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**RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

**Albania\*, Argentina, Austria, Belarus\*, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina\*, Brazil, Bulgaria\*, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia\*, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark\*, Dominican Republic\*, Ecuador, El Salvador\*, Estonia\*, Ethiopia\*, Finland\*, France, Georgia\*, Germany, Ghana\*, Greece\*, Guatemala, Honduras\*, Hungary\*, Iceland\*, Ireland\*, Italy, Lithuania\*, Luxembourg\*, Madagascar\*, Mauritius\*, Mexico, Nepal\*, Netherlands\*, Nicaragua\*, Norway\*, Paraguay\*, Peru, Philippines\*, Poland, Portugal, Romania\*, Senegal, Slovakia\*, Slovenia\*, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland\*, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia\*, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia\*:  
draft resolution**

**2002/... Rights of the child**

*The Commission on Human Rights,*

*Bearing in mind* the Convention on the Rights of the Child, emphasizing that its provisions and other relevant human rights instruments must constitute the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, and reaffirming that the best interests of the child shall be the primary consideration in all actions concerning children,

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\* In accordance with rule 69, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

*Welcoming* the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the rights of the child on the involvement of children in armed conflict,

*Welcoming also* the adoption of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,

*Reaffirming further* the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development and the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which, inter alia, state that national and international mechanisms and programmes for the safeguard and protection of children, in particular those in especially difficult circumstances, should be strengthened, including through effective measures to combat exploitation and abuse of children, female infanticide, harmful child labour and the immediate elimination of its worst forms, sale of children and organs, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as other forms of sexual abuse,

*Welcoming* the integration of child rights issues into the outcomes of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS (New York, June 2001) and the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, South Africa, September 2001),

*Welcoming also* the Yokohama Global Commitment 2001 adopted at the second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Yokohama, Japan, in December 2001, and calling upon States to consider its outcome,

*Reaffirming* all previous resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights related to the rights of the child, in particular its resolutions 2000/85 of 26 April 2000 and 2001/75 of 25 April 2001, and taking note with appreciation of General Assembly resolution 56/138 of 19 December 2001,

*Welcoming* the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in examining the progress made by States parties in implementing the obligations undertaken in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and in providing recommendations to States parties on its implementation and, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

in enhancing awareness of the principles and provisions of the Convention, and taking note of the conclusions of the general discussions on violence against children held in September 2000 and 2001,

*Profoundly concerned* that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of the persistence of poverty, inadequate social and economic conditions in an increasingly globalized world economy, pandemics, in particular the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), natural disasters, armed conflicts, displacement, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger, intolerance, discrimination, disability and inadequate legal protection, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

*Concerned* because in conflict situations children continue to be victims and deliberate targets of attacks with consequences that are often irreversible for their physical and emotional integrity,

*Taking note* of the progress made in the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on children, including in its draft outcome document, and encouraging the General Assembly, at the special session, to make a renewed commitment to the rights of the child and to consider future action for children in the forthcoming decade, taking into account a strong child-rights approach,

*Welcoming* the reports of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (E/CN.4/2002/84), of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2002/60 and Add.1 and Add.2), of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2002/88), of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (A/56/453) and to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session (E/CN.4/2001/85 and Add.1), and the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/56/342-S/2001/852),

*Concerned* at the number of illegal adoptions, of children growing up without parents and of child victims of family and social violence, neglect and abuse,

*Recognizing* that partnership between Governments, international organizations and relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, and all actors of civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, is important to realize the rights of the child,

*Welcoming* the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010) and recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, which serve as the basis for the International Decade,

*Reaffirming* interrelatedness of all human rights and the necessity to take into account the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, to promote and protect the rights of the child,

## **I. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS**

1. *Urges once again* the States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify or to accede to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a matter of priority, with a view to reaching the goal of universal adherence, and, concerned at the great number of reservations to the Convention, urges States parties to withdraw reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and to consider reviewing other reservations with a view to withdrawing them;

2. *Urges* the States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

3. *Calls upon* States parties to implement the Convention fully and to ensure that the rights set forth in the Convention are respected without discrimination of any kind, that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all actions concerning children, to recognize the child's inherent right to life and that the child's survival and development is ensured to the maximum extent possible, and that the child is able to express his/her views freely in all opinions on matters affecting him/her and that these views are listened to and given due weight in accordance with his/her age and maturity;

4. *Urges* States parties to take all appropriate measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the Convention, bearing in mind article 4 of the Convention, by strengthening relevant governmental structures for children, including, where appropriate, ministers in charge of child issues and independent commissioners for the rights of the child;

5. *Calls upon* all States to use reliable statistics and statistical indicators at national, regional and international levels in order to develop and assess social policies and programmes so that economic and social resources are used efficiently and effectively;

6. *Calls upon* States parties:

(a) To accept, as a matter of priority, the amendment to article 43, paragraph 2, of the Convention regarding the expansion of the Committee on the Rights of the Child from 10 to 18 members;

(b) To ensure that the members are of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by the Convention, serving in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, as well as to the principal legal systems;

(c) To cooperate closely with the Committee on the Rights of the Child and to comply in a timely manner with their reporting obligations under the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, in accordance with the guidelines elaborated by the Committee, as well as to take into account the recommendations made by the Committee in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and to strengthen their cooperation with the Committee;

7. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations mechanisms, all relevant organs of the United Nations system, in particular special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups, regularly and systematically to include a child rights perspective in the fulfilment of their mandates, and calls upon States to cooperate closely with them;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring adequate and systematic training in the rights of the child for law enforcement and other professions whose work has an impact on children, as well as coordination between various governmental bodies;

9. *Calls upon* all States to put an end to impunity, where applicable, for all crimes, including where children are victims, in particular those of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and to bring perpetrators of such crimes to justice;

10. *Calls upon* all States and relevant actors concerned to continue to cooperate with the special rapporteurs and special representatives of the United Nations system in the implementation of their mandates, requests the Secretary-General to provide them with appropriate staff and facilities from the United Nations regular budget, when this is in accordance with their respective mandates, invites States to continue to make voluntary contributions, where appropriate, and urges all relevant parts of the United Nations system to provide them with comprehensive reporting to make the full discharge of the mandate possible;

11. *Decides*, with regard to the Committee, to request the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities from the United Nations regular budget for the effective and expeditious performance of the functions of the Committee, and invites the Committee to continue to enhance its constructive dialogue with the States parties and its transparent and effective functioning;

## **II. PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

### **Identity, family relations and birth registration**

*Reaffirming* paragraph 15 of its resolution 2000/85 of 27 April 2000,

12. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To continue to intensify efforts to ensure the registration of all children, immediately after birth, including by the consideration of simplified, expeditious and effective procedures;

(b) To undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations, as recognized by law without unlawful interference and, where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, to provide appropriate assistance and protection with a view to re-establishing speedily his or her identity;

(c) To ensure as far as possible the right of the child to know and be cared for by his or her parents, and to ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when the competent authorities, subject to judicial review, determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child, in conformity with article 9 of the Convention;

(d) To address cases of international abduction of children, in particular by one of their parents;

(e) To take all appropriate measures, especially educational measures, to further promote the responsibility of both parents in the education, development and raising of children;

### **Poverty**

*Convinced* that investments in children and the realization of their rights are among the most effective ways to eradicate poverty,

13. *Calls upon* States and the international community to cooperate, support and participate in the global efforts for poverty eradication at the global, regional and country levels, recognizing that strengthened availability and effective allocation of resources are required at all

of these levels, in order to ensure that the development and poverty reduction goals, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, are realized and to promote the enjoyment of the rights of the child;

### **Health**

*Reaffirming* paragraphs 16 to 19 of its resolution 2000/85,

14. *Calls upon* all States to give support and rehabilitation to children and their families affected by HIV/AIDS and to involve children and their caregivers, as well as the private sector, to ensure the effective prevention of HIV infections through correct information and access to affordable, voluntary and confidential care, treatment and testing, giving due importance to the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of the virus;

### **Education**

*Reaffirming* paragraphs 20 and 21 of its resolution 2000/85,

15. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To recognize the right to education on the basis of equal opportunity by making primary education free and compulsory to all and ensuring that all children, including girls, children in need of special protection, children with disabilities, indigenous children and children belonging to minorities, have access without discrimination to education of good quality, as well as making secondary education generally available and accessible to all, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education, bearing in mind that affirmative action contributes to achieving equal opportunity and combating exclusion, and that the education of the child is carried out and that States parties develop and implement programmes for the education of the child in accordance with articles 28 and 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(b) To take all appropriate measures to prevent racism and discriminatory and xenophobic attitudes and behaviour through education, keeping in mind the important role that children play in changing these practices;

(c) To ensure that children, from an early age, benefit from education and from participation in activities which develop respect for human rights and emphasize the practice of non-violence with the aim of instilling in them the values and goals of a culture of peace; and invites them to develop national strategies for human rights education which are comprehensive, participatory and effective;

16. *Urges States:*

(a) To take measures to protect students from violence, injury or abuse, including sexual abuse, to establish complaint mechanisms that are accessible to children and to undertake thorough and prompt investigations of all acts of violence and discrimination;

(b) To take measures to eliminate the use of corporal punishment in schools;

**Freedom from violence**

*Reaffirming* paragraphs 22 to 24 of its resolution 2000/85,

17. *Welcomes* the request by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General in resolution 56/138 to conduct an in-depth study on violence against children and suggests that he appoint an independent expert to direct the study, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization, taking into account the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child made following its two days of general discussion on violence against children and the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on children, and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to submit a substantive progress report on the study to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session and a final in-depth study to the Commission at its sixtieth session to the greatest extent possible for its consideration, with the aim of evaluating all possible complementary measures and future actions;

18. *Requests* Member States and United Nations bodies and organizations, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, and invites non-governmental organizations to contribute to the study;

19. *Requests* that all relevant human rights mechanisms, in particular special rapporteurs and working groups, within their mandates, pay attention to the special situation of violence against children, reflecting their experience in the field;

20. *Calls upon* all States to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent and protect children from all forms of physical, sexual and psychological violence, including violence occurring, inter alia, in the family, in public or private institutions, in society, or perpetrated or tolerated by private individuals, juridical persons or the State;

21. *Also calls upon* all States to investigate and submit cases of torture and other forms of violence against children to the competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution and to impose appropriate disciplinary or penal sanctions against those responsible for such practices;

### III. NON-DISCRIMINATION

*Calling upon* all States to ensure that children are entitled to their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights without discrimination of any kind,

22. *Notes with concern* the large number of children, particularly girls, among the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and stresses the need to incorporate special measures, in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child and respect for his or her views, in programmes to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to give priority attention to the rights and the situation of children who are victims of these practices;

23. *Calls upon* all States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist not to deny to a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language;

#### **The girl child**

*Reaffirming* paragraphs 26 to 28 of its resolution 2000/85,

24. *Calls upon* all States to take all necessary measures, including legal reforms where appropriate:

(a) To ensure the full and equal enjoyment by girls of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, to take effective actions against violations of those rights and freedoms, and to base programmes and policies on the rights of the child, taking into account the special situation of girls;

(b) To eliminate all forms of discrimination against girls and all forms of violence, harmful traditional or customary practices, including female genital mutilation, the root causes of son preference, marriages without free and full consent of the intending spouses and early marriages, by enacting and enforcing legislation and, where appropriate, formulating comprehensive, multidisciplinary and coordinated national plans, programmes or strategies protecting girls;

#### **Children with disabilities**

*Reaffirming* paragraph 29 of its resolution 2000/85,

25. *Calls upon* all States to take all necessary measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by children with disabilities and,

where necessary, to develop and enforce legislation against their discrimination to ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community, including adequate and effective access to health care, rehabilitation and education of good quality for children with disabilities and their parents, taking into account the situation of children with disabilities living in poverty;

#### **Migrant children**

*Reaffirming* paragraph 30 of its resolution 2000/85,

26. *Calls upon* all States to ensure, for migrant children, the enjoyment of human rights as well as access to health care, social services and education; States should ensure that migrant children, and especially those who are unaccompanied, in particular victims of violence and exploitation, receive special protection and assistance;

#### **IV. PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT SITUATIONS**

##### **Children working and/or living on the street**

*Reaffirming* paragraph 31 of its resolution 2000/85,

27. *Calls upon* all States to prevent arbitrary and summary executions, torture, all kinds of violence against and exploitation of children working and/or living on the street and other violations of their rights and to bring the perpetrators to justice, to adopt and implement policies for the protection, social and psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration of these children, and to adopt economic, social and educational solutions to address the problems of children working and/or living on the street;

##### **Refugee and internally displaced children**

*Reaffirming* paragraph 32 of its resolution 2000/85,

28. *Calls upon* all States to protect refugee children, unaccompanied children seeking asylum and internally displaced children, who are particularly exposed to risks in connection with armed conflict, such as recruitment, sexual violence and exploitation, to pay particular attention to programmes for voluntary repatriation and, wherever possible, local integration and resettlement, to give priority to family tracing and reunification and, where appropriate, to cooperate with international humanitarian and refugee organizations;

### **Child labour**

*Reaffirming* paragraphs 33 and 34 of its resolution 2000/85,

29. *Calls upon* all States to translate into concrete action their commitment to the progressive and effective elimination of child labour that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, and to the immediate elimination of the worst forms of child labour, to promote education as a key strategy in this regard, including the creation of vocational training and apprenticeship programmes and the integration of working children into the formal education system, as well as to examine and devise economic policies, where necessary, in cooperation with the international community, that address factors contributing to these forms of child labour;

30. *Also calls upon* all States to consider ratifying and implementing the 1999 Convention concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (No. 182) and the Convention concerning the minimum age for employment (No. 138) of the International Labour Organization;

### **Children alleged to have or recognized as having infringed penal law**

*Reaffirming* paragraphs 35 and 36 (a) and (d) of its resolution 2000/85,

31. *Calls upon*:

(a) The Governments of all States, in particular States in which the death penalty has not been abolished, to comply with their obligations as assumed under relevant provisions of international human rights instruments, including in particular articles 37 and 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and articles 6 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, keeping in mind the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty and guarantees set out in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and 1989/64 of 24 May 1989; and calls upon those States to abolish by law as soon as possible the death penalty for those aged under 18 at the time of the commission of the offence;

(b) All States to take appropriate steps to ensure compliance with the principle that depriving children of their liberty should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, in particular before trial, and to ensure that, if they are arrested, detained or imprisoned, children are separated from adults, to the greatest extent feasible, unless it is considered in their best interest not to do so, and also to take appropriate

steps to ensure that no child in detention is sentenced to forced labour or deprived of access to and provision of health-care services, hygiene and environmental sanitation, education, basic instruction and vocational training, taking into consideration the special needs of children with disabilities in detention, in accordance with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

**V. PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF THE SALE OF CHILDREN,  
CHILD PROSTITUTION AND CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**

*Reaffirming* paragraphs 37 to 42 of its resolution 2000/85,

32. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures, inter alia to develop national laws and allocate resources for the development of long-term policies, programmes and practices and to collect comprehensive and disaggregated gender-specific data, to facilitate the participation of child victims of sexual exploitation in the development of strategies and to ensure the effective implementation of relevant international instruments concerning the prevention and the combat of trafficking and sale of children for any purpose or in any form, including the transfer of the organs of the child for profit, child prostitution and child pornography, and encourages all actors of civil society, the private sector and the media to cooperate in efforts to this end;

(b) To increase cooperation at all levels to prevent and dismantle networks trafficking in children;

(c) To criminalize and effectively penalize all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including within the family or for commercial purposes, child pornography and child prostitution, child sex tourism, the sale of children and their organs, and the use of the Internet for these purposes, while ensuring that, in the treatment by the criminal justice system of children who are victims, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration, and to take effective measures to ensure prosecution of offenders, whether local or foreign, by the competent national authorities, either in the country where the crime was committed, or in the offender's country of origin, or in the country of destination, in accordance with due process of law;

(d) To combat the existence of a market that encourages such criminal practices against children, including through the adoption and effective application of preventive and enforcement measures targeting customers or individuals who sexually exploit or sexually abuse children as well as ensuring public awareness;

(e) To afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in article 3, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal for the proceedings;

(f) To contribute to the elimination of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography by adopting a holistic approach, addressing the contributing factors, including underdevelopment, poverty, economic disparities, inequitable socio-economic structures, dysfunctioning families, lack of education, urban-rural migration, gender discrimination, irresponsible adult sexual behaviour, harmful traditional practices, armed conflicts and trafficking in children;

33. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to submit a report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session;

34. *Requests* all Governments, encourages relevant United Nations organizations and agencies and invites non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur;

## **VI. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT**

*Reaffirming* paragraphs 43 to 56 of its resolution 2000/85,

35. *Reaffirms* the essential role of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights for the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of children, including children in armed conflict, and takes note of the importance of the fourth debate held by the Security Council, on 10 November 2001, on children and armed conflict, of Council resolution 1379 (2001) of 20 November 2001, and of the undertaking by the Council to give special attention to the protection, welfare and rights of children in armed conflict when taking action aimed at maintaining peace and security, including provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of peacekeeping operations as well as the inclusion of child protection advisers in these operations;

36. *Stresses* the continuing importance of the Plan of Action on Children Affected by Armed Conflict of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the resolution on this subject adopted at the twenty-seventh International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent;

37. *Notes* the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9), in particular the inclusion therein, as a war crime, of conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years or using them to participate actively in hostilities in both international and non-international armed conflicts;

38. *Notes with appreciation* the Agenda for War-Affected Children adopted by the International Conference on War-Affected Children, held in Winnipeg, Canada, in September 2000, and efforts by regional organizations, in particular the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the European Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Organization of American States and the Organization of African Unity, to include prominently the rights and protection of children affected by armed conflict in their policies and programmes;

39. *Calls upon* States:

(a) To end the recruitment of children and their use in armed conflicts contrary to international law, including obligations assumed under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour;

(b) When ratifying the Optional Protocol, to raise the minimum age for voluntary recruitment of persons into their national armed forces from that set out in article 38, paragraph 3, of the Convention, bearing in mind that under the Convention persons under 18 years of age are entitled to special protection, and to adopt safeguards to ensure that such recruitment is not forced or coerced;

(c) To ensure that children are not forcibly or compulsorily recruited into their armed forces;

(d) To take all feasible measures to prevent recruitment and use of children by armed groups, as distinct from the armed forces of a State, including the adoption of legal measures necessary to prohibit and criminalize such practices;

39. *Calls upon:*

(a) All States and other parties to armed conflict to respect fully international humanitarian law and, in this regard, calls upon States parties to respect fully the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977;

(b) All States and relevant United Nation bodies and agencies and regional organizations to integrate the rights of the child into all activities in conflict and post-conflict situations and to facilitate the participation of children in the development of strategies in this regard, making sure that there are opportunities for children's voices to be heard;

(c) All States and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to support national and international mine action efforts, including through financial contributions, mine awareness programmes, mine clearance, victim assistance and child-centred rehabilitation, taking note of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, and welcomes the positive effects on children of concrete legislative and other measures with respect to anti-personnel mines, and also taking note of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Amended Protocol II) to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and the implementation of these instruments by those States that become parties to them;

40. *Recommends* that, whenever sanctions are imposed in the context of armed conflict, their impact on children be assessed and monitored and, to the extent that there are humanitarian exemptions, they be child-focused and formulated with clear guidelines for their application, in order to address possible adverse effects of the sanctions, and reaffirms the recommendations of the General Assembly and the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent;

## **VII. RECOVERY AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION**

*Reaffirming* paragraph 57 of its resolution 2000/85,

41. *Encourages* States to cooperate, including through bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation and financial assistance, in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including in the prevention of any activity contrary to

the rights of the child and in the rehabilitation and social integration of the victims, such assistance and cooperation to be undertaken in consultation among concerned States and relevant international organizations;

**VIII.**

42. *Decides:*

(a) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session a report on the rights of the child, with information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the problems addressed in the present resolution;

(b) To continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-ninth session under the same agenda item.

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