

**PAPMUN2025**



**UNITED  
NATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL  
CHILDREN'S  
EMERGENCY  
FUND**

**PAPMUN2025**

# **TOPIC A**

## **DEAR DELEGATES,**

The Chair wants to officially welcome you to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) committee. We are deeply honored to lead the delegations participating in this committee at the First Edition of the Prepa Anáhuac Puebla Model of the United Nations, PPMUN.

As members of the Chair, our primary responsibility is to guide productive discussions and promote the exchange of innovative proposals and ideas, so that impactful conversations on our critical topics can unfold. UNICEF’s mission is to protect the rights of children worldwide, ensuring their safety, education, and development. By fostering international cooperation and providing support to vulnerable populations, UNICEF aims to create a world where every child has access to opportunities that allow them to thrive.

The core values of UNICEF emphasize equity, inclusion, and protection, working to safeguard children’s rights in the face of exploitation, violence, and conflict. The Chair encourages all delegates to uphold these values, fostering accountability, collaboration, and respect throughout our sessions. A commitment to professionalism and inclusivity will ensure the development of meaningful solutions to the pressing issues we will discuss.

We look forward to seeing you at PPMUN and are excited for an engaging and insightful committee session!

Sincerely,

**ALEJANDRO TEJEDA VÁZQUEZ**

President of the committee

## INTRODUCTION

In the aftermath of World War II, the global community faced the urgent challenge of helping millions of children left vulnerable by the conflict. To address this, the United Nations established the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) on December 11, 1946. Initially focused on providing emergency food, shelter, and healthcare to children in war-torn regions of Europe and Asia, UNICEF's mission has since evolved to encompass a broader goal: protecting the rights and well-being of children worldwide.

Today, UNICEF is a leading organization dedicated to ensuring that children affected by poverty, conflict, displacement, and natural disasters receive essential aid. It operates in over 190 countries, striving to provide access to healthcare, nutrition, education, clean water, and sanitation. Regardless of background, nationality, or race, UNICEF works tirelessly to defend the rights of every child, making it one of the most reputable child welfare organizations globally.

UNICEF's work spans a wide range of programs aimed at addressing the most pressing needs of children around the world. A key focus is ensuring access to quality education, which UNICEF sees as a fundamental right and a crucial tool for breaking the cycle of poverty. The organization works to get millions of children, particularly in conflict-affected or underdeveloped areas, into school by improving educational infrastructure.

Health and nutrition are also central to UNICEF's mission. It provides life-saving services such as vaccinations and support to combat malnutrition and preventable diseases. By investing in early childhood development, UNICEF helps children reach their full potential.

Additionally, UNICEF is heavily involved in providing access to clean water and proper sanitation, vital services often lacking in many regions. Poor sanitation is a major cause of disease and death among children, especially in disaster-stricken areas where infrastructure is damaged or nonexistent. UNICEF's water, sanitation, and hygiene programs work to deliver sustainable solutions, protecting children from waterborne diseases and promoting their overall health.

In times of crisis, UNICEF is on the front lines, offering immediate relief to children affected by conflict, natural disasters, or displacement. Its emergency programs include providing safe spaces, psychological support, and family reunification services, ensuring that children's rights and dignity are upheld, even in the most difficult circumstances.

## **UNICEF'S GLOBAL REACH AND RECOGNITION**

Since its inception, UNICEF has always been in the lead concerning the assertion of children's rights and has played a central role in the crafting of international policies seeking to shield the vulnerable. Its influence goes beyond the boundaries of humanitarian aid, as the organization actively takes part in research, development of policies based on evidence, and the creation of key documents that will guide decision-making in countries where children's safety and dignity are threatened. All these efforts have not gone unnoticed. UNICEF's efforts were globally recognized in 1965 when the organization was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize as a testimony to its tireless efforts toward changing the fate of children around the world. Today, UNICEF still operates in over 190 countries, across a wide range of activities. This includes child protection and inclusion, where UNICEF strives to ensure that all children, especially those from vulnerable communities, are protected from violence, exploitation, and abuse. Similarly, its operations cover social policy, where UNICEF acts to promote child-friendly legislation and economic policies that are sensitive to the needs of youth.

The organization has also adopted innovation as a way to better the service delivery, through new technologies that help reach more children and enhance the efficiency of its programs.

Conclusion: UNICEF's work has expanded far beyond its original mandate of providing emergency relief to children affected by World War II. It's now a global force for the rights of all children, regardless of where they're born or the circumstances they experience. UNICEF has been working tirelessly in the fields of health, education, emergency response, and policy development to

greatly affect life destinies for millions of children to survive and find their best selves. Moving forward, the mission of this organization remains the same: to build a world where every child's rights are protected, and every child can reach their full potential.

Child prostitution and trafficking are among the most heinous forms of violation of rights of the child today. While the world has worked hard to end these practices, millions of children continue to be exploited—mostly because of poverty, armed conflict, and weak law enforcement, or systemic discrimination. According to UNICEF, child trafficking is an industry with billions of dollars in value, where countless children and families are exploited yearly, and it affects communities around the world. Apart from the physical and psychological harm inflicted on children, child trafficking and exploitation are contributing to cycles of poverty and inequality, undermining long-term development goals.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has placed the battle against prostitution and trafficking of children very high on its agenda, as these practices are incompatible with the mission of protecting children's rights and promoting their welfare.

UNICEF works with governments, civil society, and international organizations to adopt strategies that will prevent child trafficking, protect victims, and prosecute the perpetrators. This session will discuss the underlying causes of child prostitution and trafficking; what is happening to these children; and the international and national strategies - which can be strengthened - to ensure that children are protected and that networks that perpetrate these abuses are dismantled. Understanding Child Prostitution and Trafficking

Child prostitution can be defined as the practice of involving a child in sexual activities in return for payment in terms of money or any other compensation. Child trafficking, on the other hand, is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of children using force, coercion, or deception for exploitation.

These forms of exploitation include but are not limited to sexual exploitation, forced labor, and recruitment into armed conflicts. Child trafficking is mostly a transnational crime; hence, traffickers do exploit children across borders, thus cooperation between countries is indispensable in order to effectively combat the problem. "The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

(UNCRC) explicitly expresses the idea that children have a right to protection from all kinds of exploitation and abuse. The UNCRC, through Articles 34 and 35, elaborates on protection that children should be accorded against all forms of sexual exploitation and child prostitution, including trafficking."

Likewise, the \*Palermo Protocol\* (2000) specifically addresses trafficking and contains provisions to prevent trafficking, prosecute traffickers, and protect victims.

However, as has been observed, these international frameworks still leave enormous gaps, especially in the most vulnerable regions where poverty, instability, and lack of resources impede enforcement.

## **CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS**

A number of underlying causes and contributing factors explain child prostitution and child trafficking and understanding them is very crucial to devising the best solution.

### **1. POVERTY AND ECONOMIC INSTABILITY**

Poverty is one of the major causes of child prostitution and trafficking. In most regions, economically troubled families are most likely to fall prey to traffickers who promise them financial assistance or promises of jobs. Economic crises, high unemployment rates, and a lack of viable economic alternatives increase the likelihood of children becoming entrapped in exploitative situations.

### **2. CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT**

Armed conflicts have created an environment where child trafficking prospers. When these families are displaced in the midst of a conflict, children become separated from their guardians and become easy targets for traffickers. Conflicts are normally accompanied by shattered law enforcement and social structures, which the traffickers take advantage of. Many times, displacement camps lack protection and thus the children in them become easy prey for traffickers.

### **3. WEAK LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRUPTION**

Most countries have the problem of weak law enforcement and corruption, especially in regions where child trafficking is most prevalent.

In some cases, officials may overlook trafficking operations either due to receiving a bribe or their personal involvement in trafficking networks.

The lack of accountability enables traffickers to continue their business with impunity, putting more children at risk.

Furthermore, the lack of resources and poor training for law enforcement officers to identify and prosecute cases of child trafficking compounds the issue.

#### **4. CULTURAL NORMS AND GENDER INEQUALITY**

Cultural attitudes and norms pertaining to gender and childhood may further child prostitution and trafficking. In many regions, girls are deemed less valuable than boys and more likely to be sold or trafficked. Cultural acceptance of child marriage and some forms of child labor can legitimize practices that are exploitative in nature, hence making anti-trafficking and prostitution control much more difficult. Further, gender-based inequalities in education and economic opportunities exacerbate girls' vulnerability to exploitation.

### **CONSEQUENCES TO CHILDREN**

Child prostitution and trafficking have a very serious and long-term impact. Physically, emotionally, and psychologically, the effect of trafficking on children is terribly devastating. The negative effects of trafficking often extend into adulthood and can impact survivors' mental health, relationships, and economic opportunities. 1. Health: Children who are prostituted or trafficked are more likely exposed to physical abuse apart from other health consequences, malnutrition, and sexually transmitted infections. The survivors of trafficking mostly experience psychological trauma, PTSD, anxiety, and depression. Numerous children experience social stigma; hence, they often face isolation and have fewer chances of recovery and reintegration. 2. Loss of education and economic opportunities: Trafficked children are usually deprived of education, inculcation of skills that would enable them to earn a decent livelihood. This perpetuates cycles of poverty and vulnerability, reducing survivors' choices regarding safe and productive futures. Lack of

education also deprives survivors of knowledge about their rights and resources, making them even more vulnerable to further exploitation.

3. **Impact on Communities:** Beyond the individual suffering, child prostitution and trafficking strain entire communities. The presence of trafficking operations can undermine social structures, erode trust in law enforcement, and perpetuate economic inequality. Often, communities have to bear the costs of providing support services for survivors of such activities and addressing the root causes of trafficking.

#### International and National Efforts

The international community has adopted several frameworks to address child trafficking and prostitution, but challenges remain in implementing these protections effectively.

**1. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD:** The UNCRC identifies protection from exploitation and trafficking. Although it has been ratified by most countries, its provisions are implemented differently in various countries. UNICEF collaborates with countries to enhance their child protection systems through enhancing national laws that are aligned with the UNCRC.

**2. THE PALERMO PROTOCOL:** Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Palermo Protocol targets human trafficking with specific provisions for the protection of children. While it sets up a framework for cross-border cooperation, the enforcement and resource allocation barriers stand in the way of its full implementation.

**3. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT:** Many countries have enacted legislation against trafficking and established enforcement agencies to deal with the problem of child trafficking and prostitution. However, lack of resources, training, and coordination remains a barrier to progress. This can only be done with improved training for law enforcers and additional funding for social services aimed at developing a holistic approach.

**4. NGOS' ROLE:** Save the Children, International Justice Mission, and ECPAT International are some of the NGOs playing a critical role in providing direct services to victims, creating awareness, and advocating for policy change. Much of these organizations work in the area of educating and empowering at-risk children with the help of local communities and providing them with legal assistance, also supporting their recovery and reintegration programs. UNICEF actively fights child prostitution and child trafficking through preventive and protective measures:

**5. PREVENTION PROGRAMS:** UNICEF carries out education programs that teach children their rights and how to recognize potentially dangerous situations. Such programs are especially needed in communities where children can easily fall prey because of poverty or lack of social protection.

Protection and Reintegration: UNICEF works together with local partners, providing safe spaces for children rescued from trafficking. The safe spaces will offer them psychological support, medical care, and educational opportunities as a way to help children build their lives anew.

**6. ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS:** UNICEF raises awareness of the child trafficking risk and works to break down cultural norms that allow the exploitation through its advocacy campaigns. It works with the governments and media in amplifying messages that call for children's rights and demand much stronger protection.

**7. POLICY AND RESEARCH:** UNICEF conducts research to understand the drivers and impacts of child trafficking, providing data to inform evidence-based policy making. It also supports governments in developing national action plans that address the unique challenges of trafficking within their borders.

## **GUIDES QUESTIONS**

1. How has child prostitution and trafficking affected children in your delegation's country?
2. What are the national policies for the protection of children from trafficking and exploitation, and how are these enforced?
3. How does your country collaborate with international organizations to combat trafficking?
4. How can your delegation contribute to strengthening preventive measures in the international system?
5. How can UNICEF assist in further strengthening protection of those vulnerable children?

Conclusion

This would require a multi-faceted, collaborative approach in order to target the root causes, strengthen legal frameworks, and provide comprehensive support for survivors.

Through concerted action by governments, international organizations, and civil society, the international community can make further progress toward ridding itself of these gross violations of children's rights.

UNICEF's work at prevention, protection, and advocacy for policy will be foundational to a world where each child is safe from all forms of exploitation and realizes potential.

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# **TOPIC B**

## INTRODUCTION OF UNICEF

In the aftermath of World War II, the global community faced the urgent challenge of helping millions of children left vulnerable by the conflict. To address this, the United Nations established the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) on December 11, 1946. Initially focused on providing emergency food, shelter, and healthcare to children in war-torn regions of Europe and Asia, UNICEF's mission has since evolved to encompass a broader goal: protecting the rights and well-being of children worldwide.

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UNICEF's work spans a wide range of programs aimed at addressing the most pressing needs of children around the world. A key focus is ensuring access to quality education, which UNICEF sees as a fundamental right and a crucial tool for breaking the cycle of poverty. The organization works to get millions of children, particularly in conflict-affected or underdeveloped areas, into school by improving educational infrastructure.

Health and nutrition are also central to UNICEF's mission. It provides life-saving services such as vaccinations and support to combat malnutrition and preventable diseases. By investing in early childhood development, UNICEF helps children reach their full potential.

Additionally, UNICEF is heavily involved in providing access to clean water and proper sanitation, vital services often lacking in many regions. Poor sanitation is a major cause of disease and death among children, especially in disaster-stricken areas where infrastructure is damaged or nonexistent. UNICEF's water, sanitation, and hygiene programs work to deliver sustainable solutions, protecting children from waterborne diseases and promoting their overall health.

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## **UNICEF'S GLOBAL REACH AND RECOGNITION**

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Conclusion: UNICEF's work has expanded far beyond its original mandate of providing emergency relief to children affected by World War II. It's now a global force for the rights of all children, regardless of where they're born or the circumstances they experience. UNICEF has been working tirelessly in the fields of health, education, emergency response, and policy development to

greatly affect life destinies for millions of children to survive and find their best selves. Moving forward, the mission of this organization remains the same: to build a world where every child's rights are protected, and every child can reach their full potential.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The recruitment and use of child soldiers is one of the most grievous violations of children's rights, particularly in conflict zones like Israel and Palestine. Despite the international community's continued efforts to combat this practice, children are still being exploited and forced to participate in armed conflict. These children often endure severe physical, emotional, and psychological harm. In the ongoing Israeli–Palestinian conflict, both Palestinian armed groups and Israeli security forces have been accused of using children in military operations. Reports from organizations such as UNICEF and Human Rights Watch reveal that many children are subjected to forced recruitment, exploitation, and placed into combat situations—often under duress and manipulation. The use of children in these ways not only destroys their futures but also fuels violence and instability in the region.

This session aims to delve into the impact of child soldier recruitment in Israel and Palestine, examine the root causes of this grave issue, and explore national and international efforts to address it. The focus will be on strengthening preventive measures, improving child protection frameworks, and ensuring accountability for those who exploit children in armed conflicts.

## **HISTORY OF THE PROBLEM**

The recruitment of child soldiers is not a recent phenomenon in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Historically, both sides have utilized children in combat, espionage, and even as human shields. The rise of armed groups like Hamas and other factions in Palestinian territories has seen a disturbing increase in the exploitation of children in the conflict. On the Israeli side, while the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) do not officially recruit children, there have been

accusations that children are used for intelligence gathering or subjected to exploitation during military operations.

The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)** explicitly prohibits the use of children in armed conflict under Article 38. Additionally, the **Optional Protocol to the UNCRC** on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000) sets the minimum age for participation in direct hostilities at 18. Despite these legal protections, both Israeli and Palestinian factions have often failed to shield children from the ravages of war.

The complexity of the situation is further exacerbated by the political and military dynamics in the region. The long-standing tensions and instability create an environment where the protection of children from violence is a major challenge.

## **CONTEXT: ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE CRIME**

The use of child soldiers in Israel and Palestine is driven by several factors, which must be understood in the broader sociopolitical context:

### **POLITICAL AND MILITARY FACTORS**

The ongoing conflict is a major driver of child soldier recruitment. Armed groups on both sides exploit children's vulnerability, utilizing them to maintain military strength or intimidate their enemies. In Palestinian territories, children are often recruited to perform tasks such as planting explosives or gathering intelligence. On the Israeli side, the trauma and fear from ongoing conflict have led to instances where children are caught up in military operations or subjected to detention and exploitation.

### **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PRESSURES**

Poverty, limited access to education, and the destruction of families due to the ongoing violence exacerbate the vulnerability of children. In Palestinian territories, for example, the economic hardships and displacement that many children face make them more susceptible to exploitation by armed groups.

### **LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND RULE OF LAW**

The weakness of governance, especially in Palestinian territories, makes it difficult to enforce child protection laws. Moreover, the unrelenting cycle of

violence between Israeli forces and Palestinian militants has created a context in which the protection of children is often disregarded.

## **CURRENT SITUATION**

The situation of child soldiers in Israel and Palestine remains dire. The children involved in the conflict face not only physical harm but also profound psychological trauma and loss of education, which disrupts their social development and future prospects.

## **HEALTH AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT**

Children exposed to armed conflict often suffer severe physical injuries or even death. In addition to these physical risks, the psychological toll of being forced into combat or witnessing violence can lead to lifelong trauma. PTSD, depression, and anxiety are common among child soldiers, severely affecting their mental well-being and their ability to reintegrate into society once they are released.

## **LOSS OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION**

The involvement of children in armed conflict also leads to a loss of education and social integration. Children who are recruited by armed groups or detained by military forces experience interrupted schooling, which significantly diminishes their opportunities in life. This lack of education further perpetuates the cycle of poverty and instability in the region.

## **IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES**

The recruitment of child soldiers has a devastating effect on communities. It leads to the breakdown of social cohesion, traumatizes families, and disrupts local governance. In Palestinian territories, this phenomenon also contributes to the cycle of radicalization, as children grow up with a desire for revenge. Similarly, Israeli communities face the emotional scars of a generation affected by violence and the use of children in military operations.

## **ACTIONS BEING TAKEN**

Several efforts are underway to address the use of child soldiers in Israel and Palestine, but significant challenges remain.

## **INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORKS**

The **United Nations** and other international bodies have established legal frameworks to combat the use of child soldiers. The **UNCRC** and its **Optional Protocol** provide the foundation for holding violators accountable for the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict.

## **UNICEF'S ROLE**

**UNICEF** plays a vital role in both advocacy and direct action to protect children from being recruited into armed conflict. In Israel and Palestine, UNICEF works closely with local governments and NGOs to provide psychological support, educational opportunities, and assistance in reintegrating former child soldiers into society.

## **NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

Both Israeli and Palestinian authorities have passed laws designed to protect children from recruitment into armed conflict. However, these laws are not always enforced, and there is an urgent need for stronger implementation to safeguard children from exploitation.

## **NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS**

Organizations such as **Save the Children**, **Human Rights Watch**, and **Defence for Children International** are at the forefront of advocating for the rights of children in conflict. They provide aid, raise awareness, and push for reforms that would help prevent the use of child soldiers.

## **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

To end the use of child soldiers in Israel and Palestine, comprehensive, sustained efforts are required.

### **PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

There needs to be a greater emphasis on educating children about their rights and the dangers of recruitment, particularly in conflict zones.

### **REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION**

Greater focus should be placed on rehabilitating and reintegrating children who have been involved in armed conflict. This should include psychological support, education, and vocational training to help them build meaningful futures.

### **STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Israel, Palestine, and international organizations must work together to hold perpetrators accountable and ensure the full implementation of international child protection laws.

### **ADVOCACY AND POLICY CHANGE**

Advocacy efforts must continue to push for stronger protections for children, ensuring that those responsible for using child soldiers face justice. UNICEF and its partners must continue to advocate for better education, stronger legal frameworks, and peacebuilding initiatives in conflict zones.

## **GUIDING QUESTIONS**

How has the use of child soldiers affected children in Israel and Palestine?

What national policies exist to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers, and how effective are these policies?

How do Israel and Palestine collaborate with international organizations to combat the use of child soldiers?

How can your delegation contribute to strengthening preventive measures in the international system to stop the use of child soldiers?

How can UNICEF further assist in protecting children from being recruited into armed conflict and providing rehabilitation to former child soldiers?

## REFERENCES

### **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)**

United Nations. (1989). *Convention on the Rights of the Child*. Retrieved from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>

This document outlines the rights of children, including protection from armed conflict and exploitation. The UNCRC serves as a foundational framework for child protection.

### **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict**

United Nations. (2000). *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict*. Retrieved from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/opaccrc.aspx>

This protocol supplements the UNCRC and sets the minimum age for direct participation in armed conflict at 18 years old.

### **Human Rights Watch**

Human Rights Watch. (2020). *Israel/Palestine: Children in Conflict*. Retrieved from <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2020/country-chapters/israel/palestine>

Human Rights Watch provides detailed reports on the involvement of children in armed conflict in Israel and Palestine, offering both case studies and statistical data.

### **UNICEF – The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children**

UNICEF. (2017). *The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children*. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/armedconflict/>

UNICEF offers resources and research on the long-term effects of armed conflict on children, including those used as soldiers.

### **Save the Children – Child Soldiers**

Save the Children. (2018). *Child Soldiers: A Global Crisis*. Retrieved from <https://www.savethechildren.org/us/what-we-do/protect-children/child-soldiers>

Save the Children highlights the use of child soldiers in various conflict zones, with specific reference to the Israeli–Palestinian context.

### **Defense for Children International – Palestine**

Defence for Children International – Palestine. (2020). *Children in Israeli Military Detention*. Retrieved from <https://www.dci-palestine.org/>

This organization focuses on child protection in Palestine, including documenting and advocating for children affected by military detention and conflict.

### **The Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols**

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). (1949). *The Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and their Additional Protocols*. Retrieved from <https://www.icrc.org/en/doc/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions/>

The Geneva Conventions provide important protections for children in armed conflict, specifically in terms of their recruitment, treatment, and protection from exploitation.

### **Palermo Protocol (2000)**

United Nations. (2000). *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*. Retrieved from <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/Palermo-Protocol.html>

While primarily focused on human trafficking, the Palermo Protocol also addresses the recruitment of children for armed conflict and exploitation.

### **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

International Labour Organization. (2016). *Child Labour and Forced Labour in Conflict Zones*. Retrieved from <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--en/index.htm>

This ILO report covers the issue of child labor and forced recruitment into armed conflict, offering insight into the exploitation of children in war zones.

### **Amnesty International – Israel and Palestine: The Military Use of Children**

Amnesty International. (2018). *Israel and Palestine: The Military Use of Children*. Retrieved from <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2018/06/>

Amnesty International provides an overview of the use of child soldiers and their exploitation during Israeli military operations and Palestinian factional violence.

### **Human Rights Council – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Palestine**

United Nations Human Rights Council. (2019). *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Palestine*. Retrieved from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/regular-sessions/>

The report highlights violations of children's rights in the context of the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, focusing on detention, recruitment, and exploitation.

### **International Criminal Court (ICC) - Child Soldiers**

International Criminal Court. (2019). *The Use of Child Soldiers in Armed Conflict*. Retrieved from <https://www.icc-cpi.int/>

The ICC focuses on the prosecution of those responsible for using child soldiers in conflict, addressing violations under international law.