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## Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on Children

### A world fit for children

#### Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Declaration . . . . .	1–8	2
II. Review of progress and lessons learned . . . . .	9–12	3
III. Plan of Action . . . . .	13–58	4
A. Creating a world fit for children . . . . .	13–30	4
B. Goals, strategies and actions . . . . .	31–43	8
1. Promoting healthy lives . . . . .	32–34	9
2. Providing quality education . . . . .	35–37	11
3. Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence . . . . .	38–40	14
4. Combating HIV/AIDS . . . . .	41–43	18
C. Mobilizing resources . . . . .	44–54	20
D. Follow-up actions and monitoring . . . . .	55–58	22

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## I. Declaration

1. Eleven years ago, at the World Summit for Children, world leaders made a joint commitment and issued an urgent, universal appeal to give every child a better future.

2. Since then, much progress has been made, as documented in the report of the Secretary-General entitled “We the Children”.<sup>1</sup> Millions of young lives have been saved, more children than ever are in school, more children are actively involved in decisions concerning their lives and important treaties have been concluded to protect children. However, these achievements and gains have been uneven, and many obstacles remain, particularly in developing countries. A brighter future for all has proved elusive, and overall gains have fallen short of national obligations and international commitments.

3. We, the Heads of State and Government and representatives of States participating in the special session of the General Assembly on children, reaffirming our commitment to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, are determined to seize this historic opportunity to change the world for and with children. Accordingly, we reaffirm our commitment to complete the unfinished agenda of the World Summit for Children and to address other emerging issues vital to the achievement of the longer-term goals and objectives endorsed at recent major United Nations summits and conferences, in particular the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>2</sup> through national action and international cooperation.

4. **We reaffirm our obligation to promote and protect the rights and well-being of each child — every human being below the age of 18 years, acknowledging that the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>3</sup> the most universally embraced human rights treaty in history, and other relevant human rights instruments constitute important standards for the realization of child rights. (pending)**

5. We stress our commitment to create a world fit for children in which sustainable human development, taking into account the best interests of the child, is founded on the principles of democracy, equality, non-discrimination, peace and social justice and the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights, including the right to development.

6. We recognize and support parents and families or, as the case may be, legal guardians as the primary caretakers of children, and we will strengthen their capacity to provide the optimum care, nurturing and protection.

7. We hereby call on all members of society to join us in a global movement that will help build a world fit for children through upholding our commitments to the following principles and objectives:

- **Put children first.** In all actions related to children, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.
- **Eradicate poverty: invest in children.** We reaffirm our vow to break the cycle of poverty within a single generation, united in the conviction that investments in children and the realization of their rights are among the most effective ways to eradicate poverty. Immediate action must be taken to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.
- **Leave no child behind.** Each girl and boy is born free and equal in dignity and rights; therefore, all forms of discrimination affecting children must end.

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- **Care for every child.** Children must get the best possible start in life. Their survival, protection, growth and development in good health and with proper nutrition is the essential foundation of human development. We will make concerted efforts to fight infectious diseases, tackle major causes of malnutrition, and nurture children in a safe environment that enables them to be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and able to learn.
  - **Educate every child.** All girls and boys must have access to and complete primary education that is free, compulsory and of good quality as a cornerstone of an inclusive basic education. Gender disparities in primary and secondary education must be eliminated.
  - **Protect children from harm and exploitation.** Children must be protected against any acts of violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination, as well as all forms of terrorism and hostage taking.
  - **Protect children from war.** Children must be protected from the horrors of armed conflict. Children under foreign occupation must also be protected, in accordance with the provisions of international law.
  - **Combat HIV/AIDS.** Children and their families must be protected from the devastating impact of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS).
  - **Listen to children and ensure their participation.** Children and adolescents are resourceful citizens capable of helping to build a better future for all. We must respect their right to express themselves and to participate in all matters affecting them, in accordance with their age and maturity.
  - **Protect the Earth for children.** We must safeguard our natural environment, with its diversity of life, its beauty and its resources, all of which enhance the quality of life, for present and future generations. We will give every assistance to protect children and minimize the impact of natural disasters and environmental degradation on them.

8. In line with these principles and objectives, we adopt the Plan of Action contained in section III below, confident that together we will build a world in which all girls and boys can enjoy childhood — a time of play and learning, in which they are loved, respected and cherished, their rights are promoted and protected without discrimination of any kind, where their safety and well-being are paramount, and where they can develop in health, peace and dignity.

## II. Review of progress and lessons learned

9. The World Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children<sup>4</sup> are among the most rigorously monitored and implemented international commitments of the 1990s. Annual reviews were held at the national level and progress reports presented to the General Assembly. A mid-decade review and an extensive global end-decade review were conducted. The latter included high-level regional meetings in Beijing, Berlin, Cairo, Kathmandu and Kingston, which reviewed progress; ensured follow-up to the Summit and other major conferences; promoted renewed commitment to **child rights (pending)**; and guided actions for the future. Complementing efforts by Governments, a wide range of actors

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participated in the reviews, including children, young people's organizations, academic institutions, religious groups, civil society organizations, parliamentarians, the media, United Nations agencies, donors and major national and international non-governmental organizations.

10. As documented in the end-decade review of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the World Summit for Children, the 1990s was a decade of great promises and modest achievements for the world's children. On the positive side, the Summit and the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child helped accord political priority to children. A record 192 countries ratified, acceded to or signed the Convention. Some 155 countries prepared national programmes of action to implement the Summit goals. Regional commitments were made. International legal provisions and mechanisms strengthened the protection of children. Pursuit of the Summit goals has led to many tangible results for children: this year, three million fewer children will die than a decade ago; polio has been brought to the brink of eradication; and, through salt iodization, 90 million newborns are protected every year from a significant loss of learning ability.

**11. Yet much more needs to be done. The resources that were promised at the Summit at both the national and international levels have yet to fully materialize. Critical challenges remain; more than 10 million children die each year although most of those deaths could be prevented; 100 million children are still out of school, 60 per cent of them girls; 150 million children suffer from malnutrition; and HIV/AIDS is spreading with catastrophic speed. There is persistent poverty, exclusion and discrimination, and inadequate investment in social services. The childhood of millions continues to be devastated by hazardous and exploitative labour; the sale and trafficking of children and women; the impact of armed conflict; and other forms of abuse, exploitation and violence. (pending)**

12. The experience of the past decade has confirmed that the needs and rights of children must be a priority in all development efforts. There are many key lessons: change is possible — and children's rights are an effective rallying point; policies must address both the immediate factors affecting or excluding groups of children and the wider and deeper causes of inadequate protection and rights violations; targeted interventions that achieve rapid successes need to be pursued, with due attention to sustainability and participatory processes; and efforts should build on children's own resilience and strength. Multisectoral programmes focusing on early childhood and support to families, especially in high-risk conditions, merit special support because they provide lasting benefits for child growth, development and protection.

### **III. Plan of Action**

#### **A. Creating a world fit for children**

13. A world fit for children is one in which all children get the best possible start in life and have access to a quality basic education, including primary education that is compulsory and available free to all, and in which all children, including adolescents, have ample opportunity to develop their individual capacities in a safe and supportive environment. We will promote the physical, psychological, spiritual, social, emotional, cognitive and cultural development of children as a matter of national and global priorities.

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**14. The family is the fundamental unit of society and holds the primary responsibility for the protection, upbringing and development of children. All institutions of society should respect children's rights and well-being and render appropriate assistance to parents, families, legal guardians and other caregivers so that children can grow and develop in a safe and stable environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. (pending)**

15. We also recognize that a considerable number of children live without parental support, such as orphans, children living on the street, internally displaced and refugee children, children affected by trafficking and sexual and economic exploitation, and children who are incarcerated. Special measures should be taken to support such children and the institutions, facilities and services that care for them, and to build and strengthen children's own abilities to protect themselves.

16. We are determined to promote access by parents, families, legal guardians, caregivers and children themselves to a full range of information and services to promote child survival, development, protection and participation.

17. Chronic poverty remains the single biggest obstacle to meeting the needs, protecting and promoting the rights of children. It must be tackled on all fronts, from the provision of basic social services to the creation of employment opportunities, from the availability of microcredit to investment in infrastructure, and from debt relief to fair trade practices. Children are hardest hit by poverty because it strikes at the very roots of their potential for development — their growing bodies and minds. Eradication of poverty and reduction of disparities must therefore be a key objective of development efforts. The goals and strategies agreed upon at recent major United Nations conferences and their follow-ups, in particular the Millennium Summit, provide a helpful international framework for national strategies for poverty reduction to fulfil and protect the rights and promote the well-being of children.

**18. Globalization and continuing rapid technological advances offer unprecedented opportunities for social and economic development. At the same time, they present serious challenges, including financial crises, insecurity, poverty, exclusion, environmental threats, and inequality within and among societies. Our challenge is to make globalization work for the benefit of all, including children. We are committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system. Investment in education and training will assist in this task, particularly in enabling children to partake of the benefits of the breakthroughs in information and communication technologies to ensure that globalization becomes more inclusive and that its benefits are shared more widely within and among nations. (pending)**

19. Discrimination gives rise to a self-perpetuating cycle of social and economic exclusion and undermines children's ability to develop to the fullest. We will make every effort to eliminate discrimination against children, whether rooted in the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

20. We will take all measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including equal access to health, education and recreational services, by children with disabilities and children with special needs; to ensure the

recognition of their dignity; to promote their self-reliance; and to facilitate their active participation in the community.

21. Indigenous children, children belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups, are disproportionately disadvantaged in many countries due to all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination. We shall take appropriate measures to end discrimination, to provide special support, and to ensure equal access to services for these children.

22. The achievement of goals for children, particularly for girls, will be advanced if women fully enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are empowered to participate fully and equally in all spheres of society and are protected and free from all forms of violence, abuse and discrimination. We are determined to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child throughout her life cycle and to provide special attention to her needs in order to promote and protect all her human rights, including the right to be free from coercion and from harmful practices and sexual exploitation. We will promote gender equality and equal access to basic social services, such as education, nutrition, health care, including sexual and reproductive health care, vaccinations, and protection from diseases representing the major causes of mortality, and will mainstream a gender perspective in all development policies and programmes.

23. We also recognize the need to address the changing role of men in society as boys, adolescents and fathers, and the challenges faced by boys growing up in today's world. We will further promote the shared responsibility of both parents in education and in the raising of children, and will make every effort to ensure that fathers have opportunities to participate in their children's lives.

24. It is vital that national goals for children include targets for reducing disparities, in particular those which arise from discrimination on the basis of race, between girls and boys, rural and urban children, wealthy and poor children, and those with and without disabilities.

25. A number of environmental problems and trends, such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, air pollution, hazardous wastes, exposure to hazardous chemicals and pesticides, inadequate sanitation, poor hygiene, unsafe drinking water and food and inadequate housing, need to be addressed to ensure the health and well-being of children.

26. Adequate housing fosters family integration, contributes to social equity and strengthens the feeling of belonging, security and human solidarity, which are essential for the well-being of children. Accordingly, we will attach a high priority to overcoming the housing shortage and other infrastructure needs, particularly for children in marginalized peri-urban and remote rural areas.

**27. We will take measures to manage our natural resources and protect and conserve our environment in a sustainable manner and help to break the vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation. We will work to change unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and help to inspire all children and adults to respect the natural environment for their health and well-being. (pending)**

**28. The Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols and other relevant international treaties and conventions are essential standards for building a world fit for children. Reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child should be reviewed regularly with a view to withdrawing them as soon as possible.**

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**We encourage all countries to sign, ratify, accede and fully implement these instruments<sup>5</sup> as soon as possible. (pending)**

**29. The principles contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant human rights instruments, including the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development, provide the best normative framework for all our actions. We therefore commit ourselves to implementing this Plan of Action through such measures as: (pending)**

**(a) Putting in place effective national legislation, policies and action plans, and allocating resources to promote and protect the rights and well-being of children; (pending)**

**(b) Establishing or strengthening domestic bodies such as independent ombudspersons for children, and other institutions or processes to promote and protect the well-being of children and to hold us accountable for our obligations to children; (pending)**

**(c) Developing monitoring and evaluation systems at the national level to assess the impact of our actions in promoting the well-being of children; (pending)**

**(d) Enhancing widespread understanding of the rights and well-being of children. (pending)**

#### **Partnerships and participation**

**30. In order to implement this plan of action, we will strengthen our partnership with the following actors, who have unique contributions to make, and encourage the use of all avenues for participation to advance our common cause — the well-being of children and the promotion and protection of their rights:**

- Children, including adolescents, must be enabled to exercise their right to express their views freely, according to their evolving capacity, and build self-esteem, acquire knowledge and skills, such as those for conflict resolution, decision-making and communication, to meet the challenges of life. The right of children, including adolescents, to express themselves freely must be respected and promoted and their views taken into account in all matters affecting them, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child. The energy and creativity of children and young people must be nurtured so that they can actively take part in shaping their environment, their societies and the world they will inherit. Disadvantaged and marginalized children, including adolescents, need special attention and support to access basic services, build self-esteem and to prepare them to take responsibility for their own lives. We will strive to develop and implement programmes to promote meaningful participation by children, including adolescents, in decision-making processes, including in families and schools and at the local and national levels.
- Parents, families, legal guardians and other caregivers have the primary role and responsibility for the well-being of children, and must be supported in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities. All our policies and programmes should promote the shared responsibility of parents, families, legal guardians and other caregivers, and society as a whole in this regard.
- Local governments and authorities, through, inter alia, strengthened partnerships at all levels, can ensure that children are at the centre of agendas for development. By

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building on ongoing initiatives, such as child-friendly communities and cities without slums, mayors and local leaders can significantly improve the lives of children.

- Parliamentarians or members of legislatures are key to the implementation of this plan of action, the success of which will require that they promote awareness-raising; adopt necessary legislation; facilitate and appropriate the financial resources needed for this purpose; and monitor their effective utilization.
- NGOs and community-based organizations will be supported in their work and mechanisms should be established, where appropriate, to facilitate the participation of civil society in matters relating to children. Civil society actors have a special role to play in promoting and supporting positive behaviour and creating an environment that is conducive to the well-being of children.
- The private sector and corporate entities have a special contribution to make, from adopting and adhering to practices that demonstrate social responsibility to providing resources, including innovative sources of financing and community improvement schemes that benefit children, such as microcredit.
- Religious, spiritual, cultural and indigenous leaders, with their tremendous outreach, have a key role as front-line actors for children to help translate the goals and targets of this Plan of Action into priorities for their communities, and to mobilize and inspire people to take action in favour of children.
- The mass media and their organizations have a key role to play in raising awareness about the situation of children and the challenges facing them; they should also play a more active role in informing children, parents, families and the general public about initiatives that protect and promote the rights of children, and should also contribute to educational programmes for children. In this regard, the media should be attentive to their influence on children.
- Regional and international organizations, in particular all United Nations bodies, as well as the Bretton Woods institutions and other multilateral agencies, should be encouraged to collaborate and play a key role in accelerating and achieving progress for children.
- People who work directly with children have great responsibilities. It is important to enhance their status, morale and professionalism.

## **B. Goals, strategies and actions**

31. Since the World Summit for Children, many goals and targets relevant to children have been endorsed by major United Nations summits and conferences and their review processes. We strongly reaffirm our commitment to achieve these goals and targets, and to offer this and future generations of children the opportunities denied to their parents. As a step towards building a strong foundation for attaining the 2015 international development targets and Millennium Summit goals, we resolve to achieve the unmet goals and objectives as well as a consistent set of intermediate targets and benchmarks during the course of this decade (2000-2010) in the following priority areas of action.

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## 1. Promoting healthy lives

32. Due to poverty and lack of access to basic social services, more than 10 million children under five years of age, nearly half of them in their neonatal period, die every year of preventable diseases and malnutrition. Complications related to pregnancy and childbirth and maternal anaemia and malnutrition kill more than half a million women and adolescents each year, and injure and disable many more. More than one billion people cannot obtain safe drinking water; 150 million children under five years of age are malnourished; and more than two billion people lack access to adequate sanitation.

33. We are determined to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and poor health by providing a safe and healthy start in life for all children; providing access to effective, equitable, sustained and sustainable primary health care systems in all communities, ensuring access to information and referral services; providing adequate water and sanitation services; and promoting a healthy lifestyle among children and adolescents. Accordingly, we resolve to achieve the following goals in conformity with the outcomes of recent United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions of the General Assembly, as reflected in their respective reports:

(a) Reduction in the infant and under-five mortality rate by at least one third, in pursuit of the goal of reducing it by two thirds by 2015;

(b) Reduction in the maternal mortality ratio by at least one third, in pursuit of the goal of reducing it by three quarters by 2015;

(c) Reduction of child malnutrition among children under five years of age by at least one third, with special attention to children under two years of age, and reduction in the rate of low birth weight by at least one third of the current rate;

(d) Reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one third;

(e) Development and implementation of national early childhood development policies and programmes to ensure the enhancement of children's physical, social, emotional, spiritual and cognitive development;

(f) Development and implementation of national health policies and programmes for adolescents, including goals and indicators, to promote their physical and mental health;

(g) Access through the primary health-care system to reproductive health for all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than 2015.

34. **To achieve these goals and targets, we will carry out the following strategies and actions: (pending)**

- **Ensure that the reduction of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality is a health sector priority, and that all individuals of appropriate age, especially women and adolescent girls, have full access to affordable, quality reproductive health care, as agreed at the International Conference on Population and Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, and reaffirmed at their five-year reviews. (pending)**
- Promote child health and survival and reduce disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible, with particular attention

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to eliminating the pattern of excess and preventable mortality among girl infants and children.

- **With due respect to the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, promote and protect the right of adolescents to sexual and reproductive health education, information and services in order to promote gender equality and responsible sexual behaviour so as to avoid unwanted or early pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. (pending)**
- Protect, promote and support exclusive breastfeeding of infants for six months and continued breastfeeding with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding up to two years of age or beyond. Provide infant-feeding counselling for mothers living with HIV/AIDS so that they can make free and informed choices.
- Special emphasis must be placed on prenatal and post-natal care, essential obstetric care and care for newborns, particularly for those living in areas without access to services.
- Ensure full immunization of children under one year of age at 90 per cent nationally, with at least 80 per cent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit; reduce deaths due to measles by half by 2005; eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2005; and extend the benefits of new and improved vaccines and other preventive health interventions to children in all countries.
- Certify by 2005 the global eradication of poliomyelitis.
- Eradicate guinea worm disease.
- Strengthen early childhood development by providing appropriate services and support to parents, including parents with disabilities, families, legal guardians and caregivers, especially during pregnancy, birth, infancy and early childhood, so as to ensure children's physical, psychological, social, spiritual and cognitive development.
- Intensify proven, cost-effective actions against diseases and malnutrition that are the major causes of child mortality and morbidity, including reducing by one third deaths due to acute respiratory infections; reducing by one half deaths due to diarrhoea among children under the age of five; reducing by one half tuberculosis deaths and prevalence; and reducing the incidence of intestinal parasites, cholera, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS and all forms of hepatitis, and ensure that effective measures are affordable and accessible, particularly in highly marginalized areas or populations.
- Reduce by one half the burden of disease associated with malaria, and ensure that 60 per cent of all people at risk of malaria, especially children and women, sleep under insecticide-treated bednets.
- Improve the nutrition of mothers and children, including adolescents, through household food security, access to basic social services and adequate caring practices.
- Support populations and countries suffering from severe food shortages and famine.
- Strengthen health and education systems and expand the social security systems to increase access to integrated and effective health, nutrition and childcare in families,

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communities, schools and primary health-care facilities, including prompt attention to marginalized boys and girls.

- Reduce child injuries due to accidents or other causes through the development and implementation of appropriate preventive measures.
- Ensure effective access by children with disabilities and children with special needs to integrated services, including rehabilitation and health care, and promote family-based care and appropriate support systems for parents, families, legal guardians and caregivers of these children.
- Provide special help to children suffering from mental illnesses or psychological disorders.
- **Provide appropriate, user-friendly and accessible health education, information and services, including reproductive and mental health services, to adolescents. (pending)**
- **Promote healthy lifestyles among children, including adolescents, and support preventive policies and programmes, especially against tobacco, alcohol and drug abuse. (pending)**
- Promote physical, mental and emotional health among children, including adolescents, through play, sports, recreation, artistic and cultural expression.
- Develop and implement policies and programmes for children, including adolescents, aimed at preventing the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and inhalants, except for medical purposes, and at reducing the adverse consequences of their abuse as well as support preventive policies and programmes, especially against tobacco and alcohol.
- Develop policies and programmes aimed at children, including adolescents, for the reduction of violence and suicide.
- Achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency disorders by 2005 and vitamin A deficiency by 2010; reduce by one third the prevalence of anaemia, including iron deficiency, by 2010; and accelerate progress towards reduction of other micronutrient deficiencies, through dietary diversification, food fortification and supplementation.
- In efforts to ensure universal access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities, pay greater attention to building family and community capacity for managing existing systems and promoting behavioural change through health and hygiene education, including in the school curriculum.
- Address any disparities in health and access to basic social services, including health-care services for indigenous children and children belonging to minorities.

## 2. Providing quality education

35. Education is a human right and a key factor to reducing poverty and child labour and promoting democracy, peace, tolerance and development. Yet more than 100 million children of primary school age, the majority of them girls, are not enrolled in school. Millions more are taught by untrained and underpaid teachers in overcrowded, unhealthy and poorly equipped classrooms. And one third of all children do not complete five years of schooling, the minimum required for basic literacy.

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36. As agreed at the World Education Forum in Dakar, which reconfirmed the mandated role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of coordinating Education For All partners and maintaining their collective momentum within the process of securing basic education, we will accord high priority to ensuring by 2015 that all children have access to and complete primary education that is free, compulsory and of good quality. We will also aim at the progressive provision of secondary education. As a step towards these goals, we resolve to achieve the following targets:

(a) Expand and improve comprehensive early childhood care and education, for girls and boys, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children;

(b) Reduce the number of primary school-age children who are out of school by 50 per cent and increase net primary school enrolment or participation in alternative, good quality primary education programmes to at least 90 per cent by 2010;

(c) Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and achieve gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality;

(d) Improve all aspects of the quality of education so that children and young people achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes, especially in numeracy, literacy and essential life skills;

(e) Ensure that the learning needs of all young people are met through access to appropriate learning and life skills programmes;

(f) Achieve a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women.

**37. To achieve these goals and targets, we will implement the following strategies and actions: (pending)**

- Develop and implement special strategies to ensure that schooling is readily accessible to all children and adolescents, and that basic education is affordable for all families.
- Promote innovative programmes that encourage schools and communities to search more actively for children who have dropped out or are excluded from school and from learning, especially girls and working children, children with special needs and disabilities, and help them enrol, attend and successfully complete their education, involving Governments as well as families, communities and NGOs as partners in the educational process. Special measures should be put in place to prevent and reduce drop out due to, inter alia, entry into employment.
- Bridge the divide between formal and non-formal education, taking into account the need to ensure good quality of educational services, including the competence of providers, and acknowledging that non-formal education and alternative approaches provide beneficial experiences. In addition, develop complementarity between the two delivery systems.
- Ensure that all basic education programmes are accessible, inclusive and responsive to children with special learning needs and children with various forms of disabilities.

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- Ensure that indigenous children and children belonging to minorities have access to quality education on the same basis as other children. Efforts must be directed to providing this education in a manner that respects their heritage. Efforts must also be directed to providing educational opportunities so that indigenous children and children belonging to minorities can develop an understanding of and sustain their cultural identity, including significant aspects, such as language and values.
  - Develop and implement special strategies for improving the quality of education and meeting the learning needs of all.
  - Create, with children, a child-friendly learning environment, in which they feel safe, are protected from abuse, violence and discrimination, and are healthy and encouraged to learn. Ensure that education programmes and materials fully reflect the promotion and protection of human rights and the values of peace, tolerance and gender equality, using every opportunity presented by the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010).
  - Strengthen early childhood care and education by providing services and developing and supporting programmes directed to families, legal guardians, caregivers and communities.
  - Provide education and training opportunities to adolescents to help them acquire sustainable livelihoods.
  - **Incorporate into educational systems, both in and outside of schools, sex education programmes that, with the support of families and communities, promote responsible sexual behaviour and parenthood, including issues of early pregnancy and early fatherhood, and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. Implement programmes that enable pregnant adolescents and adolescent mothers to continue and complete their education. (pending)**
  - Urge the continued development and implementation of programmes for children including adolescents, especially in schools, to prevent and discourage the use of tobacco and alcohol; and detect, counter and prevent trafficking and the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, except for medical purposes, by, inter alia, promoting mass media information campaigns on their harmful effects and the risk of addiction, and by taking necessary actions to deal with the root causes.
  - Promote innovative programmes to provide incentives to low-income families with school-age children to increase the enrolment and attendance of girls and boys and to ensure that they are not obliged to work in a way that interferes with their schooling.
  - Develop and implement programmes that specifically aim to eliminate gender disparities in enrolment and gender-based bias and stereotypes in education systems, curricula and materials, whether derived from any discriminatory practices, social or cultural attitudes, or legal and economic circumstances.
  - Enhance the status, morale, training and professionalism of teachers, including early childhood educators, ensuring appropriate remuneration for their work and opportunities and incentives for their development.
  - Develop responsive, participatory and accountable systems of educational governance and management at the school, community and national levels.

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- Meet the specific learning needs of children affected by crises, including by ensuring that education is provided during and after crises, and conduct education programmes to promote a culture of peace in ways that help to prevent violence and conflict and promote the rehabilitation of victims.
  - Provide accessible recreational and sports opportunities and facilities at schools and in communities.
  - Harness the rapidly evolving information and communication technologies to support education at an affordable cost, including open and distance education, while reducing inequality in access and quality.
  - Develop strategies to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on education systems and schools, students and learning.

### 3. Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence (pending)

**38. Social and economic pressures are undermining the crucial role of parents, families, caregivers and communities in ensuring that children grow up in a safe, stable and nurturing environment. During the 1990s, more than two million children died as a result of armed conflict; more than three times that number were permanently disabled or seriously injured; and at the end of the decade, some 20 million children were internally displaced or driven from their countries as refugees. More than 100 million children are trapped in the worst forms of child labour. Millions of children are victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation. Domestic violence against women and children is a serious problem in all parts of the world. (pending)**

39. Children have the right to be protected from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. Societies must eliminate all forms of violence against children. Accordingly, we resolve to:

(a) Protect children from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence;

(b) **Protect children from the impact of armed conflict and forced displacement, and ensure compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law; (pending)**

(c) Protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation, including paedophilia, trafficking, and abduction;

(d) Take immediate and effective measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as defined in International Labour Organization Convention No. 182, and elaborate and implement strategies for the elimination of child labour that is contrary to accepted international standards;

(e) Improve the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances.

**40. To achieve these goals, we will implement the following strategies and actions: (pending)**

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## General protection

- Develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments.
- Encourage all countries to adopt and enforce laws, and improve the implementation of policies and programmes to protect children from all forms of violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation, whether at home, in school or other institutions, in the workplace, or in the community.
- Adopt special measures to eliminate discrimination against children on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status and ensure their equal access to education, health and basic social services.
- End impunity for all crimes against children by bringing perpetrators to justice and publicizing the penalties for such crimes.
- Raise awareness about the illegality and harmful consequences of failing to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation.
- Promote the establishment of prevention, support and caring services as well as justice systems that are specifically applicable to children, taking into account the principles of restorative justice; fully safeguard children's rights; and provide specially trained staff that promote children's reintegration in society.
- **Protect children from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. (pending)**
- End harmful traditional or customary practices, such as early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, which violate the rights of children and women.
- Establish mechanisms to provide special protection and assistance to children without primary caregivers.
- Adopt and implement policies for the prevention, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration, as appropriate, of children living in disadvantaged social situations and who are at risk, including orphans, abandoned children, children of migrant workers, children working and/or living on the street and children living in extreme poverty, and ensure their access to education, health and social services, as appropriate.
- Protect children from adoption and foster care practices that are illegal, exploitative or are not in their best interest.
- Address cases of international kidnapping of children by one of the parents.
- Promote comprehensive programmes to counter the use of children, including adolescents, in the production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- Make appropriate treatment and rehabilitation accessible for children, including adolescents, who are dependent on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, inhalants and alcohol.
- Ensure that children affected by natural disasters receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance through a commitment to improved contingency planning

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and emergency preparedness, and that they are given all possible assistance and protection to help them resume a normal life as soon as possible.

- Encourage measures to protect children from violent or harmful web sites, computer programmes and games that negatively influence the psychological development of children, taking into account the responsibilities of the family, parents, legal guardians and caregivers.

#### **Protection from armed conflict**

- Strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict and adopt effective measures for the protection of children under foreign occupation.
- Ensure that issues pertaining to the rights and protection of children are fully reflected in the agendas of peace-making processes and in ensuing peace agreements, and are incorporated, as appropriate, into United Nations peacekeeping operations and peace-building programmes, and involve children, where possible, in these processes.
- **End the use of child soldiers, ensure that children do not take part in hostilities, and (pending)** ensure their demobilization and effective disarmament, and implement effective measures for their rehabilitation, physical and psychological recovery and reintegration into society.
- Put an end to impunity, prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and exclude, where feasible, these crimes from amnesty provisions and amnesty legislation, and ensure that whenever post-conflict truth and justice-seeking mechanisms are established, serious abuses involving children are addressed and that appropriate child-sensitive procedures are provided.
- Take concrete action against all forms of terrorism, which causes serious obstacles to the development and well-being of children.
- Provide appropriate training and education in children's rights and protection as well as in international humanitarian law to all civilian, military and police personnel involved in peacekeeping operations.
- Curb the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons and protect children from landmines, unexploded ordnances and other war materiel that victimizes them; and provide assistance to victimized children during and after armed conflict.
- **Protect refugee children, unaccompanied children seeking asylum and internally displaced children; and provide support for programmes of voluntary repatriation and, where appropriate, local integration and resettlement. (pending)**
- **Ensure safe and unhindered access to children affected by armed conflict, and give particular emphasis to education and family reunification. (pending)**
- Assess and monitor regularly the impact of sanctions on children and take urgent and effective measures, in accordance with international law, with a view to alleviating the negative impact of economic sanctions on women and children.
- Take all necessary measures to protect children from being taken as hostages.

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- Develop specific strategies to protect and provide for the special needs and particular vulnerabilities of girls affected by armed conflict.

#### **Elimination of child labour (pending)**

- Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency. Provide for the rehabilitation and social integration of children removed from the worst forms of child labour through, inter alia, ensuring access to free basic education and, whenever possible and appropriate, vocational training.
- Take appropriate steps to assist one another in the elimination of the worst forms of child labour through enhanced international cooperation and/or assistance, including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education.
- Elaborate and implement strategies to protect children from economic exploitation and from performing any work 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.
- **Improve living and working conditions for children who work by promoting quality basic education and social and economic policies aimed at poverty reduction to help families of working children with employment and income generating opportunities. (pending)**
- Promote international cooperation to assist developing countries, upon request, in addressing child labour and its root causes, inter alia, through social and economic policies aimed at poverty eradication, while stressing that labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes.
- **Strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of disaggregated data on child labour to raise awareness, inform policy-making and direct action to address its root causes. (pending)**
- **Promote awareness of children's rights to protection from economic exploitation, and mobilize partners in eliminating child labour. (pending)**
- Mainstream action relating to child labour into national poverty reduction and development efforts, especially in policies and programmes in the areas of health, education, employment and social protection.

#### **Elimination of sexual exploitation of children (pending)**

- Take concerted national and international actions as a matter of urgency to end the sale of children and their organs, sexual exploitation and abuse, including the use of children for pornography, prostitution and paedophilia, and to combat existing markets.\*
- Raise awareness of the illegality and harmful consequences of the sexual exploitation and abuse, including through the Internet, and the trafficking of children.

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\* Agreed pending resolution of the sixth bullet under the heading “**Elimination of sexual exploitation of children (pending)**”.

- Enlist the support of the private sector, including the tourism industry, and the media for a campaign against sexual exploitation and trafficking of children.
- Identify and address the underlying causes and the root factors, including external factors, leading to the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children, and implement preventive strategies against the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children.
- Ensure the safety, protection and security of victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, and provide assistance and services to facilitate their recovery and social reintegration.
- **Take concerted national and international action to criminalize and penalize the sale of children and sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking. (pending)**
- Monitor and share information regionally and internationally on the cross-border trafficking of children; strengthen the capacity of border and law enforcement officials to stop trafficking and provide or strengthen training for them to respect the dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all those, particularly women and children, who are victims of trafficking.
- Take necessary measures, including through enhanced cooperation between Governments, intergovernmental organizations, private sector, and NGOs to combat the criminal use of information technologies, including the Internet, for purposes of the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, child sex tourism, paedophilia and other forms of violence and abuse against children and adolescents.

#### 4. Combating HIV/AIDS

41. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is having a devastating effect on children and those who provide care for them. This includes the 13 million children orphaned by AIDS, the nearly 600,000 infants infected every year through mother-to-child transmission, and the millions of HIV-positive young people living with the stigma of HIV but without access to adequate counselling, care and support.

42. To combat the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS on children, we resolve to take urgent and aggressive action, as agreed at the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, and to place particular emphasis on the following agreed goals and commitments:

(a) By 2003, establish time bound national targets to achieve the internationally agreed global prevention goal to reduce by 2005 HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15 to 24 in the most affected countries by 25 per cent and by 25 per cent globally by 2010, and intensify efforts to achieve these targets as well as to challenge gender stereotypes and attitudes and gender inequalities in relation to HIV/AIDS, encouraging the active involvement of men and boys;

(b) By 2005, reduce the proportion of infants infected with HIV by 20 per cent, and by 2010 reduce it by 50 per cent, by ensuring that 80 per cent of pregnant women accessing antenatal care have information, counselling and other HIV prevention services available to them, increasing the availability of and by providing access for HIV-infected women and babies to effective treatment to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as well as through effective interventions for HIV-infected women, including voluntary and

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confidential counselling and testing, access to treatment, especially anti-retroviral therapy and, where appropriate, breast milk substitutes and the provision of a continuum of care;

(c) By 2003 develop and by 2005 implement national policies and strategies to build and strengthen governmental, family and community capacities to provide a supportive environment for orphans and girls and boys infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including by providing appropriate counselling and psychosocial support, ensuring their enrolment in school and access to shelter, good nutrition, health and social services on an equal basis with other children, and protecting orphans and vulnerable children from all forms of abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination, trafficking and loss of inheritance.

43. To achieve these goals, we will implement the following strategies and actions:

- By 2003, ensure the development and implementation of multisectoral national strategies and financing plans for combating HIV/AIDS that address the epidemic in forthright terms; confront stigma, silence and denial; address the gender and age-based dimensions of the epidemic; eliminate discrimination and marginalization; involve partnerships with civil society and the business sector and the full participation of people living with HIV/AIDS, those in vulnerable groups and people mostly at risk, particularly women and young people; are resourced to the extent possible from national budgets, without excluding other sources, inter alia, international cooperation; fully promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health; integrate a gender perspective; and address risk, vulnerability, prevention, care, treatment and support and reduction of the impact of the epidemic; and strengthen health, education and legal system capacity.
- Ensure that by 2005 at least 90 per cent and by 2010 at least 95 per cent of young men and women aged 15 to 24 have access to the information, education, including peer education and youth-specific HIV education, and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection, in full partnership with youth, parents, families, educators and health-care providers.
- By 2005, develop and make significant progress in implementing comprehensive care strategies to strengthen family and community-based care, including that provided by the informal sector, and health-care systems to provide and monitor treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS, including infected children, and to support individuals, households, families and communities, affected by HIV/AIDS; improve the capacity and working conditions of health-care personnel and the effectiveness of the supply systems, financing plans and referral mechanisms required to provide access to affordable medicines, including anti-retroviral drugs, diagnostics and related technologies, as well as quality medical, palliative and psychosocial care.
- By 2005, implement measures to increase capacities of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including sexual and reproductive health, and through prevention education that promotes gender equality within a culturally and gender sensitive framework.
- By 2003, develop and/or strengthen strategies, policies and programmes that recognize the importance of the family in reducing vulnerability, inter alia, in educating and guiding children, taking account of cultural, religious and ethical

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factors, and that aim to reduce the vulnerability of children and young people by ensuring access of both girls and boys to primary and secondary education, including on HIV/AIDS in curricula for adolescents; ensuring safe and secure environments, especially for young girls; expanding good quality youth-friendly information and sexual health education and counselling services; strengthening reproductive and sexual health programmes; and involving families and young people in planning, implementing and evaluating HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes, to the extent possible.

- By 2003, develop and begin to implement national strategies that incorporate HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention, care and treatment elements into programmes or actions that respond to emergency situations, recognizing that populations destabilized by armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, including refugees, internally displaced persons and in particular, women and children, are at increased risk of exposure to HIV infection; and, where appropriate, factor HIV/AIDS components into international assistance programmes.
- Ensure non-discrimination and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights through the promotion of an active and visible policy of de-stigmatization of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.
- Urge the international community to complement and supplement the efforts of developing countries that commit increased national funds to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic through increased international development assistance, particularly the countries most affected by HIV/AIDS, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, countries at high risk of expansion of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and other affected regions whose resources to deal with the epidemic are seriously limited.

### C. Mobilizing resources

44. Promoting healthy lives, including good nutrition and control of infectious diseases, providing quality education, protecting children from abuse, exploitation, violence and armed conflict, and combating HIV/AIDS are achievable goals and are clearly affordable for the global community.

45. The primary responsibility for the implementation of the present Plan of Action and for ensuring an enabling environment in which **the rights and the well-being of each and every child are promoted and protected (pending)** rests with each individual country, recognizing that new and additional resources, both national and international, are required for this purpose.

46. Investments in children are extraordinarily productive if they are sustained over the medium to long term. Investing in children and respecting their rights lays the foundation for a just society, a strong economy and a world free of poverty.

47. Implementation of the present Plan of Action will require the allocation of significant additional human, financial, and material resources, nationally and internationally, within the framework of an enabling international environment and enhanced international cooperation, including North-South and South-South cooperation, to contribute to economic and social development.

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48. Accordingly, we resolve to pursue, among others, the following global targets and actions for mobilizing resources for children:

(a) Express our appreciation to the developed countries that have agreed to and have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their GNP for overall official development assistance, and urge the developed countries that have not done so to strive to meet the yet to be attained internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance as soon as possible. We take it upon ourselves not to spare any efforts to reverse the declining trends of official development assistance and to meet expeditiously the targets of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product as official development assistance to least development countries, as agreed, taking into account the urgency and gravity of the special needs of children;

(b) Without further delay, implement the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative, agree to cancel all bilateral official debts of HIPC countries as soon as possible in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty eradication and urge the use of debt service savings to finance poverty eradication programmes, in particular those related to children;

(c) Call for speedy and concerted action to address effectively the debt problems of least developed countries, low-income developing countries and middle-income developing countries in a comprehensive, equitable, development-oriented and durable way through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term and thereby to improve their capacity to deal with issues relating to children, including, as appropriate, existing orderly mechanisms for debt reduction such as debt swaps for projects aimed at meeting the needs of children;

(d) Increase and improve the access of products and services of developing countries to international markets through, inter alia, the negotiated reduction of tariff barriers and the elimination of non-tariff barriers, which unjustifiably hinder the trade of developing countries, according to the multilateral trading system;

(e) Believing that increased trade is essential for the growth and development of least development countries, aim to improve preferential market access for least developed countries by working towards the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries' products in the markets of developed countries;

(f) Mobilize new and substantial additional resources for social development, at both the national and international levels, to reduce disparities within and among countries, and ensure the effective and efficient use of existing resources. Further, ensure to the greatest possible extent, that social expenditures that benefit children are protected and prioritized during both short-term and long-term economic and financial crises;

(g) Explore new ways of generating public and private financial resources, inter alia, through the reduction of excessive military expenditures and the arms trade and investment in arms production and acquisition including global military expenditures, taking into consideration national security requirements;

(h) Encourage donor and recipient countries, based on mutual agreement and commitment, to fully implement the 20/20 Initiative, in line with the Oslo and Hanoi Consensus documents, to ensure universal access to basic social services.

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49. We will give priority attention to meeting the needs of the world's most vulnerable children in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries and sub-Saharan Africa.

50. We will also give special attention to the needs of children in small island developing States, landlocked and transit developing countries, other developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

51. We will promote technical cooperation between countries in order to share positive experiences and strategies in the implementation of the present Plan of Action.

52. **The fulfilment of the rights and well-being of children (pending)** merits new partnerships with civil society, including with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and innovative arrangements for mobilizing additional resources, both private and public, at the national and international levels.

53. Bearing in mind that corporations must abide by national legislation, encourage corporate social responsibility so that it contributes to social development goals and the well-being of children, inter alia, by:

- Promoting increased corporate awareness of the interrelationship between social development and economic growth;
- Providing a legal, economic and social policy framework that is just and stable to support and stimulate private sector initiatives aimed at achieving these goals;
- Enhancing partnerships with business, trade unions and civil society at the national level in support of the goals of the Plan of Action.

We urge the private sector to assess the impact of its policies and practices on children and to make the benefits of research and development in science, medical technology, health, food fortification, environmental protection, education and mass communication available to all children, particularly to those in greatest need.

54. We resolve to ensure greater policy coherence and better cooperation between the United Nations, its agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as other multilateral bodies and civil society, with a view to achieving the goals of this plan of action.

#### **D. Follow-up actions and monitoring (pending)**

55. **To facilitate the implementation of actions committed to in this document, we will develop by the end of 2002, national and, where appropriate, regional action plans with a set of specific time bound and measurable goals and targets based on this plan of action and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with appropriate adaptation to specific country situations. We will therefore strengthen our national planning and ensure the necessary coordination, implementation and funding. We will make these goals for children an integral part of our national government policies as well as of national and subnational development programmes, poverty reduction strategies, sector-wide approaches and other relevant development plans, in cooperation with all relevant civil society actors, including with children themselves. (pending)**

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56. We will regularly monitor at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level, and assess progress towards the goals and targets in the present plan of action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse, and disaggregate data including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and will support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning.

57. We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to more effectively address obstacles and accelerate actions. At the regional level, such reviews will be used to share best practices, strengthen partnerships, and accelerate progress. Therefore:

(a) We encourage States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to consider including, in their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, information on measures taken and results achieved in the implementation of the present Plan of Action;

(b) **We invite the United Nations Children’s Fund, as the world’s lead agency for children, to continue to periodically prepare and disseminate, in collaboration with relevant United Nations organs, agencies and mechanisms, the Bretton Woods institutions and other multilateral bodies, as well as with civil society, including children, information on actions taken by individual countries and the international community in support of the objectives of this Plan of Action, including models of best practice; (pending)**

(c) We request the Secretary-General to report regularly to the General Assembly on the progress made in implementing the present Plan of Action.

**58. We hereby commit ourselves to spare no efforts to create a world fit for children, building on the achievements of the past decade and guided by the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the principle of a first call for children. In solidarity with a broad range of partners, we will lead a global movement for children that creates an unstoppable momentum for change. We make this solemn pledge, secure in the knowledge that in realizing the rights of children we serve the best interests of all humanity. (pending)**

#### *Notes*

<sup>1</sup> A/S-27/3.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

<sup>4</sup> A/53/186.

<sup>5</sup> The Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (General Assembly resolution 54/263, annexes I and II); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex) and its Optional Protocol; International Labour Organization Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 on child labour; the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9); the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (see CD/1478); the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I) and its Optional Protocols on women and children and Trafficking in Migrant Workers; and the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption.