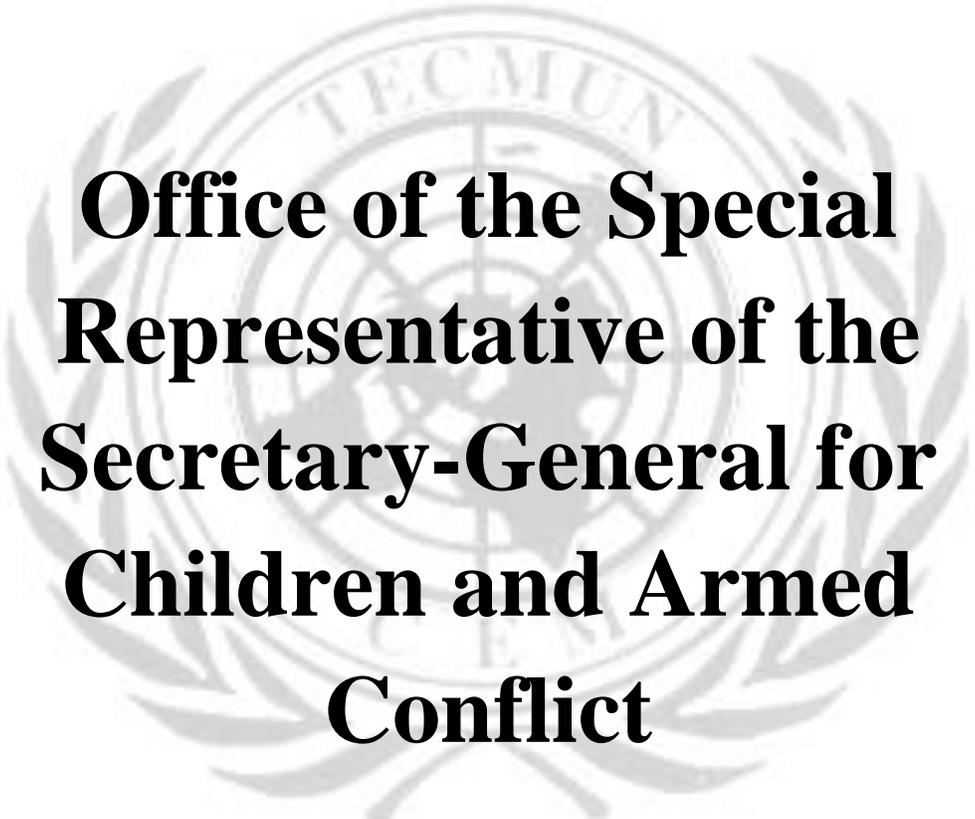


# **XXIX TecMUN**



## **Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict**



## **XXIX TecMUN**

### **HORARIO DE SESIONES**

#### *Lunes 28 de abril*

Registro	8:00 – 9:00 hrs
Ceremonia de Inauguración	9:00 – 10:00 hrs
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 hrs
Primera Sesión	10:30 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Segunda Sesión	13:00 – 15:00 hrs
Comida	15:00 – 16:00 hrs
Tercera Sesión	16:00 – 18:00 hrs

#### *Martes 29 de abril*

Panel de Discusión	8:00 – 9:30 hrs
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 hrs
Cuarta Sesión	10:00 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Quinta Sesión	13:00 – 15:00 hrs
Comida	15:00 – 16:00 hrs
Sexta Sesión	16:00 – 18:00 hrs

#### *Miércoles 30 de abril*

Séptima Sesión	8:00 – 10:00 hrs
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 hrs
Octava Sesión	10:30 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Novena Sesión	13:00 – 14:30 hrs
Comida	14:30 – 16:00 hrs
Ceremonia de Clausura	16:00 – 17:30 hrs



**XXIX TecMUN Sr.**

**Agenda**

**"Sólo en las manos del hombre está el destino de la humanidad"**

**Secretario General: Aldo Adrián Acosta Medina**

**ASAMBLEA GENERAL**

**Subsecretaría General: Carla Denise Paucic Osorio**

**Asamblea General Plenaria**

*Presidente: Zajari Almaraz Quintana*

- A) Infracción radical egipcia en contra de migrantes refugiados sirios como forma de represión y crímenes dentro de éste y otros países de Medio Oriente.
- B) Inestabilidad política y enfrentamientos militares dentro de Sudán del Sur, resultante de tensiones étnicas, culturales y diplomáticas.

**Primera Comisión en Desarme y Seguridad Internacional**

*Presidente: Juan Ramón Díaz Maldonado*

- A) Acuerdos entre la OTAN y la Federación Rusa en busca de la paz y regulación de armamento peligroso en Medio Oriente.
- B) Consolidación del régimen establecido en el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en América Latina y el Caribe.

**Tercera Comisión en Asuntos Sociales Culturales y Humanitarios**

*Presidente: Gabriela Zaragoza Meza*

- A) Convenio del Consejo de Europeo sobre prevención y lucha contra la violencia de mujeres y la violencia doméstica.
- B) Violación de los derechos humanos dentro de las cárceles de América Latina.

**Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados**

*Presidente: Uriel Trejo Pecero*

- A) Desplazamiento de grupos congoleños a Uganda debido al conflicto M23, medidas para la protección de estos grupos y posible erradicación del conflicto.
- B) Medidas de protección a refugiados centroafricanos y resolución al conflicto de la República Centroafricana.

**Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights**

*President: Juan Carlos Velázquez Quiroz*

- A) Solutions to an Arising Cultural Hegemony and Talibanisation within Indonesia.
- B) Banditry and insecurity Hindering Humanitarian Efforts in Timbuktu and Fellow Malian Cities.



**Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict**

*President: Andrea Cuéllar Medina*

- A) The Recruitment of Child Soldiers in Darfur, Sudan by the Rebel Sudan Liberation Army.
- B) Intimidation and Abduction of Children by Maoist Groups in India for their Recruitment.

**CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL**

*Subsecretaria General: Paola Rodríguez Escobedo*

**Comité Contra el Terrorismo**

*Presidente: Héctor Palafox Prieto*

- A) Disminución de la violencia dentro del territorio libanés provocada por el grupo de Hezbollah.
- B) Creación de una resolución para los posibles enlaces entre las protestas civiles en Egipto con grupos de agitadores o terroristas.

**Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

*President: Gil Zárate Santiago*

- A) Espionage Activity between Countries and Their Repercussion on Sovereignty.
- B) Thailand Violations to International Law towards Military Activity in Cambodia, Modern Irredentism and Measures to Avoid It.

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente**

*Presidente: Nelly Elizabeth Marín Vargas*

- A) Medidas para prevenir y reparar los daños causados por los desechos humanos en el lago victoria en África.
- B) Consecuencias para el medio ambiente por las posibles violaciones del Tratado de Prohibición Completa de Ensayos Nucleares.

**Commission on the Status of Women**

*President: Karla Andrea Hernández Andrade*

- A) Domestic Violence and Sexual Assaults Against Women in Fiji and the Islands in the Pacific.
- B) Eradication of Abortion and Female Infanticide in China and India.

**World Health Organization**

*President: Melanie Vértiz Jiménez*

- A) Possible Solutions to the Increasing Levels of Obesity in Urban Settings and Its Multiple Repercussions on Health.
- B) Potential Positive Use of Genetically Modified Foods and Their Impact on the Prevention of Diseases and the Eradication of Poverty and Malnourishment.



### **Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito**

*Presidente: Mariana Ceja Bojorge*

- A) Extensión de la distribución de nuevas drogas como el Krokodil.
- B) Tráfico de mujeres entre Europa Occidental y Rusia.

### AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

*Subsecretaria General: María del Carmen Salas Alvarez*

#### **Council of Europe**

*President: Valeria Fernanda Valencia Flores*

- A) Attacks Perpetrated within Council Borders by Active Terrorist cells.
- B) Racial Crimes Committed against European Ethnic Minorities.

#### **League of Arab States**

*President: Moisés Romero Guzmán*

- A) Needed Actions to Enhance Public Security due to Transgressions by Extremist Paramilitary Groups in the Arab Region.
- B) Course of Actions Towards the Reduction of Oil and Gas Dependence on Persian Gulf Countries with Oil Based Economies.

#### **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

*President: Iván Gilberto Martín Enciso*

- A) Consequences of ISAF's Withdrawal from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2014 after the Country's Democratic Elections.
- B) NATO-Russian Federation Plans in order to Achieve Peace in Middle East with Special focus in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic.

#### **Security Council**

*President: Emiliano Reyes Pardo*

- A) Violations of the International Humanitarian Law by Seleka Elements within the Central African Republic.
- B) Peace Implementation in Liberia following their Civil Conflict regarding the Influence of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

#### **Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission**

*President: Emilio González Rentería*

- A) Possible Nuclear Breakout regarding Iran's Nuclear Fuel Facilities.
- B) Course of Action towards the Control of Improvised Nuclear Devices and their Assembly by Terrorist Groups.

#### **International Court of Justice**

*President: Marco Antonio Casas Moreno*

- A) Jurisdictional Immunity of the State regarding Post World War II Proceedings (Germany vs Italy).
- B) Belgian Arrest Warrant of April 2000 (Democratic Republic of Congo vs Belgium).



“All our dreams can come true if you have the courage to pursue them. “

Dear delegates,

I am really delighted you had the courage to experience something completely different and enriching like TecMUN. I have been here for 6 semesters and let me tell you it is one of my favourite activities, which has made me learn many things and make many friends.

It may be the first time for you having this type of experience, but as it is an activity with many different people and points of view, I guarantee you it will be better than you expect. You will learn to listen to other perspectives, respect different opinions and raise your voice to defend what you think. In the beginning it may be difficult to achieve it, but everything is a matter of practice and self-confidence. You have to understand your opinion is important and your position is necessary for the development of this committee.

Every day, new problems and conflicts are taking place, maybe by debating about them, nothing will change what is really happening, but this way, you are being conscious of this and contributing for a better world. If you want a change, the first thing that has to be done is changing yourself. None of us know the future, what it expects from us and what we will be doing, but if we start doing something since today and hope for a better world, we can actually have it.

You will be able to make some new friends, feel proud of what you achieved by working hard and to explore every capacity or ability you have to exploit it.

As everything in life, it depends completely on you how pleasant this experience will be and all the new skills and knowledge you will keep.

For many of us, this will be our last MUN, though we prepare them all with dedication and effort, this one will be even more special for us. On behalf of my entire chair and all the secretariat, I assure you, you will have a great experience and we will make everything we can to help you enjoy these days. Remember not being afraid of raising your voice, saying your point of view and defending it. Awards are not the most important thing when you feel satisfied with yourself and what you have done. Stay positive, challenge yourself and always do your best to achieve what you want.

Andrea Cuéllar Medina

President of Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict



## **Topic A: The recruitment of child soldiers in Darfur, Sudan by the rebel Sudan Liberation Army**

Our mission is to promote and protect the rights of all children affected by armed conflict that is why we serve as a moral voice for the wellbeing of boys and girls. There are many armed conflicts and awareness has to be built with an effective protective response. There are six grave child rights violations:

- Killing or maiming (including torture) of children
- Recruitment or use of children by armed forces or armed groups
- Attacks on schools or hospitals
- Rape or other sexual violence
- Abduction of children
- Denial of humanitarian access.

Thematic campaigns, mainstreaming peacekeeping, monitoring the six violations in armed conflicts, naming and shaming the ones who have committed these violent acts against children and where they are located, action plans with armed forces, release and reintegration of children, sanctions taken by the SC WGCAC, International Criminal Court to the violators, arms embargoes, travel bans and assets freeze are some actions that have been taken toward this conflict.

This committee of the United Nations, works together with UNICEF, DPKO and other NGO's like Child Soldiers International, Watch-list on Children and Armed Conflict, Save the Children, Human Rights Watch, International Crisis Group, World Vision, International Rescue Committee, Oxfam International, Caritas International, International Centre for Transitional Justice, War Child, Defense for Children International, International Displacement Monitoring Centre, Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack, Security Council Report and Zero Under Eighteen campaign

### **Background**

The conflict in Darfur firstly started when two rebel groups, the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudan Liberation Movement, accused the government in 2003 for supporting the Arabs and for repressing dark-skinned Africans. This is considered the worst humanitarian crisis.

The government responded to attacks by arming Janjaweed militias and carrying out a campaign of ethnic cleansing against non-Arabs in Darfur and Chad, resulting in the deaths of tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of civilians and the indictment of Sudan's president Omar al-Bashir



for genocide and crimes against humanity by the International Criminal Court. The Janjaweed have being also accused of many murders, rapping and fires in Darfur.

One side of the conflict was composed mainly of the official Sudanese military and police, and the Janjaweed, a Sudanese militia group recruited mostly from the Arabized indigenous Africans and few Arab Bedouin of the northern Rizeigat; the majority of other Arab groups in Darfur remain uninvolved in the conflict. The other combatants are made up of rebel groups, notably the SLM/A and the JEM, recruited primarily from the non-Arab Muslim Fur, Zaghawa, and Masalit ethnic groups. Although the Sudanese government publicly denies that it supports the Janjaweed, evidence supports claims that it has provided financial assistance and weapons to the militia as well as coordinated joint attacks, many against civilians, along with the group.

There are various estimates on the number of human casualties, which range up to several hundred thousand dead, from either direct combat or starvation and disease inflicted by the conflict. There have also been mass displacements and coercive migrations, forcing millions into refugee camps or over the border and creating a large humanitarian crisis and is regarded by many, like US Secretary of State Colin Powell, as either a genocide, or acts of genocide. Around 30,000 people were killed in these years of conflict and more than 3,000,000 has migrated because of the rebels and the government.

The Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) is a Sudanese opposition group founded by Khalil Ibrahim around 2000 because of the trace to the writers of the Black Book, a manuscript that details the structural inequality in the country. JEM's political agenda includes issues such as: radical and comprehensive constitutional reform to grant Sudan's regions a greater share of power in ruling the country (one point of this is a rotating presidency), the replacement of social injustice and political tyranny with justice and equality, and basic services for every Sudanese. JEM possesses forces numbering around 35,000 and has the largest base and spread of support in Sudan among the groups opposed to the government of president Omar al-Bashir. Rather than being based on only a few ethnic groups, the membership of the organization is ethnically diverse and has a leadership, which includes both Black Africans and Arabs. JEM is part of the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF), an alliance of groups opposed to the government in Khartoum that include the Sudan Liberation Movement (Abdul Wahed), the Sudan Liberation Movement (Minnawi), and the Sudan Liberation Movement - North.

The Sudan Liberation Army is a Sudanese rebel group that was founded as the Darfur Liberation Front by members of three indigenous ethnic groups in Darfur, the Fur, the Zaghawa and the



Masalit. A large section of the population in Darfur, particularly the non-Arab ethnicities in the region, became increasingly marginalized and with the Black Book, they empathised how the non-Arabs were denied equal justice and power sharing. It was divided in 2006 into two main groups, the Sudan Liberation Movement (Minnawi) and the Sudan Liberation Movement (al-Nur).

The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) is a Conservative political party in South Sudan. It was initially founded as the political wing of the Sudan People's Liberation Army in 1983. On January 9, 2005 the SPLA, SPLM and Government of Sudan signed a Comprehensive Peace Agreement, ending the civil war. SPLM then obtained representation in the Government of Sudan, and was the main constituent of the Government of the then semi-autonomous Southern Sudan. When South Sudan became a sovereign state on 9 July 2011, SPLM became the ruling party of the new republic.

South Sudan became independent from Sudan in July last year, six years after a peace agreement that ended decades of warfare between the north and the south. However, relations have deteriorated sharply in a dispute over oil transit fees, with South Sudan shutting down oil production in January. In a toughly worded statement, the UN called on both countries to immediately cease all hostilities; unconditionally withdraw all of their armed forces to their side of the border; activate, within a week, the necessary border security mechanisms; and immediately cease hostile propaganda and inflammatory statements in the media.

The security council also said Sudan and South Sudan should unconditionally resume negotiations to reach agreement on arrangements concerning oil and associated payments, the status of nationals of one country resident in the other, resolving the status of disputed and claimed border areas and border demarcation, and the final status of the disputed area.

There are many groups with and against the government, all making Sudan a continuous conflict. Allies have being formed and divisions between them, but though civil war has ended, the violations of human rights are still seen. The problems with discrimination, power, poverty, few education and recruitment of children are making Darfur a difficult country to live in.

It is estimated there are around 300,000 children under 18 who are active soldiers around the world, it may be they were kidnapped, abducted, forced because of poverty as they provide them food or for vengeance for what has happened to them or their families. Sometimes they do it “voluntarily” but they are not able to understand all the abuses and dangers they are being involved.



Sudan's Children at a Crossroads: and Urgent Need for Protection and the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict reported all the violations of the human rights of children in Sudan and claimed desperate measures should be taken. The UN Security Council Resolution 1539 separated six main violations in armed conflicts:

- Murder or mutilations
- Rapping or sexual violence.
- Kidnapping
- Denial of humanitarian aid
- Attacks to hospitals and schools (only 25% of the whole population receives education and there is not enough or infrastructure of hospitals and medical personnel qualified; there is only one doctor for every 100,000 patients and one school for every 79,000 inhabitant)
- Recruitment of children

*“The UN Security Council (...) Strongly condemns the recruitment and use of child soldiers by parties to armed conflict in violation of international obligations applicable to them, killing and maiming of children, rape and other sexual violence mostly committed against girls, abduction and forced displacement, denial of humanitarian access to children, attacks against schools and hospitals as well as trafficking, forced labour and all forms of slavery and all other violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict;”*

This resolution also calls for the establishment of a systematic and comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism as a response to these violations

In this conflict it is not only the recruitment of these children but also that they torture or kill them will no apparent reason. Since the women and girl survivors are afraid of denouncing because of what can happen to them, the incidence of rapping are not well known. The Arab militia use sexual violence as mean of humiliation to girls and women that are not from their ethnical group.

Most armed groups in Sudan recruit children as soldiers. Now a days, many deny this accusation though more kids are becoming part of them daily, as for the Sudan Army Forces (SAF). Even The Sudan Liberation Army, Justice and Equality Movement and Janjaweed recruit children.



Some information was gathered and was made a report of the Secretary- General to the Security Council on 2013. During the reporting period, the country task force recorded 31 cases of recruitment and use of children: 11 by the Popular Defence Forces, 4 by the Central Reserve Police, 3 by JEM, 2 by the Sudanese Armed Forces and 11 by unidentified armed groups. Three boys between 14 and 17 years of age were abducted for recruitment purposes by JEM in northern Darfur, but managed to escape and were subsequently detained by the national armed forces before being released and reunited with their families.

In 2012, 62 children (44 boys and 18 girls) were killed and 57 (42 boys and 15 girls) injured during hostilities in Darfur. Of those children, 27 were killed by stray bullets during clashes between unidentified armed groups, 26 during air strikes by the national armed forces and 9 by unexploded ordnance. The increase in the number of child casualties — 119 children in 2012 compared with 71 children in 2011 — is attributed to the escalation of violence between government forces and armed groups during the reporting period, in addition to inter-ethnic fighting in various areas of Darfur.

The country task force reported 36 cases of rape of girls between 5 and 17 years of age in 2012. In areas under the Government's control, several documented incidents of rape were attributed to government forces, including the national armed forces, the Central Reserve Police, the Popular Defence Forces, the police and the Border Intelligence Forces. Perpetrators also included unidentified armed men.

According to the UN report on children and armed conflict for 2013, 252 children aged between 14 and 17 had been recruited as child soldiers in the previous year, of which 106 by the Sudan People's Liberation Army, known as a guerrilla group that turned into a government party. (SPLA). The beginning of the SPLA goes back to 1983 when John Garang, formerly the head of a Sudanese military academy, changed sides and joined a guerrilla group to fight for the independence of the non-Muslim south of the country against the Islamist government in Khartoum. In the civil war of 1983–2005, the government's Sudan Armed Forces fought against the rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Sudan Revolutionary kidnap and force children in South Kordofan and Blue Nile to send them to the front line. The Sudanese rebels also recruit children due to lack of sufficient troops to fight the government.

The rebel movement recruit children because of their emotional and physical immaturity, children are easy to manipulate and can be drawn into violence that they are too young to resist or understand. They don't eat much food, don't need paying much and have an underdeveloped sense of danger so are easier to send into the line of fire. Children are killed and wounded at far higher



rates than their adult comrades. Those who survive often suffer trauma, injury, abuse, and psychological scarring from the violence and brutality they experience. Some are rejected by their families and communities. Most lose the opportunity to acquire an education, job skills, or any hope for the future.

There are many reasons why the child soldiers are recruited, such as:

- Some are abducted from their homes and forced to become soldiers
- A village may be forced to provide a certain number of children as soldiers in exchange for staying safe from attack.
- Some children are volunteered by their parents due to extreme poverty and hunger at home.
- In some rare cases children volunteer to join the fight because of ideological reasons or to avenge the death of their family.

Many child soldiers go through formal Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) programmes when they are free from the armed groups. These programmes tend to focus on the needs of boys but aren't always so sensitive to the specific needs of girls. As a result, girls are often a very vulnerable and marginalised group even among children who are already excluded and rejected by society.

Some measures have been taken for this conflict, for instance the United Nations informed that JEM group authorized them to intervene with their quarters to stop those children being used as soldiers and to protect them from sexual violence. They compromised to free all those soldiers who were under 18 years old that were captured in Darfur's conflict. Besides from getting to this agreement, it was stated that they stop killing, raping and recruiting them even if it is for minor labours.

The UN will get some water and food for these children and will try to get to an agreement like this with other rebel groups. These children get the support for their integration by community centres, but still they are not enough.

In January 2012, the Government established a national human rights commission to monitor and investigate human rights and child rights violations. In January 2012, the Police Commissioner created a national coordination mechanism for family and children protection units. Efforts were also made by the police and its Family Child Protection Unit to investigate cases of violations against children, an exercise that resulted in the arrest of a number of alleged perpetrators.



The Sudanese government and the JEM signed a ceasefire agreement in February 2010, with a tentative agreement to pursue further peace. The JEM has the most to gain from the talks and could see semi-autonomy much like South Sudan. However, talks have been disrupted by accusations that the Sudanese army launched raids and air strikes against a village, violating the February agreement. The JEM, the largest rebel group in Darfur, has said they will boycott further negotiations. IN 2012, South Sudan and other countries with this type of conflict, signed action plans with the United Nations.

Sudan's Government informed the country task force that the Ministry of Defence had approved the development of an action plan to end the recruitment and use of children, which would apply also to other groups affiliated with the national armed forces, including the Popular Defence Forces. That commitment was reiterated to a United Nations technical mission that visited the Sudan in April 2013.

In March 2005, the Security Council formally referred the situation in Darfur to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, taking into account the report of the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur, authorized by UN Security Council Resolution 1564 of 2004, but without mentioning any specific crimes. Two permanent members of the Security Council, the United States and China, abstained from the vote on the referral resolution.

United Nations Security Council Resolution threatened the imposition of sanctions against Sudan if it failed to comply with its obligations on Darfur, and an international inquiry was established to investigate violations of human rights in the region. The resolution, sponsored by Germany, Romania, the United Kingdom and United States, was adopted by 11 votes in favour to none against and four abstentions from Algeria, China, Pakistan and Russia. The abstaining countries expressed reservations about the threat of sanctions.

Furthermore, Amnesty International issued a report accusing Russia and the People's Republic of China of supplying arms, ammunition and related equipment to Sudan. This hardware has been transferred to Darfur for use by the government and the Janjaweed(Arab) militias and thus violating a UN arms embargo against Darfur. Human Rights First claimed that over 90% of the light weapons currently being imported by Sudan and used in the conflict are from China; however, according to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)'s "Arms Transfers Data for 2007", in 2003–2007, Sudan received 87 per cent of its major conventional weapons from Russia and 8 per cent from China.



The U.S.-funded Civilian Protection Monitoring Team, which investigates attacks in southern Sudan concluded that "as the Government of Sudan sought to clear the way for oil exploration and to create a cordon sanitaire around the oil fields, vast tracts of the Western Upper Nile Region in southern Sudan became the focus of extensive military operations." However, experts say the Darfur region is unlikely to hold significant oil reserves.

In March 2007, France made an effort to stop China's support to the Sudanese government in the war. There was a comprehensive peace agreement and there has been apparently more peace in the south. This agreement talked about changes in the government by applying a Provisional National Constitution. However, it has been an extremely long and complicated process as it lacks of social support. Though internationally some countries have tried to provide some aid, no apparent changes can be seen. The reintegration of children to society is harder than they thought, long distances to get to Sudan, expensive means of transportation, drowned mines and highways and robbery, kidnapping, illegal taxes, assaulting to volunteers is what causes this conflict to continue. This is what consequently makes that less information is known of what is currently going on in Darfur.

The US Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 prohibits the US government from providing US foreign military financing, military training, and several other categories of US military assistance to governments using child soldiers. In June, the State Department determined that six governments were using child soldiers in their armed forces or allied militias: Burma, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen. Of the six, all but Burma and Sudan receive US military assistance. The Child Soldiers Prevention Act went into effect in 2010. President Barack Obama said that those countries needed to receive military aid. The governments using child soldiers are due to receive over US\$200 million in US military assistance for the 2012 fiscal year, which began on October 1. Only a portion of these funds is prohibited under the Child Soldiers Prevention Act.

The government as a way of changing this situation and guarantee the security for their children should use the oil incomes in order to maintain education and other social services for them. The United Nations should be exhorted to work with Sudan's government and check whether they are fulfilling their obligations or not.



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## **Topic B: The Recruitment of Children by Intimidation and Abduction by Maoist Groups in India.**

### **Background**

The Republic of India is the second-most populous country and is considered a federal constitutional republic. The main challenges they face are poverty, corruption, malnutrition, inadequate public healthcare, and terrorism. India is a nuclear weapons state and a regional power. It has the third-largest standing army in the world and ranks eighth in military expenditure among all nations. The President of India is the supreme commander of the nation's armed forces; with 1.6 million active troops, they compose the world's third-largest military.

The Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), also known as Maoist, is an ultra-leftist communist party in India, which aims to overthrow the government of India through people's war, they want to reach the stage of communism at one point. It was founded on 21 September 2004, and they are often referred to as Naxalites in reference to the Naxalbari, a village in West Bengal, for a left wing revolt by radical Maoists in 1967.

Their ideology is mainly a commitment to "protracted armed struggle" to undermine and to seize power from the state. The Maoists denounce globalisation as a war on the people by market fundamentalists and the caste system as a form of social oppression. Their main enemies are imperialism, feudalism and comprador bureaucratic capitalism. The Communist Party of India claim that they are conducting a "people's war", a strategic approach developed by Mao Zedong during the guerrilla warfare phase of the Communist Party of China. Their eventual objective is to install a "people's government" via a New Democratic Revolution. The CPI continue to remain the most dominant and violent outfit among the various Left Wing Extremist groups, accounting for more than 90% of total extremist groups incidents and 95% of the resultant killings.

Naxalites have been charged by the government with running an extortion economy in the guise of a popular revolution, extorting vast amounts of money from local branches of mining companies and other businesses. They have been involved in several cases of blowing up schools and railway tracks, and accused of keeping the areas under their control away from modernity and development, typically the uneducated rural populace. The Naxalites tax local villagers, extort businesses, abduct and kill "class enemies" such as government officials and police officers, and regulate the flow of aid and goods. To help fill their ranks, the Maoists force each family under their domain to supply



one family member, and threaten those who resist with violence; all this to consolidate control within the area. They have already spread into almost one-third of the country's geographical area.

They claim to be fighting for the rights of the tribes in the forest belt around central India in the states of Chattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and West Bengal. The highest decision making body of the ultra-leftist political party is the Politburo, comprising thirteen or fourteen members, six of whom were killed or arrested between 2007 and 2010. Prashant Bose alias "Kishan-da" and Katakam Sudarshan alias Anand, are the two most prominent Politburo members of CPI (Maoist) The name of the unified military organisation is the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA), and it is grouped into three sections — the Basic, the Secondary and the Main squad. All the PLGA members are volunteers and they do not receive any wages; currently the female members comprises 60% of the Maoist cadres. Maoists claims that they "only pick up arms in self-defence" and focuses on capturing political power through protracted armed struggle based on guerrilla warfare. This strategy entails building up bases in rural and remote areas and transforming them first into guerrilla zones, and then into "liberated zones", in addition to encircling cities. The military hardware mainly used include RDX cable wires, gelatine sticks, detonators, country-made weapons, INSAS rifles, AK-47s, SLRs, and improvised explosive devices.

Maoists have widely discussed their tactics to prolong the war against the Indian State; their main tactics are:

- To formulate clear and concise propaganda slogans
- To transform slogans into Agitation via Action to Party Directive
- To build mass organization ant to carry out mass movement
- To build the Party amongst the dalit masses.
- To mobilize women, dalits, tribal minorities into the revolutionary movement.
- To mobilise urban population on mass issues.
- To form a United Front (UF) of the proletariat, the peasantry the urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie.
- To adopt the method of hit and run in short, swift and sudden manner
- To acquire relatively better and larger number of arms and ammunition
- To develop appropriate forms of military organizations
- To pursue tactical counter offensive
- To transform the guerrilla warfare via mobile warfare to positional warfare.



Furthermore, the Maoists' medical services squads also move from village to village and provides "basic medical training" to selected young tribal people which enables them to identify frequently occurring diseases through their presages so that they can also distribute vaccines to the patients, which is very important for their soldiers. At that time, Maoists were involved in illegal mining in 18 districts, poppy cultivation, opium fields and tax collection is what mostly helps to fund their activities.

### Number of Civilians Kidnapped and Killed by the LWE Groups

2009		2010		2011		2012		2013(up to April 15)	
No. of Civilians abducted	No. of Civilians killed after abduction	No. of Civilians abducted	No. of Civilians killed after abduction	No. of Civilians abducted	No. of Civilians killed after abduction	No. of Civilians abducted	No. of Civilians killed after abduction	No. of Civilians abducted	No. of Civilians killed after abduction
437	100	517	118	378	77	313	59	103	8

The military use of children is an international conflict, which has been throughout many cultures and will always be considered as practices against cultural morals. It can take three distinct forms: children can take direct part in hostilities (child soldiers), or they can be used in support roles such as porters, spies, messengers, look outs; or they can be used for political advantage either as human shields or in propaganda. It is interesting to know that the charity War Child estimates there are around 250,000 child soldiers in the world and 40% are girls.

Nevertheless, there have been a number of international conventions since the 1970's, but still there are many military forces that still have active participation of children in armed conflict. India is a mayor problems since many years ago and though international or national organizations have tried to stopped it, this conflict continues now a days. India ratified the Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict in 2005. The protocol requires countries to ensure that members of their armed forces who are under 18 do not play a direct role in hostilities. Governments must also take legal measures to stop independent armed groups from recruiting and using child soldiers.

In 2011, in its first report on the implementation of the [UN protocol](#), the government said India doesn't face any armed conflict situations. Therefore, child soldiers cannot exist, it said. The Asian



Centre for Human Rights says the Indian government is in denial about the recruitment of child soldiers.

Based on its research, Child Soldiers International has serious concerns about the lack of effective age verification measures in place during recruitment in state armed forces, including paramilitaries, police forces and village defence militias. According to a report from the Conflict Study Center child soldiers are used in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkand, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir, and that children were used by both the state and insurgents. It is said that nations which have massive poverty and are heavily reliant on an agricultural economy will produce militants which are usually uneducated and that in a region where a conflict is protracted the use of child soldiers becomes a common occurrence; at least 3,000 children are members of militants. It is not uncommon for children to be kidnapped by insurgent groups to be turned into child soldiers or abducted.

“This is particularly problematic given the low rate of birth registration in the country. The absence of uniformity in recruitment processes and minimum age for police forces in different states in India has also created conditions which have led to underage recruitment,” said Richard Clarke, Director of Child Soldiers International. Regulations for the appointment of SPOs do not specify minimum age. Further, the Indian Penal Code does not explicitly criminalise the recruitment or use in hostilities of persons under-18 years.

In Chhattisgarh state it is estimated that up to 80,000 children are involved in the on-going Naxalite insurgency. Militants use the majority of children, though government supported militias also use them. Child Soldiers International has particular concerns related to the risk of recruitment of children in the ranks of the Special Police Officers (SPOs) who have been used in counter-insurgency operations, village defence militias, village guards and SPOs have also been deployed. According to them up to 118 districts in India are facing armed insurrection and the child soldiers were used by both sides in these conflicts. Human rights watch has also accused the Indian security forces of using children as spies and messengers, although the Indian government denies this allegation. One reason that they have to abduct children is to use them to plant explosive devices; they are taught to use weapons and explosives.

The Party is regarded as a serious security threat and the Indian government is taking countermeasures, pulling the affected states together to co-ordinate their response. It says it will combine improved policing with socio-economic measures to defuse grievances that fuel the Maoist cause. In 2005, Chattisgarh State sponsored an anti-Maoist movement called the Salwa Judum. This



group has come under criticism for "perpetrating atrocities and abuse against women", using child soldiers, burning people alive, and the looting of property and destruction of homes. These allegations were rejected by a fact-finding commission of the National Human Rights Commission of India, appointed by the Supreme Court of India, who determined that the Salwa Judum was a spontaneous reaction by tribes against Maoist atrocities perpetrated against them. The camps are guarded by police officers, paramilitary forces and child soldiers empowered with the official title "special police officer" However, on 5 July 2011, the Supreme Court of India declared the Salwa Judum as illegal and unconstitutional, for all the violations they were committing.

The "all-out offensive" by the Government of India's paramilitary forces and the state's forces against the CPI (Maoist) is termed by the Indian media as the "Operation Green Hunt". The Times of India has claimed that to further beef up the "intensive operations" against the Naxalites, the Indian government has recently decided to station 10,000 more paramilitary personnel. In 2011, the Indian Army while denying its direct role in the offensive operations accepted that it has been training the paramilitary personnel to fight against the Maoists.

The Central and the State Governments have taken various developmental initiatives to deal with Naxal phenomenon. The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) and the Road Requirement Plan (RRP) are the two mega plans of the Government of India under implementation. The IAP was initiated in November, 2010, by the Planning Commission of India to provide public infrastructure and services in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts. The Central Government is also implementing Civic Action Programme to bridge the gap between the local population and security forces.

Constitutionally speaking, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the State subjects. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various development and security related schemes/measures. Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) are the two main schemes of the Central Government. The SRE scheme is meant for reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the concerned States on anti-Naxal operations. Under the SIS, financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the concerned State Governments for building critical infrastructure needed to facilitate operations by the security forces.

The Indian Maoists deny operational links with foreign groups, such as the Nepalese Maoists, but do claim comradeship. Some members of the Indian government accept this, while others argue that operational links do exist, with training coming from Sri-Lankan Maoists and small arms from China. China denies, and is embarrassed by, any suggestion that it supports foreign Maoist rebels,



citing improvements in relations between India and China, including movement towards resolving their border disputes. Maoists in Nepal, India, and the Philippines are less reticent about their shared goals. Moreover, Canada, Italy, Sweden, Austria, Spain, France, Germany, Turkey, Italy and Colombia have created some organizations to help the Maoists groups.

The ACHR report, submitted last Thursday to the U.N. Committee on the Rights of the Child, recommends government-sponsored rehabilitation schemes for these children and a need for greater awareness. It also asked the National Human Rights Commission to intervene to help address the issue. New Delhi can start by admitting there's a problem.

There are some ways to help these children that have been abducted for their reintegration to society and start living what is considered a normal life. There are mainly components: family reunification/community network, psychological support, and education/economic opportunity. Reintegration efforts take a minimum commitment of 3 to 5 years in order for programs to be successfully implemented. Practitioners have also found that the most important reintegration factors were the creation of a normal environment (similar to the environment prior to the child being engaged in combat), a sense of forgiveness on the behalf of the child's family and community through religious/cultural ceremonies/rituals, and the reunification of the child with its family. Reintegration efforts can become challenging when the child in question has committed war crimes. In situations such as these, it is important that the child's needs are balanced with a sense of community justice, which needs to be taught for them to be able to understand what it actually means.

There have to be also some special considerations like the female child soldiers and drug use among child soldiers. Female child soldiers may be additionally stigmatized by their family/community for have had sexual relations and/or children out marriage; they are still children and society needs to break schemes and to try to understand the difficulty of their situation.

Similarly, child soldiers under the influence of drugs, have to be taught they need to stop taking them and needs to be checked as they might have contracted sexually transmitted diseases. It is known it is common that soldiers are by the influence of drugs while fighting, since their reality is distorted and they don't completely understand how many people they are killing and the gravity of the situation.



Child soldiers, as part of their training, undergo a process of a socialization and consequently, they may be resistant to changing their identity to only a child soldier. These psychosocial approaches support physical health and activity as well as cognitive, emotional, and moral development.

Given this, reintegration programs emphasize the opportunity for former child soldiers to establish trusting, consistent relationships with adults, and emphasize a family-based environment. Traditional rituals and family/community mediation is central to addressing the asocial/aggressive behaviour a child soldier may have developed, and helps them recover from stressful experiences

Access to formal education remains a challenge for a multitude of reasons:

- The need to earn an income supersedes the desire for education
- The family cannot afford education
- Schools have been destroyed as a result of the conflict
- There is a lack of teachers
- Difficulty in obtaining documentation to enrol in educational institutions.
- Child soldier feel shame for their action and/or there is resentment between the former child soldiers and their classmates.

It is important to strike a balance between education and economic opportunity. Key aspects of striking this balance include:

- Creation of accelerated formal education program and alternative education models that suit the needs of the former child soldiers
- Focusing education on approaches that can generate income, such as market-appropriate vocational training
- Inclusion of child soldier reintegration in the post-conflict economic policy of the country in question.

Finally, though there are many ways to help these child soldiers, if the government does not accept they are having an enormous internal problem, the army does not intervene directly, this problem will not be solved and the rights and lives of many children will be at risk and the moral implications will not be respected. India has had this conflict for more than 40 years and there is no apparent solution for what is going on.



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### Operative Clauses

- Accepts
- Affirms
- Approves
- Authorizes
- Calls
- Calls upon
- Condemns
- Congratulates
- Considers
- Deplores
- Designates
- Emphasizes
- Encourages
- Expresses in appreciation
- Further proclaims
- Further recommends
- Further requests
- Further resolves
- Notes
- Proclaims
- Reaffirms
- Recommends
- Regrets
- Resolves
- Solemnly affirms
- Strongly condemns
- Supports
- Urges

### Preambulatory clauses

- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Approving
- Aware of
- Conscious of
- Confident
- Contemplating
- Deeply concerned
- Deeply disturbed
- Desiring
- Emphasizing
- Expressing its appreciation
- Expressing its satisfaction
- Fully aware
- Alarmed
- Further recalling
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having examined
- Having studied
- Keeping in mind
- Noting
- Reaffirming
- Realizing
- Welcoming
- Having Heard
- Believing