

**Documentation of the Work of
The Economic and Social Council, Meeting 1**

THE 10TH ANNUAL JAPAN UNIVERS

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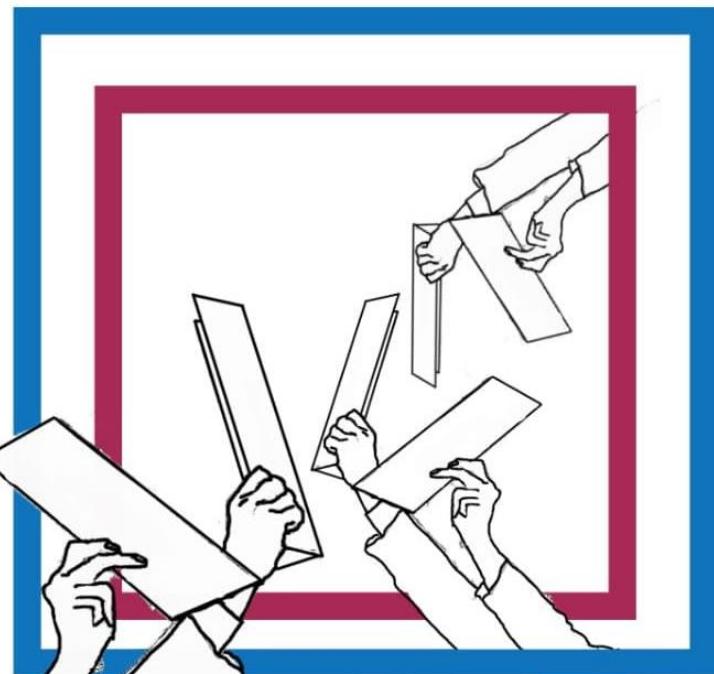
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The 10th Annual Japan University English Model United Nations



at Kobe City University of Foreign Studies

JUNE 21st-23rd, 2019

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Meeting 1 Ending Child Labour in All its Forms

Under-Secretary-General	Anna Deekeling
Chair	Hibiki Maeda
Chair	Emily Mendenhall
Chair	Christine Keiko Terrillon
Assistant Chair	Ran Wang

Committee Topics

- A. Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Agriculture
- B. Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Domestic Work
- C. Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Armed Conflict
- D. Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Resolutions adopted by the Meeting

Code	Topic	Vote
JUEMUN19/ECOSOC/1/A	Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Agriculture	Passed by without a vote
JUEMUN19/ECOSOC/1/B	Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Domestic Work	Passed by without a vote
JUEMUN19/ECOSOC/1/C	Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Armed Conflict	Passed by without a vote
JUEMUN19/ECOSOC/1/D	Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Commercial Sexual Exploitation	Passed by without a vote

Summary Report for Meeting 1

Meeting 1 held its session to consider the agenda on “Ending Child Labour in All its Forms”, with four specialized committees on the following:

- A. Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Agriculture
- B. Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Domestic Work
- C. Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Armed Conflict
- D. Ending Child Labour in All its Forms in Commercial Sexual Exploitation

The session was attended by representatives of 50 Member States of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

On Friday, the Meeting shared regional concerns on the topics, and delegates started writing Working Papers in their committees. By Saturday afternoon, the Bureau received a total of four Working Papers, which were all turned into Draft Resolutions. Delegates then proceeded to work on making amendments. Delegates engaged passionately during the negotiations which took place over the last three days.

On Sunday, delegates negotiated passionately on the proposed amendments. 80 amendments were submitted to all Draft Resolutions, and delegates worked with enthusiasm to reach a consensus. Meeting 1 adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, all of which received unanimous support by the body. Over the course of the weekend, the body incorporated the following solutions into its resolutions: achieving basic education and vocational training particularly for children in poverty, reintegration programs for former child soldiers, investing in local businesses, strengthening fair trade between developing and developed countries, and community-based awareness-raising programs in order to end child labour.

Economic and Social Council
Ending Child Labour in all its Forms
Ending Child Labour in all its Forms in Agriculture

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the declaration made by the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989) as well as its Optional Protocols,

Taking into account the United Nations' (UN) *Convention on the Rights of the Child* Article 32,

Bearing in mind the UN's *Convention on the Rights of the Child* Article 28 that recognizes the right of the child to education and the importance to make primary education free, compulsory, and available to all,

Recognizing that more effort needs to be made to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 8 on "promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all",

Deeply concerned that 200 million children, 20% of all children under the age of 15, are engaged in child labour, mostly concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa with 29%, Asia-Pacific with 19%, Latin America and Caribbean with 16% of children working across a range of employment sectors, including agriculture which accounts for 70%, as well as manufacturing, street trading, domestic work, and mining,

Strongly supporting the conditions of the *International Labour Organisation (ILO) Minimum Age Convention*, adopted in 1973, and the *Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (WFCL)*, adopted in 1999, as well as their respective supplementing recommendations (No. 146 and 190), which show efforts to gather child labour statistics,

Having considered that economic inequality in different regions of the world leads to child labour as the over-exploitation of human workforce in Member States with lower production costs,

Expressing concern about the fact that a large number of children are forced to work in agriculture to assist their family's income without attending school, due to the lack of well-equipped facilities and low income,

Acknowledging that undocumented children are kidnapped or purchased and forced to work as farmers in rural areas due to employment shortages,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to realize the importance of the national economy in solving the problem of child labour in agriculture;
2. *Requests* Member States to boost entrepreneurship for children and their families in rural areas through strengthening social welfare systems;
3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to advocate universal access to basic services and support micro-financing through subsidies, microloans and tax regulations;
4. *Further encourages* the fair trade of important resources between developing and developed Member States;
5. *Supports* the extension of fair trade agreements among Member States in order to ensure fair prices for farmers so that their children are not forced to work in agriculture through the trade of important commodities;
6. *Strongly encourages* Member States to conduct investigations into companies that use child labour and impose laws to penalize those companies to eliminate child labour in agriculture;
7. *Encourages* voluntary investments and donations from Member States to less developing Member States in the agricultural sector to:
 - a. Research agricultural technology;
 - b. Construct education facilities;
8. *Recommends* each developed Member State, through the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the ILO, financially support small farmers for the purpose of extricating children from the labour force by building a connection between local government and farmers to promote independence of farmers;
9. *Requests* Member States with undocumented children to consider the establishment of a well-framed identification registration system in order to eradicate child labour in agriculture and alleviate forced child labour by preventing child trafficking;
10. *Requests* developed Member States to cooperate with local and international organizations, such as the ILO, the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO), and others by sharing experiences and cooperatively sustain activities with each other in terms of finances and resources;
11. *Suggests* Member States to cooperate with each other in order to develop educational systems in developing Member States by:

- a. Encouraging developed Member States to send professionals to developing Member States to maintain sustainable assistance or support to those Member States;
- b. Providing well-trained teachers to teach technological skills to agricultural workers;

12. *Recommends* developing Member States to invest into new school constructions, aid organizations and teacher training;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate and support schools in order to provide all children with access to basic free education by:

- a. Financially supporting programs which are implemented by the ILO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the FAO;
- b. Establishing programs to train teachers and send them to schools in need.

Economic and Social Council
Ending Child Labour in all its Forms
Ending Child Labour in all its Forms in Domestic Work

The Economic and Social Council,

Regretting that the surveys of the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in 2012, stated that children could not gain access to school because their parents had no financial leeway and they had to go through dangerous roads to attend school,

Sharing concern that the transportation costs for children who live far from schools can prevent them from attending school,

Acknowledging the 2012 UNICEF report that children can be more familiar with schools and improve their education by supplying basic educational materials to receive enough education,

Noting with regret that the report published by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2016 states that two thirds of child laborers are doing domestic work and that it is difficult to be aware of the problems that happen inside homes,

Deeply concerned by the lack of awareness of the importance of gender equality in society and the fact that 90% of domestic workers are girls,

Reaffirming the *United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training and the World Programme* (HRET) (2011) which asserts that everyone has the right to access education, training, and information,

Supports the Job for Peace and Resilience (JPR) program of the ILO in its investment in sustainable industries and expanding existing industries by 2022,

Acknowledging the ILO's International Programme of the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour (IPEC) flagship strategy,

1. *Requests* Member States which have children who cannot go to school to improve the system of public transportation with the cost being free so that children can go to school for free;

2. *Also requests* that developed Member States encourage local businesses to support children who cannot go to school in terms of educational needs for the purpose of:
 - a. Receiving proper education;

- b. Removing the guardians' financial concerns;
- 3. *Recommends* Member States provide financial support to IPEC for the purpose of:
 - a. Supporting Action against Most Intolerable forms for Child Labour which is one of the measurements to protect children from dangerous work;
 - b. Providing fundamental education and job training for children instead of working in the domestic workplace;
- 4. *Recommends* Member States support and aid Member States through investment;
- 5. *Encourages* Member States to improve infrastructure in order to allow accessibility of trades and services;
- 6. *Recommends* local governments of Member States provide sufficient incentives for families in poverty to send their children to school;
- 7. *Suggests* each Member State develop and maintain the process of raising awareness about gender equality by conducting a class that specializes in gender equality in compulsory education such as moral lessons and home economics;
- 8. *Encourages* Member States to raise awareness of equal child rights within local communities by cooperating with:
 - a. Local influential cultural leaders;
 - b. International organizations such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and UNICEF to create a customized approach according to the local community's situation;
- 9. *Recommends* Member States look into the risk of sexual crime violation towards child workers and establish strong law enforcement with the cooperation between the government and local influential cultural leaders;
- 10. *Strongly recommends* all Member States ratify the *Convention concerning decent work for domestic workers* (2011) by the ILO;
- 11. *Recommends* all Member States adopt the Time-Bound Programs (TBPs) by the ILO;
- 12. *Suggests* all Member States survey the number of children in each country who work in domestic workplaces to identify clear numbers to give support and see it as a serious problem.

Economic and Social Council
Ending Child Labour in all its Forms
Ending Child Labour in all its Forms in Armed Conflict

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the ever-growing problem of child exploitation in armed conflicts needs special attention from the international community,

Emphasizing the importance of the process of bringing children who have been engaged in armed conflict back to their normal lives and societies,

Recognizing the discrimination against former child soldiers which isolates those children from their own families and communities,

Fully aware of human trafficking as a supply line of young individuals involved in armed conflicts,

Acknowledging the existence of Security Council resolution 2427 (2018) of 9 July 2018 on children and armed conflict,

Reaffirming the *Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour* (1999) of the International Labour Organization (ILO),

Recognizing the importance of teachers in rural areas, and that the insufficient number of teachers in these areas contributes greatly to the increase in the number of illiterate children,

Further recognizing that the lack of these teachers leaves children immensely vulnerable to the radical ideologies of child soldier recruiters,

Also recognizing that many Member States lack a sufficient national budget to support the infrastructures and facilities necessary for nationwide education which prevents children from completing their compulsory education,

Aware that media channels have potential effects on citizens' views in both positive and negative ways,

Stressing the current situation in which some Member States have been supplying arms to regions under conflict which plays a central role in enabling the emergence and recruitment of child soldiers,

1. *Recommends* all Member States to cooperate with United Nations (UN) agencies, such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the ILO which are in charge of implementing and managing reintegration programs for former child soldiers, in order to increase program quantity and quality;
2. *Calls on* each Member State to flexibly adopt the policy framed by UNICEF according to host communities by:
 - a. Raising sufficient funds for psychosocial support, education, and training for former child soldiers;
 - b. Raising public awareness about child soldiers to end the stigma associated with them;
3. *Suggests* that all Member States develop a framework for former child soldiers by cooperating with UNICEF and the ILO which provides:
 - a. Free schools established by the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) and funding for teaching;
 - b. Vocational training for reintegration into society and providing sufficient funding for their livelihood;
 - c. Long term mental and physical health care;
4. *Strongly suggests* Member States support teachers in rural areas by the following methods:
 - a. Providing incentives for rural communities to supply teachers with accommodation, food and water, and help them to integrate into these communities;
 - b. Informing and involving teachers in rural areas in teachers' organizations in order to enable them to receive help and services made available by these networks;
 - c. Providing adequate incentives, such as retirement and pension plans, health insurance, other forms of welfare, and financial support for transportation for these teachers to enable them to maintain their job satisfaction;
5. *Recommends* Member States to transfer an appropriate and adequate percentage of their foreign investment budget to the education sector to build sufficient infrastructure and facilities to ensure that children can easily access their educational institutions and complete their compulsory education;

6. *Encourages* UN bodies, foreign investors, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to be more involved in the transfer of financial aid and funding from developed Member States to developing Member States in order to help eradicate poverty by:
 - a. Creating new job opportunities for the guardians of children;
 - b. Investing in the construction of facilities for education;
7. *Highly recommends* all Member States to fully adopt and enact the *Optional Protocol to the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict* (OPAC) (2000) which introduced the Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment which is 18;
8. *Emphasizes* the importance of the cooperation between the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and national governments to detect and tackle transnational child trafficking;
9. *Encourages* dialogue between national governments and media platforms to eliminate child labour in armed conflicts through the use of social media by:
 - a. Filtering and eliminating child soldiers recruitment content;
 - b. Promoting awareness of the need for compulsory education for children;
 - c. Raising attention to the importance of helping children reintegrate into society;
10. *Calls upon* all Member States to cease arms dealings to militias and opposition forces, which can potentially lead to the emergence and recruitment of child soldiers in regions under conflict;
11. *Encourages* all Member States to include Security Council resolution 2427 (2018) into their own policies.

Economic and Social Council
Ending Child Labour in all its Forms
Ending Child Labour in all its Forms in Commercial Sexual Exploitation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nation Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) (2000), Article 34 and 35 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989), and the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (1972),

Reaffirming the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000) and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air (2000), while both protocols supplement UNTOC,

Reconfirming the proclamation of the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999) in which the use of children for pornographic purpose is stated as the worst form of child labour,

Further reconfirming the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (ILO-TICW) from 2004 to 2006, which provided agriculture skills training and advocacy education on trafficking prevention, health care, laws, and gender equality,

Recognizing that sexual materials, such as but not only limited to sexual images and pornographic videos, are circulated online which can harmfully affect the mental development of children,

Noting that a large number of child victims involved in commercial sexual exploitation are especially from families with poor backgrounds,

Keeping in mind that the economic conditions of states can further increase the use of children in commercial sexual exploitation,

Reminding Member States that cooperation between governments, relevant stakeholders and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is to provide financial support to programs, which helps to raise awareness among children, families, and societies, and this is of paramount importance,

Recalling that all the family-related, child-specific, and environment-related factors should be of concern in constructing and concreting solutions for all Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CESC) cases,

Recognizing the lack of information about child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, which leads to the difficulty in identifying and providing support for the victims,

Noting with concern that a large number of refugees are child victims of sexual exploitation,

Recognizing that migrant children are also a target of commercial sexual exploitation and are especially vulnerable due to belonging to a minority group, further challenged by the lack of registration mechanisms by governments, leading to the unrecognition of the issue while merely operating programs for certain children and migrants in specific areas or small groups, without addressing the full scale of the issue,

1. *Recommends* Member States to develop and maintain the progress of E-learning, which:
 - a. Implements and spreads basic knowledge regarding CSEC among the citizens;
 - b. Creates a set of online channels, such as educational videos, documents, educational advertisement, and commercials calling attention to sexual warning, etc., to provide sufficient and accurate information about sex education;
 - c. Provides mental backing to support child victims through real interviews with people who have experience with commercial sexual activities and inspirational stories, authorized by governmental bodies and will be available on the Internet;
2. *Further recommends* Member States to develop and follow a detailed guideline for interviewers to effectively collect sensitive information from child victims, which includes:
 - a. Procedures in which permission to conduct interviews and the degrees of the interviews are included;
 - b. Guidance on asking proper questions;
 - c. Requirements for delivering proper techniques and attitudes while conducting interviews with child victims;
3. *Encourages* the provision of a governmental program, instructed by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to raise awareness and provide job opportunities among the economically unequipped families, which:

- a. Delivers knowledge regarding CSEC and child trafficking;
 - b. Provides qualifications which provide the families which have been trained by the program with an occupation related to the knowledge;
- 4. *Further encourages* the establishment of a national program to showcase the potential consequences of CSEC activities to the citizens to help them develop an understanding of the negative effects of CSEC, thus reducing the number of children getting involved in the crime;
- 5. *Suggests* Member States to set an appropriate minimum wage recommended by the United Nations (UN) so that they are able to support their children;
- 6. *Calls for* Member States to cooperate and support global efforts to protect schools and hospitals in order to provide more children with opportunities to access a safe place, health, education, and training to make a living by:
 - a. Actively engaging in programs implemented by a variety of international organizations, such as but not limited to, the ILO, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO) so as to maintain schools and hospitals;
 - b. Adjusting based on domestic situations to apply the existing programs such as the Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women that collect well-trained teachers and medical professionals and send them to schools or hospitals in need;
- 7. *Calls upon* the Ministry of Education in all Member States to deliver educational workshops regarding and not refined to the information on sexual exploitation to young generations as well as their family members;
- 8. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States that have legal sex industries to set a minimum legal age based on domestic legislation to join sex industries;
- 9. *Encourages* the creation of a specialized department under the United Nations Information Center to receive information on CSEC voluntarily with the intention that this information will be shared by sexual commercial exploitation victims, Member States, and intelligence agencies;
- 10. *Reminds* Member States to cooperate with NGOs and stakeholders to provide basic needs such as but not limited to temporary accommodation and necessities to child refugees as victims of sexual exploitation;
- 11. *Suggests* Member States to reinvestigate legislations on trafficking and to increase the services to help victims of trafficking;

12. *Further suggests* Member States to join the project organized by the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT), in order to assist developing Member States and to implement comprehensive national counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling responses;
13. *Recommends* Member States to conduct a compulsory health check-up system focusing on Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) to raise awareness about the consequences among the citizens about STDs, especially HIV/AIDS;
14. *Encourages* the collaboration between the Ministry of Health of Member States and the WHO to promote the establishment of official institutions with the aim to provide psychological therapy and post-trauma support to child victims, which includes:
 - a. Consultation sessions between former victims of CSEC who understand the situation and potential reactions of the victims and the child victims;
 - b. Voluntary programs in which volunteers can mentally support the victims to help them re-integrate to normal life.