

A sample from previous [Model United Nations 2023](#)

(Note that you can use this sample format, but the content cannot be used as your own Position Paper.)

Please follow the format here:

Font Size: 12 Font Type: Times New Roman

Margin: 1inch (2.57),1.15 Space, Left-Aligned (Title & Intro = “中央揃え” and the main “左揃え” in Japanese)

Amount of Writing: Do NOT exceed 2 pages (A4 size) <=Word ONLINEではなく、Wordのアプリをパソコンで立ち上げてページを確認すること。(オンラインとアプリでは見え方が違うため。)

Reference: JUEMUN How to Write a Position Paper, p.7 [LINK](#)

***Delegation from Vietnam***

***Meeting#3: Ending Child Violence***

***Represented by First Name Last Name, Aichi Institute of Technology***

***Committee D: Protection of Children on the Move***

### ***Position Paper for United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund***

The topics that are to be discussed under this session of the United National International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) are: A. Ending child abuse and neglect; B. Ending gender-based violence; C. Protection against child labor; D. Protection of children on the move. Vietnam is looking forward to working multilaterally with Member States to address these issues in the upcoming conference.

Structure of the Position Paper (PP): 以下パラグラフ構成のおおまかな解説と動画になります。自分のPPにこの内容は使えないですが、パラグラフ構成は原則この形で書いてください。

Yellow: Global Issues

Green: Country’s or regional situation with numbers or past resolutions (決議)

Pink: Ideal action to address the issue

Blue: Suggestions to Member States, NOT to your own country, for solving the problem

Check the Youtube Video for details:

[模擬国連マニュアル #2【会議準備】政策立案編](#)

Also, check the following documents from the JUEMUN.org website

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1OiOMiKcleM6TVXyvy-uCOVFCSA9KpaBLFQZ4G-CbFhk/present?slide=id.g2c24d53b494\\_0\\_0](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1OiOMiKcleM6TVXyvy-uCOVFCSA9KpaBLFQZ4G-CbFhk/present?slide=id.g2c24d53b494_0_0)

**A: Ending Child Abuse and Neglect**

Child abuse and neglect is one of the world's most worrisome international problems; in the world health organization (WHO) reported in 2018 that one in two children aged 2 to 17 is a victim of abuse, numbering at least one billion. It should be kept in mind, however, that due to differences in definitions of child abuse and different national survey methods, it is very difficult to characterize the global number. The Vietnamese government considers child abuse and neglect a serious issue. The Vietnamese Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) reported that there were approximately 8,400 cases of child abuse between 2015 and 2019. Abuse and neglect tend to be more prevalent in low- and middle-income households, and even now, at this time, children are being forced to suffer emotionally and physically by their parents. Children who have been subjected to both mental and physical pain are likely to endure the pain and at worst die, or escape from the home, which is clearly not the right decision. It is important for the government to recognize the signs of such a situation as soon as possible, and to create a system that allows children to show signs of help before it is too late. Therefore, Vietnam strongly recommends that all Member States establish such systems, such as proactive home visits by social workers and counselors, especially in low-income areas, and setting up counseling hotlines for children.

### **B: Ending Gender-Based Violence**

Gender-based violence has increased over the past few years due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other factors, and the international community is urged to make immediate improvements. Gender-based violence (GBV) is mainly referred to violence against girls and women, but it should be noted that violence against men can also be included. In this section, we will mainly discuss GBV against women. The WHO reported that approximately 736 million women worldwide experience violence, with the African region and Indonesia accounting for more than 50% of this total. Women in these regions continue to experience sexual and domestic assault by their partners or by men who are not their partners, while girls are forcibly raped and trafficked. Many women have suffered severe emotional and physical trauma, and even if they are released, they will continue to suffer deeply from the memories of their past. These are the things that are enshrined in the Convention and must be remedied. Since 2020, Vietnam, with the support of developed countries, has established three support centers in the country to provide support, protection, and services for girls and women. Therefore, Vietnam proposes to all Member States that developed countries actively support funding and establish facilities where women can receive all kinds of services.

### **C: Protection against Child Labor**

According to the ILO (International Labor Organization), 160 million children worldwide are engaged in child labor, and child labor exists on a large scale worldwide even after it has been internationally recognized as illegal. For example, Vietnam, where there is a significant economic disparity between rural and urban areas, has 1.75 million children engaged in child labor, most of whom work in rural areas, a 2012 child labor survey found. They have dropped out of school or are unable to attend in order to support their families' households. They are unable to improve their lives as adults and their children are also forced to engage in labor. This is illegal and contrary to ILO Convention No.138 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which Vietnam has ratified. Vietnam recommends that international organizations and businesses cooperate with each other to prepare sufficient funds to develop educational facilities in poor areas to stop the cycle of child labor in the world, and to cooperate with the media and focus on disseminating information in order to improve people's awareness.

### **D: Protection of Children on the Move**

Conflicts and persecution in many parts of the world are forcing many people to leave their homes. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), an estimated 36.5 million children were classified as refugees in 2021, and this accounts for 41% of all refugees. Some refugee children live in unsanitary conditions such as camps and shelters, where the lack of medical supplies has a negative impact on their health. In these places, educational services have also largely ceased, leading to large differences in learning levels and contributing to educational disparities. In addition, the lack of adequate food supplies increases the likelihood of malnutrition and other developmental problems. We need to continue to provide ongoing support for these children. Therefore, Vietnam suggests Member States that states and companies send relief supplies such as medical supplies, food, and daily necessities, as well as learning supplies.