



FORUM: U.N. International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

AGENDA: Addressing the Rise in Child Labor in Conflict and Post-Conflict Areas.

INTRODUCTION.....	3
DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS.....	4
BACKGROUND INFORMATION.....	6
Current Situation.....	7
MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED.....	8
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).....	8
Afghanistan.....	9
Syria.....	10
Yemen.....	10
South Sudan.....	11
Iraq.....	11
Somalia.....	12
RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS.....	13
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989).....	13
ILO Convention No. 138 – Minimum Age Convention (1973).....	13
ILO Convention No. 182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999).....	13
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998).....	13
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - Target 8.7 (2015).....	13
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2000).....	14
UN Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005).....	14
SOLUTION ALTERNATIVES.....	14
USEFUL LINKS.....	15
United Nations (UN).....	15
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).....	15
UNICEF Data – Child Labour.....	16
International Labour Organization (ILO).....	16
ILO – Child Labour Topic Page.....	16
UN Treaty Collection.....	16
UN Security Council Documents.....	16
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).....	17
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.....	17
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	17

Esteemed Delegates and Honorable Advisors,

It is my utmost honor and immense pleasure to welcome every single one of you to TTMUN'26.

Ever since its first session in 2015, TTMUN Conferences have been an undeniable portrayal of unity, collaboration, and resilience by the fellow members of the TTMUN Club. As the executive team of TTMUN'26, we have dedicated countless hours to organize the 11th annual session of TTMUN; while doing so, we have maintained the same passion and dedication with every step we have taken to sustain the quality of TTMUN. That being said, as the Secretary-General of TTMUN'26, I would like to thank my fellow executive team members and our remarkable advisor, Vesile Acar, whose support made it possible to organize this conference and host you here at our school on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of April. Yet, beyond its tradition, TTMUN'26 is shaped by its purpose.

Our mission in TTMUN Club is to foster mutual growth in a collaborative environment where we are not only discussing real-world issues but also work towards solutions. Therefore, in correlation with our mission, we have chosen the theme of TTMUN'26 to be "Bridging Divides in Human Rights". The significance of the theme lies in the unfortunate irony of the persistence of human rights violations. Today, our world is witnessing and turning a blind eye to human rights violations that the United Nations was initially established to ensure that the world would never witness and do so again. Acknowledging this, we, the youth shall not only wait for our turn to come tomorrow but shape it today. Hence, as the executive team, we hope for a fruitful conference where everyone, regardless of their role, contributes to the debates, lobbying, and discussions, bearing the urgency of our global reality in mind.

As we embark on this journey, this mission will be in action over the course of three days as the delegates will have the opportunity to be active in one of nine committees of TTMUN'26 with fifteen diverse agenda items that seek to solve the serious issues that our world is facing. While doing so, let's embrace the unparalleled value of collaboration, respect, and empathy for a better future. Finally, I hope that you have an incomparable MUN experience and once again as the Secretary General, I wholeheartedly welcome everyone to the TTMUN'26.

“All my hope is in youth!”

—Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

Yours sincerely,

Derin Halatçı - Secretary General

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Children's Fund, abbreviated as UNICEF, is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children around the world. It was founded in 1946. The agency is concerned with providing aid to children in terms of their rights, access to education, health, and nutrition. It is also concerned with issues like child labor, exploitation, and child protection. It does this through cooperation and partnership with other countries and non-governmental organizations.



In the present world, millions of children across the globe are still affected by the negative impacts of war and political instability. Children living in war-torn areas are more susceptible to exploitation and abuse since society has broken down. One of the impacts of war on a society is that it causes an increase in child labor. This is one of the impacts of war that has affected a large number of people across the globe.

In a society that has been impacted by war, children are not just victims of war; rather, they are actively involved in economic activities. Children living in war-torn areas are forced to participate in economic activities due to a decline in family income and inaccessibility of schools and public facilities. It is not a voluntary act by children; instead, it is a forced act due to a series of breakdowns in society, war, economic, and governance issues.

In such environments, the prevalence of child labor is of major concern owing to the hazardous and unregulated nature of the work and the significant association with other forms of exploitation such as forced labor, trafficking, and even the recruitment of child soldiers. This has significant implications for the physical and mental well-being of the children and their development over a period.

Moreover, the prevalence of child labor in such areas is not only a humanitarian concern but also a hindrance in the peace process and the development of the region. A nation without an educated and protected citizenry is unlikely to contribute towards peace and development over the long course.. Therefore, the issue of child labor in such areas is of significant importance in the achievement of development goals and peace in the region.

Several international agencies such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labor Organization (ILO), and various agencies of the United Nations have put in place various frameworks and interventions in this regard. However, owing to the unstable conditions and lack of funding and effective enforcement in the region, the issue of child labor is widespread and deeply ingrained.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Child Labor

Child labor is defined as any type of work that robs children of their childhood, potential, and dignity, and is harmful to their physical, mental, or social development. It can also be defined as work that interferes with a child's education by preventing school attendance or by involving work hours that are too long for the child's development potential.

Child Exploitation

Child exploitation is defined as the unfair use of children for the benefit of others. Child exploitation can take different forms, such as forced labor, trafficking, sexual exploitation, or participation in armed conflict. Children in such cases are often subjected to pressure, violence, or manipulation.

Difference Between Child Labor and Child Exploitation

Child labor is defined as any type of work that is inappropriate for children, while child exploitation is a more serious violation of the rights of children. Not all child labor is considered child exploitation, but the worst type of child labor, such as forced labor or participation in armed conflict, is considered child exploitation.

Conflict Areas

Conflict areas refer to areas where there is active armed conflict. Armed conflicts can take the form of civil wars, insurgency, terrorism, and political instability. As a result, the state is unable to exercise its authority, and this creates insecurity, displacement, and the destruction of basic infrastructure such as educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and transport infrastructure.

This creates serious economic challenges, including high rates of unemployment, inflation, and the breakdown of the economy. As a result, people turn to alternative sources of livelihood, which may be informal or even illegal, making it possible for child labor to take place. Moreover, it is not easy for international agencies to come in and try to address the situation.

Post-Conflict Areas

The term "post-conflict areas" refers to those areas where conflict has officially resolved or has been significantly reduced. But the process of long-term recovery continues. While conflict may have officially ended in these places, they are not necessarily in a state of stability or normalcy.

In post-conflict areas, the transition from emergency to normalcy is a long-term process. The economy in these countries may be lacking structure, with high unemployment levels and a lack of development in terms of education and healthcare services.

In these areas, children are more prone to the practice of child labor due to the continuation of poverty. Even if peace has been officially established, the social and economic impacts of conflict can continue for generations, creating conditions that support the practice of child labor.

Hazardous Work

Hazardous work can be defined as any type of work that offers a considerable chance of harming a child's physical, psychological, and moral integrity. Hazardous child work has been defined by the ILO Convention Regarding the Worst Forms of Child Labor (No. 182) to include any type of work that subjects a child to dangerous equipment, chemicals, extreme temperatures, physical strain, and poor working conditions.

Hazardous child labor is more common in areas that are affected by war and conflict, since child labor is not regulated in these areas. Children are more likely to be involved in hazardous child labor in mining areas, construction sites, and areas of agriculture that involve chemicals.

Hazardous child labor is not just confined to physical harm; it can also be psychological in nature. Children who are subjected to hazardous child labor are more likely to suffer from health complications and a shorter lifespan.

Forced Labor

Forced labor has been described as "any work or service which is performed by a person under the threat, coercion, deception, or penalty, and for which the person has not given consent or volunteered to perform." For children, forced labor is considered one of the worst violations of their rights, and it is totally forbidden.

There are different ways children may be used in forced labor, including the involvement of children in armed groups, children trafficked into forced labor, children forced into debt, or children forced by employers or even parents in a poor economic state. In conflict areas, the involvement of children in forced labor is usually closely linked to armed groups.

Forced labor is different from other types of child labor in that it involves coercion and lack of consent. It constitutes one of the "worst forms of child labor."

Child Protection

Child protection is defined as "the array of systems, policies, acts, and organizational processes that seek to prevent and respond to child abuse, child neglect, exploitation, violence, and discrimination." Child protection includes both preventive and reactive interventions. Preventive interventions include ensuring children's access to education and alleviating poverty.

Reactive interventions include rescue, rehabilitation, and legal actions. A good child protection system requires coordination between governments, law enforcement agencies, social services, education systems, and international organizations.

In fragile and conflict-affected states, child protection systems are weak, underfunded, or nonexistent. In such environments, children are highly vulnerable. Child protection also includes legal frameworks such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which defines children's basic rights such as the right to an education, protection from exploitation, and protection from hazardous labor.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Internally displaced persons refer to persons who have fled their homes due to conflict, violence, and violation of human rights, as well as natural disaster, but who have not crossed international borders. They remain in their own country. Unlike refugees, IDPs do not move across international borders. They remain under the jurisdiction of their governments.

Children in IDP communities face greater risks of being exploited because they lose their stable living conditions, income, education, and social protection. The living conditions in IDP camps and settlements are not conducive for children to receive an education.

Thus, children in IDP communities are likely to be involved in child labor. The lack of protection for children in IDP communities makes them vulnerable to child labor. They need to meet their basic needs. The lack of income and other resources makes them vulnerable to child labor.

Reintegration

Reintegration is the process by which children who have been affected by child labor, war, and exploitation are reintroduced into their communities. Reintegration is a process that has various aspects, including education, psychosocial assistance, health care, and community-based programs.

Reintegration is a process that has both long- and short-term aspects. In the short term, the child in question needs medical attention, counseling, and shelter. In the long term, the child needs education, training, and socialization in order to reintegrate into society independently.

Reintegration in war zones is difficult because the child in question faces stigmatization, poverty, and lack of infrastructure in the community. Therefore, it is crucial for the international community to provide the necessary funds for the process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Child labor has been a historical phenomenon in many societies around the world. However, in conflict and fragile states, it is more prevalent and of a higher intensity. Conflicts affect almost all aspects of a nation's life, including economic activities, education, healthcare, and governance. As a

consequence, people are forced into severe poverty, and every possible source of income is exploited, including child labor.

In conflict areas, children are forced to assume adult roles at a very tender age. Some of them are forced to contribute to family income, whereas others are forced into child labor by armed groups. In some instances, children are used in armed groups, thus creating a thin line between child labor and exploitation in armed conflicts.

Education is one of the first casualties in war-torn countries. This is because schools are destroyed, taken over by armed groups, or rendered inaccessible due to insecurity. Even if schools are accessible, people may not have money to pay for indirect school costs such as transport. This, in turn, causes a rise in the rate of dropouts, which causes a rise in child labor.

The first casualties in war-torn countries are educational institutions. This is because schools are destroyed, taken over by the military, or rendered inaccessible due to insecurity. This causes a rise in the rate of dropouts, which causes a rise in child labor.

The post-war period also poses a threat to children in the form of child labor. Although violence has been contained in the post-war period, the process of rebuilding institutions can take decades. Issues like poor governance, unemployment, inflation, and lack of investment in social services ensure the continuation of the problem of child labor even in the post-war period. Child labor has also been normalized in these countries.

UNICEF, ILO, Save the Children, and UNDP have all put in place different intervention policies to tackle the problem of child labor in these countries. However, the effectiveness of these policies has been hampered by security threats, lack of infrastructure, and lack of funding from international agencies.

Current Situation

One of the most pressing humanitarian issues in the world today is child labor in conflict and post-conflict zones. It has been estimated that there are tens of millions of children presently working in child labor, and the worst affected areas include the Sub-Saharan region, the Middle East, and some areas in South Asia. The common factors in these areas include long periods of conflict, poor governance, and poverty, which have resulted in child labor.

The worst affected in the Sub-Saharan region, which includes countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo, is the mining industry. Children in these areas are used to mine minerals like cobalt and coltan, which exposes them to harmful substances. Another area affected by child labor in this region is agriculture, which results from low incomes in these areas and a lack of education.

In the Middle East, especially in countries that have been affected by conflict such as Syria and Yemen, the rate of child labor has risen significantly. This is due to the conflict, which has resulted in the destruction of infrastructure, hence the lack of employment opportunities. In addition, the

education system in these countries is also destroyed, which further hinders the children from accessing education.

In South Asia, countries such as Afghanistan continue to experience high rates of child labor. This is due to the instability that the country has experienced over the years, which has resulted in the lack of employment opportunities.

Besides the economic exploitation of children, those living in conflict areas are also actively involved in the conflict. This is especially true in the Middle East, where children are actively involved in the conflict. In countries such as South Sudan and Somalia, the armed groups use children as soldiers, messengers, and for logistics. This is recognized as one of the worst forms of child labor by the International Labor Organization. This is a serious violation of children's rights.

However, different global crises have contributed to the further complication of the problem. For instance, the COVID-19 pandemic caused different countries to close schools, which forced more children into the labor force. Moreover, the increase in food prices, inflation, and effects of climate change have contributed to the worsening of poverty in different parts of the world. Thus, the problem has been further complicated.

MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is one of the worst instances of child labor in a conflict-affected setting. The DRC has witnessed ongoing conflict in various regions, especially in the eastern part of the country, such as North Kivu and Ituri. The conflict has led to instability in these regions. In some areas, especially in regions where armed groups operate, alternative systems of governance have come into effect, not under the purview of the central government.



One of the biggest issues in child labor in the DRC is its geographical location. The DRC is rich in natural resources. The DRC has an abundance of minerals such as cobalt, coltan, gold, and diamonds. These resources are crucial for various industries in the world. The lack of proper governance in these regions has led to child labor in these regions. The children are forced to work in very dangerous conditions, such as in tunnels, with no ventilation system. They have to work in very adverse conditions.

Besides mining activities, children are also involved in agriculture and domestic work. In this case, child labor is mainly found in displacement communities. In addition, child labor is a survival mechanism for many children in displacement communities due to poverty and insecurity. Moreover,

the absence of stable educational infrastructure also contributes to child labor. Children are not able to access stable educational facilities.

Currently, international organizations such as UNICEF and NGOs are working hard to monitor and reintegrate child laborers. However, child labor is still a big problem in DRC due to insecurity and inaccessibility of some mining areas. Child labor is deeply rooted in DRC and globally.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan has gone through a series of conflicts, political instability, and external interference, all of which have undermined its social and economic fabric. Therefore, the collapse of governance structures over the years has a direct bearing on Afghan children, especially in terms of their right to education, protection, and economic stability.



Child labor in Afghanistan is mainly attributed to poverty.

For instance, in Afghanistan, child labor is mainly driven by poverty. Children are used by their parents as a source of additional income since many people in this nation are unemployed or earn inconsistent wages. Children are mostly used in agriculture, brick-making, carpet-making, metalwork, and street vending in urban areas.

Disrupted education is a significant contributor to child labor in this nation. For instance, in Afghanistan, schools are inaccessible in many areas, especially in terms of distance, lack of resources, and insecurity. In this nation, cultural and economic factors are a barrier to education, especially in rural areas. For instance, in this nation, girls are mostly affected by factors that prevent them from accessing schools, thus increasing the risk of child labor.

The ineffectiveness of labor enforcement and the weakness of governance structures make it hard to regulate child labor practices. Despite the presence of international organizations that offer humanitarian support and educational support, the unstable situation continues to persist.

Syria

The Syrian Arab Republic has been one of the most affected by the ongoing civil war. As a result, it has registered one of the most significant displacement crises in the world. Millions of children have been displaced, both internally and externally. The ongoing war has resulted in the deterioration of infrastructure, the collapse of public services, and the disintegration of the government. As a result, child labor has become one of the most prominent practices in the region.



The Syrian Arab Republic's child labor practices have been closely associated with the displacement and economic crisis in the country. Due to the ongoing war, many families have not only lost their sources of income but have also seen their children participate in child labor practices. Children in Syria are mostly engaged in farming, building, manufacturing workshops, and street vending.

The education sector in Syria has also been affected by the ongoing war. The war has resulted in the destruction, conversion, and inaccessibility of schools in the region. Additionally, the economic situation in the region has made it difficult for many children to access education due to the associated costs. As a result, the dropout rate in the region remains high.

In addition to this, refugees coming from Syria are also facing similar challenges in their host countries. In these host countries, legal barriers, discrimination, and economic difficulties are some of the factors that increase child labor risks. Despite efforts by international humanitarian organizations to support these refugees through educational programs, rebuilding efforts are still slow due to instability.

Yemen

Yemen is in the middle of the worst humanitarian crisis in the world today owing to the armed conflict and the economic crisis. This has led to widespread food insecurity in the country. As a result of the war, the country's infrastructure has been damaged. This includes the healthcare sector, education sector, and employment sector. This has led to widespread poverty among the population.



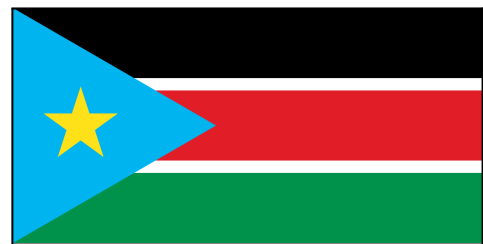
In Yemen, the major reason for the prevalence of child labor is economic desperation. This is because the economic situation in the country is so bad that people are using their children to

support the family. This is mostly in the form of farming, fishing, street vending, and transportation. This is mostly in unsafe conditions. This is because the conditions in Yemen are unsafe for children. This has been worsened by the closure of schools in the country. This is owing to the insecurity situation in the country. This has led to a situation where people are choosing between survival and education. This has led to a situation where there is widespread dropout among children.

The challenges in access by humanitarian agencies and the dynamics of the ongoing conflicts make it hard for international organizations to implement long-lasting interventions. Although UNICEF and similar agencies are providing emergency education programs, the gravity of the situation surpasses the available resources.

South Sudan

However, South Sudan, the youngest nation in the world, is still struggling with issues of internal conflict, political instability, and economic underdevelopment. Therefore, the environment is not conducive for the protection of the children.



Child labor in South Sudan is closely associated with issues of poverty and war. In the country, children are mostly involved in agricultural activities, herding, fishing, and domestic work. However, the most alarming situation is the involvement of children in armed groups. This situation has created a connection between child labor and child soldiers.

Another situation that has been associated with the prevalence of child labor in South Sudan is the issue of displacement. In the country, the majority of the population has been displaced due to war and is living in IDP camps with no economic and other opportunities. In such a situation, the children have been the only source of support.

Lack of strong institutional capacity and enforcement of child rights legislation has allowed these practices to persist. There are international interventions, but these are hampered by ongoing insecurity and a lack of state infrastructure.

Iraq

Iraq has shifted from a period of conflict to a post-conflict period. Although there are no wars currently in Iraq, structural problems persist. In addition, there are various



problems that have been caused by war. These problems include damage to infrastructure and governance.

The main reason for child labor in Iraq is post-conflict economic difficulties. In this context, various families are currently facing difficulties related to unemployment and lack of access to social services. In this context, various child labor sectors have been formed. These sectors include street vending, agriculture, cleaning services, and manual labor.

In addition, internally displaced persons are also vulnerable to child labor. This is because they lack access to basic social services such as housing. In this context, various children in this community lack access to basic social services such as education. In this context, various children in this community are forced to engage in economic activities at a young age.

Even though Iraq has established governmental institutions, the enforcement of child labor laws is inconsistent. International assistance in education programs is ongoing, but the process is still in development.

Somalia

Somalia is rated as one of the most fragile countries in the world, with a history of political instability, conflict, poor central government control, and ongoing humanitarian needs. The lack of effective state control in much of Somalia has led to very low levels of institutional development in terms of labor laws, education provision, and child protection services. This has created a culture in Somalia where child labor is endemic.



The main reason for the existence of child labor in Somalia is poverty, which is widespread due to economic fragility. Many people in Somalia live at a subsistence level, especially in rural areas where formal employment opportunities are virtually nonexistent. Children in Somalia are often forced to work to help feed themselves or to assist in the struggle to survive. Some of the forms of child labor in Somalia include herding, fishing, working as a maid, working in agriculture, and working on the streets as a vendor or providing transport services.

Additionally, issues such as displacement and climate shocks worsen the situation. In Somalia, for example, droughts, floods, and food insecurity are common. These conditions cause frequent humanitarian crises in the country. These conditions cause displacements, and in an attempt to cope with the situation, child labor is used. The internally displaced persons settle in informal settlements where they have limited access to services such as education and healthcare. These conditions expose children to child labor.

Moreover, the fact that there is no strong legal framework in place to ensure that child labor is addressed means that it is likely to be an ongoing issue. Despite the fact that Somalia has adopted international child rights conventions and has support from organizations such as UNICEF and various NGOs, child labor is an issue in the country. The issue is so entrenched in society that it is not likely to be addressed in the near future.

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

[Convention on the Rights of the Child \(CRC\) \(1989\)](#)

One of the most important international conventions regarding child protection, CRC provides children with extensive rights, including protection from economic exploitation. The convention clearly indicates that children need to be protected from any kind of work that is likely to cause them physical, mental, or social development problems, as well as interfere with their education. The convention also requires nations to take legal and administrative steps to ensure effective implementation of children's rights.

[ILO Convention No. 138 – Minimum Age Convention \(1973\)](#)

This convention clearly indicates the minimum age for employment. The convention aims to ensure that child labor does not interfere with children's education and development. The convention requires nations to set a minimum age for employment in each country. The minimum age is not to be lower than the completion of compulsory schooling. The convention encourages nations to progressively raise this minimum age in order to completely stop child labor.

[ILO Convention No. 182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention \(1999\)](#)

This convention is entirely based on eliminating child labor immediately. The worst types of child labor include forced labor, trafficking, sexual exploitation, and engaging children in armed conflict. The convention is considered one of the fastest ratified ILO conventions because it is based on immediate action to stop serious child rights abuses.

[ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work \(1998\)](#)

This declaration asks all member states of the ILO to respect, promote, and realize these core labor rights, regardless of whether they are party to these conventions. These rights include the elimination of child labor, freedom of association, and the elimination of forced labor and discrimination in employment. This is a universal framework for labor rights worldwide.

[Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\) - Target 8.7 \(2015\)](#)

The SDGs, specifically Target 8.7, aims for the elimination of forced labor, modern slavery, human trafficking, and all forms of child labor by 2025. This is a global call for action, especially in areas where poverty and conflict are prevalent. It is a reminder of the global responsibility to protect children from all forms of exploitation.

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2000)

This protocol protects children by increasing the minimum age for recruitment and direct participation in armed conflict. It asks all states to take all possible measures to prevent children from participating in hostilities. This is especially important in conflict areas where children are more vulnerable.

UN Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005)

This resolution has put in place a monitoring and reporting system for grave child rights violations in conflict situations. Grave child rights violations include child soldier recruitment, killing and maiming children, and exploitation. The resolution seeks to ensure greater accountability in addressing child rights issues in conflict zones.

SOLUTION ALTERNATIVES

The solution to the problem of child labor in conflict and post-conflict zones is a multifaceted one. This is because this problem is also related to poverty, lack of education, and poor institutional arrangements. Therefore, it is necessary that solutions to this problem also take a holistic view.

One of the solutions to this problem is to enhance access to quality education. In conflict zones, schools are either destroyed or not functioning. This is why children are forced to take up work. Therefore, it is necessary that schools are built and teachers are trained. In addition to this, alternative forms of education can also be introduced for those children who have already been forced to take up work. This is because not only does education prevent child labor, but it also equips children with the tools they need to live a stable life.

Another important solution is to strengthen child protection systems both at national and international levels. It is important for governments to enact and strictly implement stringent laws against child labor in line with international conventions such as ILO Convention No. 182. In addition, in many conflict zones, there is no such system in place. In such instances, it is essential for international organizations to assist governments in building such systems. The system can be effective in identifying such instances and taking appropriate action against those who exploit children.

Economic support for families is another important solution for eliminating child labor. In many instances, it has been observed that families rely on child labor for economic support because they are in extreme poverty. In such instances, it is essential for organizations to offer economic support in

various forms, such as cash transfers, food aid, and employment opportunities for adults. By increasing income levels for families, it is likely to reduce child labor.

Moreover, this problem cannot be solved without the cooperation of different countries across the world. Child labor in war-torn areas is not confined to a single country, it is a worldwide problem. Therefore, it is essential for organizations such as UNICEF, the International Labor Organization (ILO), and other NGOs to cooperate with the government in this regard. They should share resources, provide relief, and implement development programs to reduce poverty in the region.

A different aspect that needs to be considered is the rehabilitation programs for children who have already become victims of child labor and conflicts. Children who are victims of child labor face various mental health issues. They are not able to access education facilities. Therefore, it is essential to provide rehabilitation programs for child laborers so that they can lead a normal life. In addition to this, special attention should be given to child soldiers and child laborers who are engaged in hazardous work. By taking these and similar measures, this problem can be resolved

Thus, in conclusion, it can be said that child labor in conflict and post-conflict areas remains an important issue to be addressed globally. A multi-dimensional strategy, which includes education, an improved legal system, economic support, and social awareness, must be adopted to counter child labor. Additionally, the causes of conflict must be addressed to ensure long-term and sustainable development in these areas. Only then can the rights of children be protected, and a secure and stable future can be ensured.

USEFUL LINKS

United Nations (UN)

<https://www.un.org>

The official website of the United Nations offers access to numerous international resolutions, treaties, and reports. It is a central platform that facilitates international cooperation on various issues such as human rights, peacekeeping, and child protection. In relation to child labor, it offers access to important documents and frameworks that inform international legal and humanitarian interventions.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

<https://www.unicef.org>

UNICEF is the leading UN agency dedicated to improving and protecting the lives of children across the globe. Its website offers access to reports, policy documents, and initiatives related to child labor, education, and protection in both conflict and non-conflict zones. It also works closely with governments to find solutions to problems that affect vulnerable children.

UNICEF Data – Child Labour

<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-labour/>

This platform offers access to comprehensive statistical information and global analysis regarding child labor. It offers information regarding various regions, demographic information, and progress over time. This information is used for various purposes, including identifying areas of high risk and assessing the results of interventions.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

<https://www.ilo.org>

The ILO is a major international agency that helps establish international labor standards and decent working conditions. It has developed conventions and recommendations that are aimed at addressing issues like child labor. It also monitors and helps build institutions and legal frameworks.

ILO – Child Labour Topic Page

<https://www.ilo.org/topics-and-sectors/child-labour>

The section of this website is dedicated to issues related to child labor. It offers access to conventions and global reports that can be useful in addressing child labor policy. It also offers information on child labor causes, effects, and types.

UN Treaty Collection

<https://treaties.un.org>

The UN Treaty Collection is a database that offers access to international treaties and agreements deposited with the United Nations. It has treaties that are legally binding and cover issues like child rights, labor laws, and human protection.

UN Security Council Documents

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions>

The database has all Security Council resolutions, which include those that address issues like children and armed conflict. It offers access to official documents that provide information on international actions taken to address issues like child recruitment, exploitation, and violence in conflict areas.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

This is an official platform where it is outlined how the UN has set these 17 sustainable development goals, which include Target 8.7, which is aimed at eliminating forced labor, modern slavery, and all types of child labor. There is also an emphasis on partnerships to ensure these targets are met by 2030.

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org>

This is an office dedicated to protecting children in conflict. It is responsible for monitoring serious violations such as child soldiers, attacks on schools, and exploitation. It also makes an annual report to the UN and works towards strengthening international accountability.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Year: 2005), UN Security Council (60th. “Resolution 1612 (2005) /: Adopted by the Security Council at Its 5235th Meeting, on 26 July 2005.” Digitallibrary.un.org, July 2005, digitallibrary.un.org/record/554197?v=pdf.
- United Nations. “Convention on the Rights of the Child.” OHCHR, United Nations, 1989, www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child.
General Assembly Resolution. “Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.” OHCHR, 25 May 2000, www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/optional-protocol-convention-rights-child-involvement-children.
- United Nations. “The 17 Sustainable Development Goals.” United Nations, 2015, sdgs.un.org/goals.
- International Labour Organization. “Child Labour.” International Labour Organization, 28 Jan. 2024, www.ilo.org/topics-and-sectors/child-labour. ILO. “ILO Conventions on Child Labour | International Labour Organization.” Wwww.ilo.org, 28 Jan. 2024, www.ilo.org/international-programme-elimination-child-labour-ipecc/what-child-labour/ilo-conventions-child-labour.
- Tremblay, Stephanie. “Home - United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict | to Promote and Protect the Rights of All Children Affected by Armed Conflict.” United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict | to

Promote and Protect the Rights of All Children Affected by Armed Conflict, 2017, childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/

- Save The Children. “Save the Children International.” Save the Children International, 2025, www.savethechildren.net/.
- United Nations. “Welcome to the United Nations.” Un.org, 2023, www.un.org/. UNICEF. “Child Labour.” UNICEF Data, UNICEF, July 2024, data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-labour/.
- United Nations Development Programme. “UNDP.” UNDP, www.undp.org/.
- --. “UNICEF.” Unicef.org, UNICEF, 2025, www.unicef.org/.
- ILO. “International Labour Organization.” Ilo.org, 2023, www.ilo.org/.