

TroyMUN'23



UNICEF

*(United Nations International
Children's Emergency Found)*

*Promoting Peaceful Inclusive Sustainable
Societies For Children Child Labour*



**ÇANAKKALE
KOLEJİ**

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Letter from Secretary-General

Highly esteemed prospective participants,

First of all I would like to thank you for your interest and utmost consideration throughout the application process. It's a thrilling privilege and unutterable honor to welcome and serve you all to the sixth annual session of the Troy Model United Nations Conference 2023. My name is Baran Akarsu and it is my utmost honor to serve you as the Secretary-General. As well as the previous years we have the same excitement, energy, and happiness to serve you all. Our academic and operations teams made an incredible effort to provide you with an unforgettable MUN experience.

This year we have decided to broaden our horizons and prepared exciting committees and topics for you. Delegates of the UNICEF committee will focus on Promoting Peaceful Inclusive Sustainable Societies For Children Child Labour. As The Academic Team, we are very excited to hear your take on this crucial agenda item. I also want to thank Yaprak Nisa Akay who is going to guide you through the rules of procedure as Under Secretary General of UNICEF for her trilingual work ethic, and dedication.

Let's get along with each other this November at Çanakkale to take part in creating something new by what the ministers, presidents and government officials discuss and see if we can do things differently. Do not forget to be a part of this conference and read your study guides, find some motions and prepare some speeches. Buckle your seatbelts for three days of perfection and diplomacy. I hope this conference will take a place in your memories.

Your Sincerely,
Baran Akarsu
Secretary-General of TroyMUN

Letter from Under Secretary General

Most distinguished participants,

First of all, I would like to welcome you all to our annual conference TroyMun'23.

My name is Yaprak Nisa Akay and I will be serving as your Under-Secretary General for this committee which is UNICEF.

With the help of my academic assistants İrem, Tuana, Derin and Simge we have worked and prepared the most helpful and easily understood study guide that we could create. But please be reminded that study guides are never enough to fully

educate yourselves on such matters. So please make sure to do further researches on your own in addition to reading this study guide.

If you have any prior questions do not hesitate to contact me via my email.

yaprakakay24@gmail.com

Best regards, Yaprak Nisa Akay




I. Introduction to the Committee: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December 1946, to provide emergency food and healthcare to children and mothers in countries that had been devastated by World War II. In 1950, UNICEF's mandate was extended to address the long-term needs of children and women in developing countries everywhere.

Since then, UNICEF works in over 190 countries and territories and in the world's toughest places to reach the children and young people in greatest need.

UNICEF's goal today remains ensuring global recovery by prioritizing investments for children. To do so, UNICEF brings 75 years of experience to the following priority areas :

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- The logo for Troy Model United Nations 2017 is a large, faint watermark in the background. It features a circular design with a laurel wreath. Inside the wreath is a silhouette of a Trojan horse. The text "TROY MODEL UNITED NATIONS" is written along the top arc, and "TROY MUN 2017" is written along the bottom arc.
- a) **Vaccines for all:** UNICEF's biggest contribution to children's lives has been keeping them safe from deadly diseases. Their global immunization efforts have helped millions of children survive and grow up healthier, happier and stronger.
 - b) **Learning for all:** UNICEF's Reimagine Education initiative is revolutionizing learning and skills development to provide quality education for every child.
 - c) **Investment in mental health:** Half of all mental disorders develop before the age of 15, and 75 per cent by early adulthood. UNICEF is calling on investment and action to support and protect the mental health of children and young people.

d) **Addressing the climate crisis:** In a world where 17 countries are overdrawing on their water supply each year, we need to reimagine a water-secure world for children. By taking bold action now we can tackle climate change, protect our environment and build a better world for our children and future generations.

II. Introduction to the First Agenda Item: Promoting Peaceful, Inclusive and Sustainable Societies for Children

No child should ever be exposed to violence, abuse or neglect. Yet millions of children around the globe continue to face violence in their homes, schools, communities and online. Children uprooted by conflict and disaster are particularly vulnerable to violence, including child labour and other forms of exploitation.

A) UNICEF and the Sustainable Development Goals

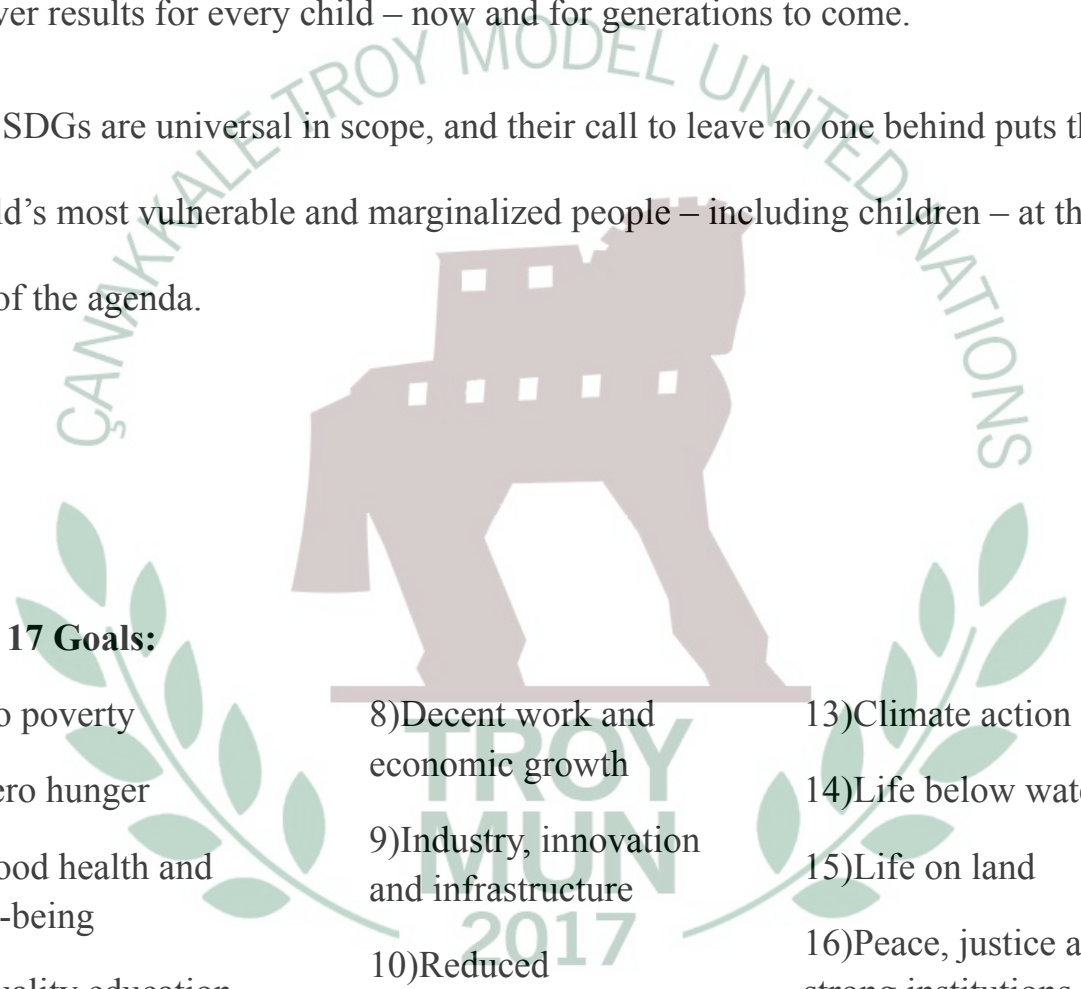


Seventeen goals. One mission.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 to end poverty, reduce inequality and build more peaceful, prosperous societies by 2030. Also known as the Global Goals, the SDGs call for a world where no one is left behind. UNICEF works with governments, partners and other UN agencies to help countries ensure the Goals deliver results for every child – now and for generations to come.

The SDGs are universal in scope, and their call to leave no one behind puts the world's most vulnerable and marginalized people – including children – at the top of the agenda.

The 17 Goals:

- 
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1)No poverty | 8)Decent work and economic growth | 13)Climate action |
| 2)Zero hunger | 9)Industry, innovation and infrastructure | 14)Life below water |
| 3)Good health and well-being | 10)Reduced inequalities | 15)Life on land |
| 4)Quality education | 11)Sustainable cities and communities | 16)Peace, justice and strong institutions |
| 5)Gender equality | 12)Responsible consumption and production | 17)Partnerships for the Goals |
| 6)Clean water and sanitation | | |
| 7)Affordable and clean energy | | |



B) What is sustainable development?

Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable development calls for concerted efforts towards building an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for people and planet.

For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.

These elements are interconnected and all are crucial for the well-being of individuals and societies.

C)Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Goal 16 is about promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. People everywhere should be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives whatever their ethnicity, faith or sexual orientation.

No child should ever be exposed to violence, abuse or neglect. Yet millions of children around the globe continue to face violence in their homes, schools, communities and online. Children uprooted by conflict and disaster are particularly vulnerable to violence, including child labor and other forms of exploitation.

Violence takes many forms: emotional, physical, sexual. And its effects can last a lifetime. Witnessing or experiencing violence erodes a child's health,

well-being and potential. Governments can offer the first line of defense for children at risk – birth registration systems that give children legal claim to vital social services, equitable justice systems and other forms of child protection.

UNICEF works to end the multiple kinds of violence children face around the world by helping governments build stronger child protection systems – including by supporting health, social work, justice and law enforcement programs – and challenging existing norms related to violence, exploitation and abuse.

Governments must prioritize maintaining and adapting critical prevention and response services to protect children from violence and ensure their access to a peaceful, inclusive and sustainable society. UNICEF has three key asks of governments towards Goal 16:

- a) Peaceful societies** – to protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse.
- b) Just societies** – to ensure that every child is fully respected, protected and fulfilled.
- c) Inclusive societies** – to engage all children in processes and decisions that affect them and society more broadly.

III. Introduction to the Second Agenda Item: Child Labour

Child labour is the exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives them of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, or is mentally, physically, socially and morally harmful.



Child labour is a pervasive problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Africa and Asia together account for over 90 percent of total child employment. Child labour is especially prevalent in rural areas where the capacity to enforce minimum age requirements for schooling and work is lacking. Children work for a variety of reasons, the most important being poverty and that induced pressure upon them to escape from this plight. Though children are not well paid, they still serve as major contributors to family income in developing countries. Schooling problems also contribute to child labour, whether it be the inaccessibility of schools or the lack of quality education which spurs parents to enter their children in more profitable pursuits.

Traditional factors such as rigid cultural and social roles in certain countries further limit educational attainment and increase child labour. Working children are the objects of extreme exploitation in terms of toiling for long hours for minimal pay. Their work conditions are especially severe, often not providing the stimulation for proper physical and mental development. Many of these children endure lives of pure deprivation. However, there are problems with the intuitive solution of immediately abolishing child labor to prevent such abuse.

A) History of Child Labour

a) Child labour in preindustrial societies:

Child labour forms an intrinsic part of pre-industrial economies. In pre-industrial societies, there is rarely a concept of childhood in the modern sense. Children often begin to actively participate in activities such as child rearing, hunting and farming as soon as they are competent. In many societies, children as young as 13 are seen as adults and engage in the same activities as adults. The work of children was important in pre-industrial societies, as children needed to provide their labour for their survival and that of their group.

b) Industrial Revolution:

Child labour played an important role in the Industrial Revolution from its outset, often brought about by economic hardship. The children of the poor were expected to contribute to their family income. In 19th-century Great Britain, one-third of poor families were without a breadwinner, as a result of death or abandonment, obliging many children to work from a young age.

Throughout the second half of the 19th century, child labour began to decline in industrialised societies due to regulation and economic factors because of the Growth of trade unions. The regulation of child labour began from the earliest days of the Industrial Revolution.

As technology improved and proliferated, there was a greater need for educated employees. This saw an increase in schooling, with the eventual introduction of compulsory schooling. Improved technology, automation and further legislation significantly reduced child labour.

c) Early 20th century:

In the early 20th century, thousands of boys were employed in glass making industries. Glass making was a dangerous and tough job especially without the current technologies. The boys were exposed to intense heat while making glasses. This could cause eye trouble, lung ailments, heat exhaustion, cuts, and burns.

In 1910, over 2 million children in the same age group were employed in the United States. This included children who rolled cigarettes, engaged in factory work, worked as bobbin doffers in textile mills, worked in coal mines and were employed in canneries.

d) 21st century:

Child labour is still common in many parts of the world. Estimates for child labour vary. It ranges between 250 and 304 million, if children aged 5–17 involved in any economic activity are counted. If light occasional work is excluded, ILO estimates there were 153 million child labourers aged 5–14 worldwide in 2008. This is about 20 million less than ILO estimate for child labourers in 2004. Some 60 per cent of the child labour was involved in agricultural activities such as farming, dairy, fisheries and forestry. Another 25% of child labourers were in service activities such as retail, hawking goods, restaurants, load and transfer of goods, storage, picking and recycling trash, polishing shoes, domestic help, and other services. The remaining 15% laboured in assembly and manufacturing in informal economy, home-based enterprises, factories, mines, packaging salt, operating machinery, and such operations. Two out of three child workers work alongside their parents, in unpaid family work situations. Some children work as guides for tourists, sometimes combined with bringing in business for shops and restaurants. Child labour predominantly occurs in the rural areas (70%) and informal urban sector (26%).

B) Causes of Child Labour

Children are most often involved in child labour because their parents or guardians consider it 'normal' for children to work, and sometimes for children's own survival and that of their families. When talking about child labour, it is important to understand it from the perspective of the children, families and communities themselves. Below are some of the root causes which make children particularly vulnerable to child labour.

a) Poverty

The ILO (International Labour Organization) suggests that poverty is the greatest single cause behind child labour. When families cannot afford to meet their basic needs like food, water, education or health care, they have no choice but to send their children to work to supplement the household income. Poverty is considered as one of the most important causes of child labour as it is linked to other driving factors including: low literacy and numeracy rates, lack of decent work opportunities, natural disasters and climate change, conflicts and

mass displacement. Poverty and child labour form a vicious cycle, without tackling one, we cannot eradicate the other.

b) Lack of access to quality education

‘The availability and quality of schooling is among the most important factors.’ In mostly rural areas, education is often not equally accessible and the quality of available education is low. Rural areas lack educational infrastructure (schools and teachers) more often than urban areas. Children are less likely to enroll in school and more likely to drop out before completing school in rural areas. School needs to be a welcoming environment, with appropriate class sizes, a curriculum designed for the local context, and affordable for rural communities. Getting children into school and out of harmful work is one thing but keeping them there means creating quality education accessible for all.

c) Poor access to decent work

‘Children who were involved in child labour often lack the basic educational grounding which would enable them to acquire skills and to improve their prospects for a decent adult working life.’ If young people cannot access work which is safe, with social protection, fair pay, equality for men and women and which provides a space for workers to express their opinions, they often have no

choice but to do work which is hazardous. When children above the minimum working age are doing hazardous work, this is also considered child labour.

d) Limited understanding of child labour

‘The view that work is good for the character-building and skill development of children.’ When families do not understand the dangers of child labour, and how these impact on the health, safety, well-being and future of their child, they are more likely to send their children to work. Some cultural beliefs and social norms can also be drivers of child labour.

Lack of acknowledgement of the problem by some governments, other socio-economic and political actors and even the public at large, and a failure to deal with the issue as a priority also triggers child labour worldwide.

e) Natural disasters & climate change

‘In rural areas, farmers who see their crops destroyed on account of climate changes have no other choice but to send their children out to work.’ The effects of natural disasters and climate change is one which is becoming of increasing concern. Rural families who depend on reliable seasons for farming are particularly vulnerable to altered patterns of rainfall, soil erosion, or extreme

weather. When crops are destroyed or farming land is ruined, families struggle to make a living and are more likely to send their children to work in neighbouring farms.

f) Conflicts & mass migration

‘There is a strong correlation between child labour and situations of conflict and disaster’ According to the ILO children make up more than half of the total number of people displaced by war. These children are particularly vulnerable to forms of exploitation, including child labour, due to an increase in economic shocks, a breakdown of social support, education and basic services, and disruption of child protection services. The incidence of child labour in countries affected by conflict is almost twice as high as the global average. Children are also vulnerable to becoming involved in armed conflict, this is considered one of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

C) Past Actions of UNICEF about Child Labour

UNICEF works to prevent and respond to all forms of violence and abuse against children, including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labor, child marriage, and other harmful practices.

UNICEF focuses on protecting those who are most vulnerable to violence and abuse: children on the move, children living on their own and children living in areas affected by conflict or natural disasters.

UNICEF works to prevent and respond to child labour, especially by strengthening the social service workforce. Social service workers play a key role in recognizing, preventing and managing risks that can lead to child labour. The efforts develop and support the workforce to respond to potential situations of child labour through case management and social protection services, including early identification, registration and interim rehabilitation and referral services.

UNICEF also focus on strengthening parenting and community education initiatives to address harmful social norms that perpetuate child labour, while partnering with national and local governments to prevent violence, exploitation and abuse.

Children removed from labour must also be safely returned to school or training. UNICEF supports increased access to quality education and provides comprehensive social services to keep children protected and with their families.

From Guatemala to India, UNICEF has launched initiatives that provide scholarships to child laborers and monthly stipends to families so that they don't lose the income generated by their children. In India, the UNICEF-supported National Child Labor Project (NCLP) has helped thousands of children stop

working and get back into school. Six-year-old Shabiyullah worked 10 hours a day as a helper in a roadside tea stall. On many occasions, boiling water spilled on his hands, badly burning his skin. For all his hard work, Shabiyullah earned a mere 10 rupees a day, equivalent to 20 American cents.

But thanks to UNICEF, he no longer sells tea and is in the classroom where he belongs. The program has also helped Shabiyullah make up the school years he lost while working. He's completed five school grades in just three years. Now, the young boy is determined to finish his education.

The issue of child labour is guided by three main international conventions: the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment and Recommendation No. 146 (1973); ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and Recommendation No. 190 (1999); and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. These conventions frame the concept of child labour and form the basis for child labour legislation enacted by countries that are signatories.

IV. International Labour Organization's (ILO) Response to Child Labour



The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency whose mandate is to advance social and economic justice by setting international labour standards.

The ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) was created in 1992 with the overall goal of the progressive elimination of child labour, which was to be achieved through strengthening the capacity of countries to deal with the problem and promoting a worldwide movement to combat child labour. The IPEC currently has operations in 88 countries, with an annual expenditure on technical cooperation projects that reached over US\$61 million in 2008. It is the largest programme of its kind globally and the biggest single operational programme of the ILO.

The number and range of the IPEC's partners have expanded over the years and now include employers' and workers' organizations, other international and government agencies, private businesses, community-based organizations, NGOs, the media, parliamentarians, the judiciary, universities, religious groups and children and their families.

The IPEC's work to eliminate child labour is an important facet of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda. Child labour prevents children from acquiring the skills and education they need for a better future.

The ILO also hosts a Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour every four years. The most recent conference was held in Durban, South Africa from 15 to 20 May 2022.

To reverse the upward trend in child labour, the ILO and UNICEF are calling for:

- Adequate social protection for all, including universal child benefits.
- Increased spending on quality education and getting all children back into school – including children who were out of school before COVID-19.
- Promotion of decent work for adults, so families don't have to resort to children helping to generate family income.
- An end to harmful gender norms and discrimination that influence child labour.
- Investment in child protection systems, agricultural development, rural public services, infrastructure and livelihoods.

V. UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors

Shining a spotlight on the needs and aspirations of the world's children

Goodwill Ambassadors are among the most recognizable faces of UNICEF. As prominent personalities from the worlds of art, music, film, sport and more, they

play a critical role in shining a light on the challenges children face around the globe. Goodwill Ambassadors volunteer their time to raise awareness and mobilize support, helping UNICEF to reach the most disadvantaged children and adolescents with lifesaving help and hope.

1) Millie Bobby Brown

Emmy-nominated actress Millie Bobby Brown was announced as UNICEF's youngest-ever Goodwill Ambassador on World Children's Day in 2018.



Millie is best known for her performance as the iconic "Eleven" in *Stranger Things*, for which she garnered international attention and received two individual Emmy Award nominations. In 2018, Millie was featured as one of *Time Magazine's* 100 most influential people. She was the youngest person to have been included on this prestigious list.

Some of her actions include;

In 2020, on World Children's Day, Millie spoke with three inspiring youth activists on cyber bullying, education and COVID-19 prevention as they work to reimagine a better world for every child.

Again in 2020, Millie participated in the "World's Largest Lesson Live" virtual event alongside UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore to inspire children and youth to learn about and take action for the United Nations Global Goals.

Alongside with these, Millie supported the launch of UNICEF's One Love global activation to help fundraise and protect children and families from the effects of COVID-19. Millie also supported UNICEF's global partnership with jewelry brand Pandora, who donated \$1 million towards the activation and fundraiser.

2) Leo Messi

Leo Messi, a football star for FC Barcelona and the Argentine national team, is considered one of the best and most respected players of his generation.



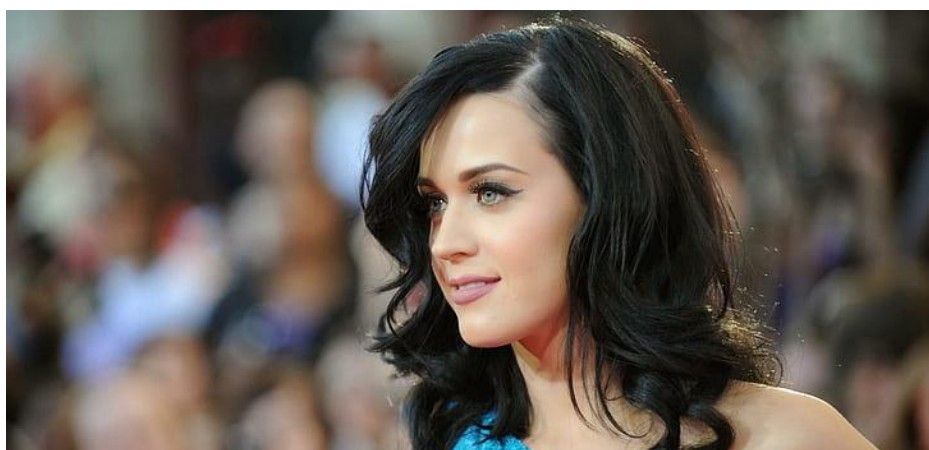
He has won FIFA's Player of the Year award, the Ballon d'Or, six times. In February 2020, he was awarded the Laureus World Sportsman of the Year.

Throughout his career, Leo has been involved in charitable efforts aimed at helping vulnerable children, a commitment that stems in part from the medical difficulties he faced in his own childhood. In March 2010, Leo was appointed a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador. Immediately following his appointment, he travelled to Haiti with UNICEF to bring public awareness to the plight of the country's children in the wake of the earthquake.

In addition to his work with UNICEF, Leo founded his own charitable organization, the Leo Messi Foundation, which invests in health-care services to improve children's lives. Most recently, he supported efforts to fight the COVID-19 pandemic, sharing prevention practices and promoting fundraising messages to support UNICEF's emergency response plan.

3) Katy Perry

Katy Perry is one of the best selling musical artists of all time. Her albums have sold more than 43 million copies worldwide, and her songs have been streamed more than 30 billion times. She was the first person to surpass 100 million



followers on Twitter. In 2013, Katy was appointed UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador for her commitment to improving the lives of children. From traveling to Vietnam and Madagascar to highlight the needs of some of the world's most vulnerable, to raising awareness of UNICEF's emergency relief efforts, Katy has used her voice to advocate for children across the globe. In 2016, she was honored with UNICEF's Audrey Hepburn Humanitarian Award.

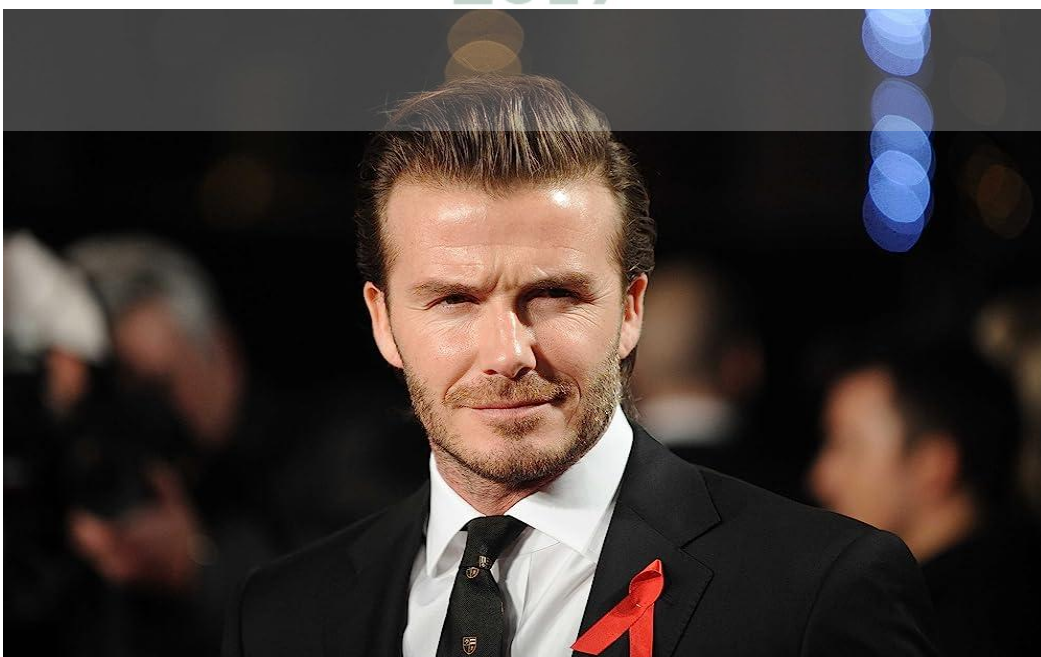
Some of her actions include;

Katy and other UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors joined a call by high-profile supporters demanding that G7 leaders commit to donating doses of COVID-19 vaccines to poorer countries.

Katy joined other UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors and global influencers in contributing to the “World Version” of John Lennon’s Imagine song..

Katy traveled with UNICEF to rural Ninh Thuan Province in Vietnam, using her star power to draw attention to children in one of Asia’s poorest regions.

4) David Beckham



Football legend David Beckham, became a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador in 2005, having previously supported UNICEF's work for children while playing in the Manchester United Football Club.

In 2015, David launched the 7 Fund for UNICEF to mark his tenth year as a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador. The 7 Fund is a unique partnership aimed at helping children around the world – especially girls – break down barriers like bullying, violence, child marriage and missed education that too often steal dreams away.

During his time as a Goodwill Ambassador, David has traveled extensively to witness UNICEF in action. He has raised awareness and vital funds for urgent – and often hidden – issues affecting children, including malnutrition, emergencies, violence against children and HIV/AIDS.



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