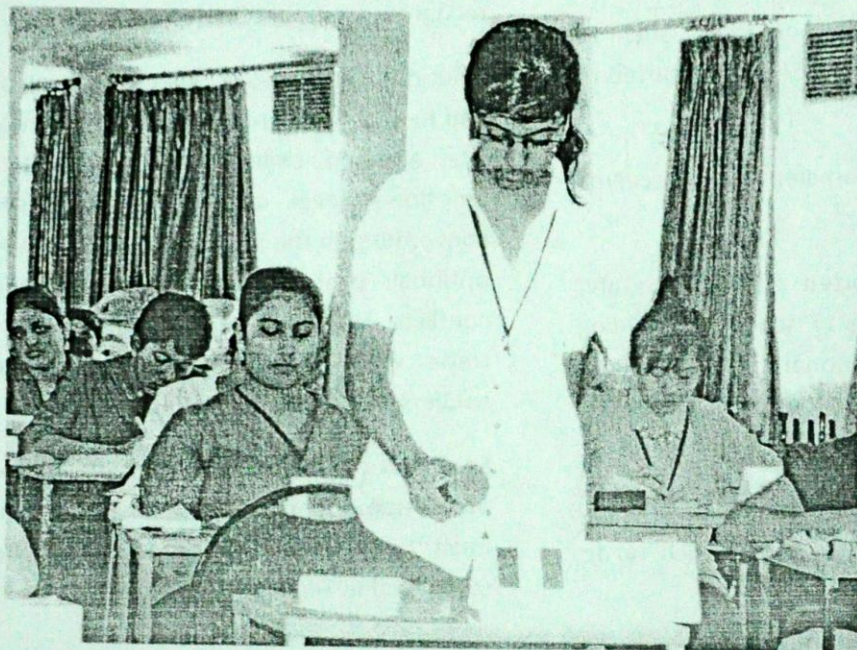


The Diplomat Review

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A RAY OF HOPE FOR CHILDREN SEEN ON THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM

All of us acknowledge the fact that the youth of every country is the future of that country.

In the first session of the MCSMUN 2012 who was brought to our attention the plight of exploited children throughout the world. Atrocities like child sexual abuse, gender violence, recruitment of children in the armed forces has become

a common site. But as they say the night is the darkest before the dawn, the second session of today, witnessed a new ray of hope for these exploited children. Steps taken by various countries to improve the plight of child rights were put forward. Reported by Abhinav Khetarpal, journalist, international press.

In Syria UNICEF and its partners are provided health, nutrition, education, and protection to children affected by the violence. Since January 2012, UNICEF and

its partners in Syria have reached 115,000 people with humanitarian assistance including more than 80,000 children.

Kits containing non-food items such as hygiene material have been distributed to 5, 8000 families.

7,300 displaced families have received baby kids

UNICEF has supported school clubs and remedial classes in 17 schools, providing education, recreational activities and psychosocial support to more than 14,800 children.

UNICEF has supported four child friendly spaces with the capacity to reach up to 2,000 children.

Belgium has ratified the convention on the rights of the child and the optional protocol on children in armed conflict. In February 2007, Belgium took part in the Paris conference and signed the Paris commitments. Belgium works closely with the UN special representative of the secretary general (SRSG) regarding the issue of children and the armed conflict.

.Apart from the various views of all the respected delegates the international press would also like to put forward some solutions devised by them.

Solutions by Norway- Special zones should be made for children under the age of 18

so that they won't be taken for armed conflict. The children taken part in armed conflict should be identified and families' recognisiton should be done.

Solutions by Belgium- special cancelling and help centers should be set up to help war affected children on mental and emotional level or ratification of the convention on the rights of a child and the optional protocol on children in armed conflicts. There should be boycott of arms trade with countries who used child soldiers in their army

Solution by India- national commission for protection of children particularly women must be set up and reports must be submitted at regular intervals.

Solution by USA- recognize that sustainable long tern social and economic reintegration is the corner stone for the durable separation of children from armed conflict.

Solutions by Nigeria : there is an urgent need to address many gaps and challenges that have been identified; the appointment of a special representative by the UN to look and seek the current status of countries facing similar problems as on violence against children would be step in the right direction.

Lets hope for the best as the world joins its forces to fight against the exploitation of children all over the globe.

Human Rights Council expresses its concern for the psychological impact on children victims of sex tourism



With malpractices of child trafficking and child sex tourism (child sex tourism is tourism for the purpose of engaging in the prostitution of children) flourishing. Delegates in Human Rights Council discuss the problems and solutions to the issue, reported live by Shreya Bali.

On the second day of Human Rights Council, the most debated topic was "Child Sex Tourism". The delegate of USA expressed her concern for the children affected by the armed conflicts who experienced psychological problems ranging from anxiety, depression to post traumatic stress order (PTSD). The prevalence of PTSD will vary

depending upon the nature of armed conflict and what a child has observed.

Some felt that the extreme degrees of violence suggest that the psychological resilience may be extinguished and prevalence of PTSD may not decrease. Children exposed to military violence may become aggressive.

The delegate of Indonesia said that and we quote, ".....child sex tourism results in both mental and physical consequences for the exploited children including diseases like HIV/AIDS , drug addiction, pregnancy, malnutrition and possibly death."

The delegate of Belgium highlighted the evil and immoral practices of "Baccha Bazi"

prevalent in Afghanistan referring to sexual slavery and child prostitution. Pre-pubescent and adolescent boys were sold to wealthy or powerful men for entertainment and sexual activities. Belgium accused the authorities of Afghanistan for not attempting to crack down on this practice.

Few solutions to this grave issue were provided by the delegates of Mexico and USA. Mexico suggested rehabilitation for children releases from bondage, further children infected with HIV/AIDS should receive medical treatment. All components of demand need to be penalized. Further awareness among people should be increased. Eliminate the fake perceptions that the people have about child prostitution and increase overall awareness on the issue.

***Human Rights Council
deliberates on final solution
as working papers are
submitted.***



USA suggests that child marriages should be discouraged (referring to the countries where this practice exists). Refugee camps should be made more secure (should have a tight and vigilant security system). The psychological needs of the victims should be addressed and they should be shielded from exploitation and abuse.

The delegates of Ecuador and Myanmar believe that in times of conflict, education and re-creational activities play a very important role in re-introducing a sense of normality.

On basis of the two sessions of the MCS MUN'12 deliberations on the final working papers have started hoping to pass resolution on the agenda. Reported by Abhinav Khetarpal, journalist, international press. Three major blocs have emerged in the unmoderated caucus the namely being:

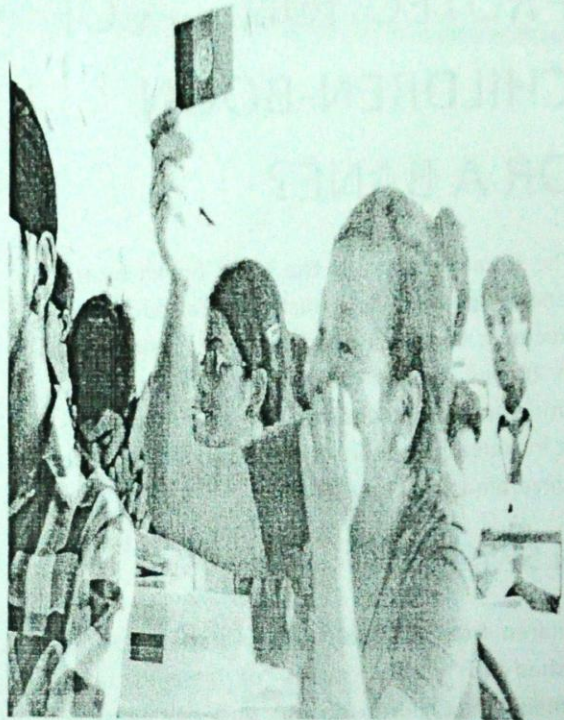
1. The issue of healthcare regarding women and children, adoption of the children orphaned by wars, education of rehabilitated children from the wars has been raised by the bloc consisting Central African Republic, Nigeria, Angola, Jordan, Libya, Colombia, Afghanistan, Chad and Cameroon. Major contributions from Angola and Libya were acknowledged. They also pointed

out that Right to Identity of the children should be enforced keeping records of birth certificates of all children which in turn will help in identification when rehabilitation takes place.

2. In schools and refugee camps sex education should be given to spread awareness and spread trafficking. Government should give compensation to the victims of child trafficking. The entire issue of child trafficking was addressed by the bloc constituting Ecuador, USA, Peru, Yemen and Congo. With the major contributor being Ecuador.
3. China, India, Belgium, Burkina faso, Indonesia, Myanmar, Mexico, Sudan, Syria and Somalia devised a working paper on solutions based on infringements of child rights during armed conflicts. They also mentioned that all child soldiers should be given vocational training and proper rehabilitation. Efforts were made to strengthen law and order in general world wide.

However some points were commonly put up and introduced from all the blocks. Issues like education, health care, laws against sexual abuse were unanimously presented.

The international press hopes that a concrete resolution will be passed to curb the problems mentioned in the agenda.



PROTECTION OF CHILDREN-BOON OR A BANE?

The formal session of the MUN began by the general speakers list which was raised by the executive board. The topic of the session held on 20 and 21 July was protection of children during an armed conflict. The general speakers list included four countries that spoke – Nigeria, Switzerland, USA, and Thailand.

IN SESSION...

Children from all over the world tend to get pushed to various types of assaults and humiliation. Children do not undergo physical but also mental breakdown, which disturbs the equilibrium of their well being. However government has taken various measures in order to improve the conditions of these underprivileged children by introducing various schemes and strategies. All this has led to the improved conditions of the children all over the world. In the two sessions of the MUN various topics and sub topics have been brought into frame where delegates have talked about the condition of these children as well as measures that should be taken to improve their situation.

Switzerland was the next country on the general speakers list. They stated that children are denied access to humanitarian support. The UN council 2009 advocated the movement to stop recruitment of child soldiers and stop child abuse, etc.

USA came next in the general speakers list. The country strongly believes to adopt measures for

protection of child soldiers. However they undergo various psychological disorders. Child pornography and prostitution have been reduced to great extent by the US government.

After a lot of discussion on the topic the session moved on to the moderated caucus that was raised on the topic 'child sex tourism' by Indonesia. The country very confidently stated that child tourism included child prostitution which leads to sexually transmitted diseases like HIV-AIDS, etc. Children often lured or abducted for sexual slavery.

Angola however proposed an exceptionally relevant point stating that sex tourism exists because there are no statistics of the number of children or the ratio of the children that exist in the country and therefore there should be an appropriate and proper system to monitor the welfare of these children.

Next moderated caucus was raised by the delegate of Myanmar on the topic education of disabled children. Though various moderated caucus were proposed on various topics, for instance "the plights of children in IDP and refugee camps" by Sudan but failed to pass, as the number of delegates against the motion were in majority.

After the moderated caucus an unmoderated caucus was held for the formulation of working paper. The delegates are now expected to move toward the drafting of the resolution paper.