

FORUM: General Assembly II

QUESTION OF: Minimizing negative socioeconomic factors that lead to juvenile delinquency

MAIN SUBMITTER: Delegate of South Africa

CO-SUBMITTERS: Delegate of Lebanon, Delegate of Brazil, Delegate of Burkina Faso

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY II,

Recognizing that the main factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency are abandonment, abuse, neglect, and poverty,

Keeping in mind that the most commonly committed crimes by juveniles are typically nonviolent misdemeanor offenses,

Emphasizing that rehabilitation will prevent future offences,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal #1 which states and aims to “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”,

Concerned that the juvenile crime rates have been increasing over the past years,

Acknowledges the existence of the WPAY which provides international support to improve situation of the youth

1. Urges the United Nations to create an organization focused on helping children and youth in nations where juvenile delinquency is imminent that will operate in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. allowing children to have more access to the justice system, encouraging the active use of free youth attorneys,
 - b. providing family support in neglected areas with high crime and unemployment rates,
 - c. promoting mentors who are willing to provide emotional support and be role models for the youth to increase social inclusion;

2. Recommends the General Assembly to enforce health and comforting regulations in current holding facilities for juvenile delinquents:
 - a. allow meetings with families of youths to prohibit further neglect,
 - b. perform regular checkups via WPAY and other child protective organizations;

3. Calls upon nations to create effective policies in order to prevent youth involvement in crime, such as but not limited to:
 - a. setting the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 15,
 - b. setting the maximum period of detention to 1 year,
 - c. establishing a special juvenile justice system;

4. Encourages nations to implement measures which allows juvenile delinquents to have access to rehabilitation and proper education, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. education and Life skill programmes such as:
 - i. designing specific programmes that provide help to youth based on social work, psychological, and mental health support,
 - ii. providing alcohol and drug abuse counselling services,
 - b. rehabilitation education programmes to avoid reoffending in ways such as but not limited to;
 - i. implementing the European rules for juvenile offenders which contribute to Safeguarding the rights of youth and children,
 - ii. ensure measures which involve deprivation of liberty are applied as a last resort,
 - c. parent-child interaction training programs,
 - d. organization of activities that incorporate psychological support and care through providing voluntary licenced therapists at the facilities such as:
 - i. nature therapy,
 - ii. sports therapy,
 - iii. family therapy;

5. Further requests LEDCs to collaborate with NGOs in order to create facilities such as but not limited to:
 - a. creating foster homes,
 - b. schools,
 - i. hire locals to boost the surrounding economy,
 - ii. making K-12 school compulsory,
 - iii. free education as poverty is on the rise;

6. Trusts to remain actively seized of the matter.