

and adolescents, especially throughout 2001 in the context of the Inter-American Year of the Child and the Adolescent;

Ensure that every child in conflict with the law is treated in a manner consistent with his/her best interests, in accordance with our obligations under the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* and other relevant international human rights instruments, including the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*; bear in mind the *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice*; and provide training opportunities, as appropriate, including gender-sensitivity and human rights instruction, to those involved in the administration of justice;

Identify, share and promote best practices and approaches, particularly community-based approaches aimed at supporting families, meeting the needs of children and adolescents at risk and protecting them from physical or mental abuse, injury or violence, discrimination, neglect, maltreatment, and exploitation, including sexual abuse, commercial exploitation and the worst forms of child labor as expressed in ILO Convention 182; in accordance with national legislation, develop national policies and models for rehabilitation or judicial systems for minors, incorporating initiatives for crime prevention, safeguarding the due process of law, and allowing access to institutions and programs for rehabilitation and reintegration of child and adolescent offenders into society and their families;

Endorse and seek cooperative means to advance the recommendations contained in the *Kingston Consensus* of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting on Children and Social Policy, held in Jamaica in October 2000, which represents the region's contribution to the *UN Special Session for Children* to be held in September 2001;

Encourage cooperation to reduce cases of international abduction of children by one of their parents; consider signing and ratifying, ratifying, or acceding to, as soon as possible and as the case may be, *The Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*, *The Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption*, and the 1989 *Inter-American Convention on the International Return of Children*; and comply with their obligations under these Conventions in order to prevent and remedy cases of international parental child abduction;

In order to protect and promote children's rights, develop and implement inter-sectoral policies and programs, which may include the promotion of civil registration of all children, and allocate appropriate resources to undertake these tasks; establish and support cooperation amongst states as well as with civil society and young people to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of children's rights, including country-appropriate indicators of the health, development, and well-being of children, and through sharing best practices on reporting through national reports by States Parties to the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*;