,258 participants learned about types of trafficking crimes and the best practices for coordinating with law enforcement personnel and shelter staff. As a result, DFWAC partnered with companies such as L'Oreal and Benefit Cosmetics to implement employment training programs for the shelter's clients. Dubai police also provided trafficking-related training to 19 recruiting companies in 2017. For example, Emirates Airlines, trained its cabin crewmembers and other airport ground staff on detecting instances of human trafficking at check-in and on flights. Government shelter staff also partnered with art galleries for visual art exhibits that showcased art made by trafficking victims, to both increase awareness and raise

funds for other victims. The positive outcomes due to all efforts can be seen in 2018 when Dubai authorities developed a labor guideline handbook, available in Arabic, Urdu, and English. Then, for the first time in three years a shelter solely for male victims housed 15 men who had been forced to beg during the reporting period. Another effect was The Aman (Safe) Center for Women and Children being established in Ras al-Khaimah. During the committee we hope to be able to create similar groups in many different locations in order to generate anti-trafficking awareness world-wide and fund and implement national action plan to combat trafficking.

II. Child Soldiers and Conflict

Throughout the world, the cruel and repulsive practice of Child Soldiers is still occurring and needs to be addressed. While child soldiers are not as prominent as they once were, there are many regions that still utilize them. In specific, the Middle East and Africa. In the past few decades, terrorist organizations like Al-Qaeda, Al-Shabaab, and ISIS have recruited vulnerable children to help accomplish their destructive objectives. Children are so appealing to these groups because children can be manipulated in ways adults can't be. As being apart of the middle east, the delegation of the UAE is appalled by these practices and would like to see them come to an end; therefore, we believe the UN needs to focus more on this issue.

Currently, as part of the OIC (organization of islamic cooperation), we have signed a deal with the UN to deal with some of the humanitarian issues faced in Africa and the Middle East. Since then, we have vaccinate 1 million children under five years of age against measles and polio in Africa. We have also promised 7.1 dollars during the UN pledging conference for further development activities. Additionally, we have joined the Saudi-led Operation Restoring Hope in Yemen to try to help the Yemenis citizens. While we enjoy donating to help these humanitarian issues, the UN and us have yet to focus on helping the child soldiers.

The United Arab Emirates would like to be able to create a program unlike the others the UN has made with the OIC. During the Committee, we would like to see an established non profit organization to be solely committed to freeing these soldiers and helping to stop the recruitment of them. If we can create an effective program, the UAE believes we will see great progress in the fight for human rights.

Delegation from: the United Kingdom
Represented by: North Olmsted High School

Position Paper for UNICEF

The issues before the committee of UNICEF are: A Movement to End Child Trafficking and Child Soldiers and Conflict. The United Kingdom is devoted to decreasing the number of children being put through child trafficking and being used as child soldiers.

I. A Movement to End Child Trafficking

The United Kingdom is campaigning against child trafficking. They believe children involved in child trafficking movements are losing their rights of freedom and education. Child trafficking rates have risen 30% in the UK, reaching a new high record. Child trafficking is the illegal movement and exploitation of children. The United Kingdom is taking steady approaches on solving this major issue.

The United Nations makes it clear that child trafficking is a major crime internationally, especially when dealing with women and children. Child trafficking illegally smuggles children from ages 5-17 for different uses such as child labor, sexual exploitation, domestic slavery, forced marriage, and committing crimes for criminal groups. Poor and war stricken countries east of Europe are bringing these children to places like northern France, where they are then illegally taken over to the United Kingdom. Governments take a number from all reports of child trafficking each year. There are usually hundreds of more children being unaccounted for and are still undergoing forced exploitation. When children are found in these cases, they are in need of assistance.

The Local Government Association (LGA) issued a stark warning informing British communities and asking them to be more aware of their surroundings, looking out for signs of modern slavery trying to exploit criminal gangs. When suspicious cases are being reported, they are quickly transferred through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). The NRM is a system that identifies victims of child trafficking in the UK, and tries their best to provide them with protection and support. Identifying the children in trouble is where this solution needs to start. Educating our teachers, doctors, nurses, social workers, and even grocery store cashiers to help identify children at risk early on to prevent further abuse. They then can contact the local police or the NRM who can make a report and take a look at their case. When some children are rescued and taken into care they disappear within the next 24 hours, probably returning to their traffickers. They need to be getting support and protection so they can know that their traffickers aren't their only option. The UK is developing plans for skilled foster parents that can help children overcome their trauma and make them feel wanted and safe. The UK can also raise security precautions on their borders. By placing checkpoints at tolls in major cities, cars going to and from them will be checked for licences, licence plates and the smuggling of missing children. These checkpoints will be completely random and unexpected, catching traffickers off guard. Busy places like airports should have more police and security guards in general. This could give children being trafficked a chance to find help and feel safer in general. Just like everyone else,

these extra guards can be informed to look out for any signs of children in danger or any uneasy situations. The United Kingdom firmly believes child trafficking is a major issue that is growing each year and will provide their assistance to this conflict.

II. A Movement to End Child Soldiers and Conflict

The United Kingdom recently changed the age of recruitment into the army from 16 to 18 years old. Out of over 2,000 people quizzed, 68% agreed that children under the age of eighteen shouldn't be part of the military or any war combat. Great Britain was one of the only European countries that had military recruitment at the age of 16. Though they are losing soldiers, this helps for a good development and growing process for children under age. With this new change, the United Kingdom is looking at this prominent issue of child soldiers.

It is highly believed that children under the age of 18 should stay out of the military, until they officially become young adults. Once in the military, children are put at risk and harm. People also believe they are losing freedoms every child should have and are missing out on an education. Studies show that children who are recruited or sign up for the army at a younger age are more exposed to trauma, which can lead to long term psychological and mental health issues. They are also more prone to physical injuries and death, compared to those who signed as adults. Since their personalities are still developing, children exposed to potentially violent environments at a young age are more likely to acquire violent tendencies as they grow older. The younger the children are exposed, the worse they can be as they grow older. The United Kingdom is taking the lives of the nations children into account.

The United Kingdom is working towards a simple solution for this recurring dilemma. To start, they are focusing their efforts towards a new education program that targets minors in their early high school years. This education program provides information on a wide variety of options and career paths for their future. This program is especially important for those who feel that the military is their only option. For those already planning to join the military, programs dedicated to the different forces and information will be easy to find. Schools will be encouraged to help promote these programs. They can also push the children towards activities like sports and clubs to introduce them to new hobbies and let them enjoy their childhood while it lasts. The British government has suggested a new law that allows minors to attend military training, but not be involved in active duty until they legally reach adulthood. The goal of this is to allow minors that are interested in committing to the military to get a feel for what it is like, without fully experiencing the dedication and hardship it takes to be a soldier. This also gives them time to make a decision and also decreases the chances that they would withdraw, since they had the chance to be exposed to the military lifestyle before they officially commit. Children underage need to stay in school and focus on their development and growth, for the sake of our future generations. The United Kingdom is on board for this new change of canceling child soldiers.