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**Preparatory Committee for the Special Session  
of the General Assembly on Children**  
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**Third revised draft outcome document, paragraphs 39-58\***

**A world fit for children**

Third revised draft submitted by the Bureau of the Committee

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\* Paragraphs 1-39 were issued in document A/AC.256/CRP.6/Rev.3 (Part II).

\*\* Issued in document A/AC.256/CRP.6/Rev.3 (Part I).

39. (continued)\*

**Elimination of child labour**

- Develop and implement effective time-bound programmes to eliminate the worst forms of child labour through prevention, protection and rehabilitation, with particular emphasis on quality basic education for all as a key strategy.
- Take effective measures to protect children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with their education, or to be harmful to their health or their 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.
- Strengthening the collection, analysis and dissemination of desegregated data on child labour to raise awareness, inform policy-making and direct action to address its root causes.
- Promote awareness of children's rights to protection from economic exploitation, and mobilise partners in eliminating child labour.
- Mainstream action against 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**

- Raise awareness of the illegality and harmful consequences of the sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children.
- 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 of the sexual exploitation of children and trafficking.
- Protect the safety of victims of trafficking and exploitation, and provide support for the rehabilitation and reintegration.
- Take concerted national and international action to criminalize and penalize the sale of children and sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking.
- 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 human rights and fundamental freedoms of all those, particularly women and children, who are victims of trafficking.
- Take necessary measures, including through enhanced international cooperation, to combat the criminal use of information technologies, such as the Internet, for the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography,

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\* For the first part of para. 39, see A/AC.256/CRP.3/Rev.3 (Part I).

other commercial purposes and other forms of violence against children and adolescents.

### **Combating HIV/AIDS**

40. 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.

41. 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 15-24 in the most affected countries by 25 per cent and by 25 per cent globally by 2010;

(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 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; ensure their enrolment in school and access to shelter, good nutrition, health and social services, on an equal basis with other children; and protect orphans and vulnerable children from all forms of abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination, trafficking and loss of inheritance;

42. 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 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 most at risk, particularly women and young people;
- By 2010, ensure that 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 effectiveness of supply systems, financing plans and referral mechanisms required to provide access to affordable medicines, including antiretroviral drugs, diagnostics and related technologies, and quality medical, palliative and psycho-social care.
- By 2005, implement measures to increase the capacity of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health-care 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 and inter alia, in educating and guiding children, and take account of cultural, religious and ethical factors 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 service; 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.
- Urge the international community, particularly donor countries, civil society and the private sector, to effectively complement national programmes to support programmes for children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS in affected regions and in countries at high risk, and to direct special assistance to sub-Saharan Africa.
- 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 especially women and children, are at increased risk of exposure to HIV infection; and where appropriate, factor HIV/AIDS components into international assistance programmes.

### **C. Mobilizing resources**

43. 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.

44. The primary responsibility for ensuring an enabling environment in which the rights and well-being of each and every child are protected and promoted rests with each individual country, recognizing that new and additional international resources and assistance are required for this purpose.

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

46. Implementation of this Plan of Action will require the allocation of significant additional human, financial and material resources, nationally and internationally, within the framework of enhanced international cooperation, including North-South and South-South cooperation to contribute to the economic and social development necessary to guarantee the fulfilment of the rights and well-being of all children;

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

(a) Urge the developed countries that have not done so to strive to meet the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) for overall development assistance, and the targets of earmarking 0.15 per cent to 0.2 per cent of GNP as official development assistance for least developed countries as soon as possible;

(b) Provide full financing for the speedy and effective implementation of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries and make a demonstrable commitment to poverty reduction;

(c) Work towards adopting and implementing a policy that offers developing countries easier access to the markets of developed countries, including duty-free and quota-free access for all products from least developed countries;

(d) 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 sound use of existing resources. Further, ensure that social expenditures that benefit children are protected and prioritized during both short-term and long-term economic and financial crises:

(e) 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;

(f) 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.

48. 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.

49. We will also give special attention to the needs of landlocked developing countries, small island developing countries and countries in transition in their efforts to improve the well-being of children and the protection of their rights.

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

51. We commit ourselves to mobilizing resources for children in a way that prioritizes the social sector over military expenditures.

52. The fulfilment of the rights and well-being of children merits new partnerships with civil society, including with NGOs and the private sector, and innovative arrangements for mobilizing additional resources, both private and public.

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

54. We call for the full collaboration of all relevant United Nations bodies, and invite the Bretton Woods institutions, multilateral agencies and civil society to take determined, sustained action and give high priority to the achievement of the goals of this Plan of Action.

#### **D. Follow-up actions and monitoring**

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.

56. We will ensure full and regular monitoring of progress towards the goals and targets in this Plan of Action, other relevant international development targets and the fulfilment of child right, paying particular attention to transparency and accountability at the national level. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant disparities. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for self-monitoring and planning.

57. We will conduct periodic reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels 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 include, in their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, information on measures taken and results achieved in the implementation of this Plan of Action, and invite the Committee on the Rights of the Child to include, in its review of national reports, an analysis of these measures to achieve the goals and targets for children. In order that it may fulfil this responsibility we will strengthen the Committee on the Rights of the Child and ensure that it has the necessary resources and support;

(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;

(c) We request the Secretary-General to report regularly to the General Assembly on the progress made in implementing the Plan of Action, and to include, in his annual reports to the Security Council on children and armed conflict, information on progress made towards the protection of children from the impact of armed conflict as stipulated in this 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.

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