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**ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOR THROUGH
ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS**

**Chair: Tomás Beeche
Co-Chair: Pablo Mora**

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Disclaimer: This UNICEF study guide, on the Eradication of Child Labor through Economically Sustainable Solutions is merely a guide for your research, and it shall not replace it. This being said, the contents of the study guide include:

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LETTER FROM YOUR CHAIR:

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to this year's SPMUN, which focuses on social, humanitarian, and international matters. My name is Tomás Beeche Trigueros, and I will proudly serve as your Chair alongside my Co-chair Pablo. This year, we will be working in the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) committee, a committee that holds significant nostalgia for me and fills me with fond memories.

I am currently in my senior year, but my journey with the Model of United Nations (MUN) began when I was just in seventh grade. Full of fear yet determined, I faced my first MUN in 2021, freshly new to the concept and idea of an MUN; I was assigned to UNICEF as the delegation of Brazil. I still remember how nervous I felt, my hands were sweaty, whilst believing I had to meet standards I was not yet accustomed to. However, once those initial feelings passed and the experience concluded, I discovered a newfound passion I never knew I had: a love for MUN. That same year, I made great friends, met new people, created beautiful memories, and, most importantly, overcame my fear of public speaking.

After that year, I decided to continue my journey as a delegate during eighth and ninth grade, debating various topics across different committees. These diverse experiences, combined with the expertise I gained, have now allowed me the honor of serving as your Chair in this extraordinary MUN. In a way, this feels like closing a cycle in the best possible manner: a full circle moment.

I understand that for some of you, this may be your first experience in the world of debates and defending positions you may not always agree with. For others, it may be just another chapter in your MUN journey. Regardless, I wish you all peace of mind and mental clarity. I have been in your shoes and therefore, I too have worried about making mistakes or what others will think, it is completely normal.

My goal as your Chair is to provide a unique and realistic environment where everyone can share and debate ideas comfortably and respectfully; therefore, a space where we set aside our differences and simply enjoy and cherish what we are doing. This is not about winning a debate or receiving an award, it is about building friendships, growing socially and internationally, developing as individuals and, most importantly, understanding the real-life conflicts and injustices faced by people around the world.

In addition to chairing and guiding the debate, I am here to assist anyone who may need my help, to offer guidance and advice. Thank you all for being here. May this MUN, this committee, and this experience be among the most pleasant and memorable for each of you.

I wish you the best of luck.

Your Chair,
Tomás Beeche Trigueros

LETTER FROM YOUR CO-CHAIR:

Dear delegates,

As your co-chair I want to give you a warm welcome to this year's SPMUN. My name is Pablo, and I have been participating in Model United Nations Conferences since I was a seventh grader, which makes me understand the excitement you may be feeling for this high school experience. My objective as your chair is guiding you through the committee and helping raise awareness regarding the problem posed by multiple violations of children's rights worldwide.

We specifically chose the topic of 'Erradication of Child Labor Through Economically Sustainable Solutions' because it is an issue that is time and time again ignored by worldwide media outlets. Therefore, by discussing it this year in UNICEF, our goal is to raise the awareness it deserves. I encourage you as delegates to deep dive into this topic. We want you to really internalize how much of a social catastrophe this is, and to foster empathy towards the victims of these atrocities.

Other than the actual topic, I really want you to completely enjoy this experience. MUN offers a safe space for people who love debating to show their best skills. I would like for you guys to participate as much as you can during the debate. Throughout the years, MUN has become one my favorite of Saint Paul traditions, and I hope that at the end of this year's debate, it also becomes one of yours. We need you delegates to not only respect us chairs, but also your fellow delegates in and out the debate. We wish for this committee to be a healthy space in which every single one of you feels safe participating in.

If you have any questions or concerns at any point, whether before or during the conference, please don't hesitate to reach out to us. We are here to assist you and provide guidance throughout the entire process. Our goal is to ensure that you have all the resources and support necessary to excel in your role as a delegate. Your success is our priority, and we are committed to helping you navigate any challenges you might encounter.

I wish you all the best of luck in this wonderful journey you are about to start!

Kind regards.

Your co-chair,
Pablo Mora

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE:

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on December 11, 1946, in the aftermath of World War II. Its founding mandate was to provide emergency relief and long-term support to children and adolescents whose lives and futures were at risk, irrespective of their country's role in the conflict.

Today, UNICEF's core mission endures, having expanded to address global challenges beyond its original emergency scope. For over 75 years, supported by a workforce of staff and volunteers, the agency has been a global advocate for the rights and well-being of every child, with a strategic focus on reaching the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children.

UNICEF operates in over 190 countries and territories, implementing a wide range of programs to ensure child survival and development. As a permanent part of the United Nations system, its mission is to provide critical services in education, health, and nutrition to children living in inadequate conditions. In practice, this involves delivering safe water, protecting children from violence and exploitation, and mounting responses to humanitarian disasters, climate change, and disease outbreaks. UNICEF's operational scale is substantial, making it the world's largest single vaccine provider.

The organization is result-oriented, maintaining both a global strategic presence and localized operational capacity. Notably, over 90 percent of its expenditures are directed to field programs for children. Key operational results and impacts include:

1. **Maternal and Newborn Health:** 1 in 4 births globally is assisted by a UNICEF-supported health facility.
2. **Education:** 124 million children have been provided with access to education.
3. **Water and Sanitation:** Over 2 billion people have gained access to safe drinking water.
4. **Emergency Response:** UNICEF has responded to over 400 humanitarian emergencies, working to save children's lives.
5. **Health Infrastructure:** Increases in medical oxygen production capacity in numerous countries to treat children with severe respiratory illnesses.
6. **Nutrition:** UNICEF supplies over 80% of the world's Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for treating severe acute malnutrition.
7. **Immunization:** 99.9% of children under UNICEF's protection are vaccinated against polio.
8. **Child Protection:** The UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage has helped empower 21 million adolescent girls.

UNICEF has evolved from a post-war emergency fund into a preeminent global organization for children; its technical expertise, massive operational scale, and unwavering mandate to uphold the rights of every child continue to make a measurable and profound difference in mitigating the effects of poverty, conflict, and disaster on the world's most vulnerable populations.



GLOSSARY

THE GLOSSARY IS FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE TOPIC,
HENCE IS NOT NECESSARY TO MEMORIZE.

Advocate: An organization or person that publicly supports or recommends a particular cause or policy.

Audit: systematic and independent examination of financial records, operations, or systems to verify accuracy and ensure compliance with laws, regulations, or standards.

Brick kilns: are facilities, often large oven-like structures, used to produce bricks by jesting clay or other raw materials at high temperatures to harden them.

Bolsa Família: economic help program with the purpose of helping reduce poverty, future poverty and getting families to invest in their children in Brazil.

Cattle ranching: is the practice of raising herds of cattle on a large area of land for their meat, dairy, leather, and other products.

Child-Friendly Spaces: safe environments designed to protect children during emergencies by providing a place to play, learn, and socialize under the supervision of trained staff.

Child Labor: the use of children in industry or business, especially when considered illegal or inhumane.

Conditional Cash Transfer: are programmes that transfer cash, generally to poor households, on the condition that households make pre-specified investments in the human capital of their children.

Core mission: An official authorization or command given to an organization to carry out specific functions. It defines its mission, objectives, and scope of work.

County Lines: used in reference to a form of criminal activity in which drug dealers in major cities establish networks for the supply and sale of drugs to users in towns and rural areas, using other people (typically those who are young or otherwise vulnerable) to carry, store, and sell the drugs.

Economically Sustainable Solutions: prices and policies that support long-term economic growth without harming the environment or social equity.

Field Programs: Projects and activities that are implemented directly in the communities and countries where the beneficiaries are located, as opposed to headquarters-level work.

Humanitarian disaster: A serious, large-scale event that causes a critical disruption of society, involving widespread human, material, economic, or environmental impacts that exceed the local capacity to respond.

ILO: International Labour Organization

Mandate: An official authorization or command given to an organization to carry out specific functions. It defines its mission, objectives, and scope of work.

Mill: a building fitted with machinery for a manufacturing process.

Operational scale: The size, extent, and reach of an organization's activities and programs in the field.

Ready-made garments (RMG): are mass-produced, finished clothing items sold in standard sizes stores or online, designed to fit a range of people instead of being custom-made to an individual's specific measurement.

Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF): is food especially formulated out of peanut-butter paste or biscuit with the purpose and power to bring an underfed child from almost dying to a full nutritional recovery in a time lapse of 4 to 8 weeks.

Social Protection (social security): provides benefits to individuals on the basis of risks faced across the life cycle and to those suffering general poverty and social exclusion.

Stone quarries: is an open-air site where rock is extracted from the earth for use as building material.

Supply Chains: the interconnected system of all the people, companies, and activities required to get a product from its initial raw materials to the final consumer.

INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC:

Child labor remains a widespread problem in today's world, deeply rooted in poverty, inequality, and lack of access to education. While global awareness and international agreements have increased over the past decades, millions of children continue to work in unsafe or exploitative conditions, especially in developing countries. Many are forced to leave school to support their families, becoming trapped in a cycle that limits their future opportunities. The persistence of this issue highlights the need for solutions that go beyond prohibition, focusing instead on sustainable economic development. Encouraging fair wages, creating stable job opportunities for adults, and investing in education are key steps toward breaking this cycle and ensuring a future where children can grow, learn, and thrive without being forced into labor.





HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Child labor has existed in our society since its beginning, from ancient times to the era of industrialization up until the 20th century. However, it has evolved, having peaked in the mid-20th century, with the ceasefire and the end of the Second World War and the introduction of the new world order installed with the creation of the United Nations.

The history of child labour underwent an enormous shift during the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries. A huge, inexpensive labour force was required by factories, mines, and mills as a result of the rapid industrialization that occurred in England, spreading through North America and the rest of Europe. During this time, it became common for children as young as five years old to work 12-hour shifts, subjecting them to hazardous jobs in the mining and agriculture industry. The need for monetary compensation and work pushed education to the back burner, and children were forced to support their parents financially. It wasn't until the 1820s that this period drew international attention to the exploitation of children and sparked early reform movements. The Factory Act of 1833 and the Mines Act of 1842 in the United Kingdom were among the first laws to limit children's working hours and prohibit their employment in dangerous sectors.

The arrival of the new century brought with it two terrible wars yet, two moments that marked positive developments in the context of child labor.



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Following the end of the First World War and as part of the Treaty which marked its end – the Treaty of Versailles – the International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919, with the ultimate goal of social justice. As awareness increased and education systems developed, more countries started enacting legislation to prevent child labour and encourage compulsory education.

Children's welfare became the focal point of international human rights debate during the Post War period, with the establishment of the United Nations (UN) and the ratification of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Alongside with the ILO Conventions No. 138 (1973) and No. 182 (1999) established international norms for minimum working age and the prohibition of the most severe kinds of child labor. Furthermore the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) established children's rights to education, protection, and development.

The new world order established at the end of the 20th century legitimized the struggle, awareness, and need to legislate against the serious human rights violations committed against young people and children. Since then, UNICEF, in collaboration with sponsoring States, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, has been the entity in charge of ensuring the rights of young people, fighting since 1919 to eradicate child labor.

CURRENT SITUATION



Today, child labor continues to affect millions of children, especially in regions facing economic instability and weak labor protections. Many of them work in sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and mining, often exposed to hazardous conditions that endanger their health and limit their access to education. The rise of global supply chains has also made it more difficult to monitor and eliminate exploitative practices, as many companies depend on cheap labor to maintain competitiveness. Additionally, climate change, armed conflicts, and economic crises have pushed more families into poverty, forcing children to work as a means of survival. This complex reality demands sustainable economic solutions that address the root causes of child labor while ensuring social and financial stability for vulnerable communities.

BLOCK POSITIONS:

1. **Bangladesh:** Bangladesh's relationship with UNICEF is primarily as a major program country, where the eradication of child labor, particularly in high-risk sectors like ready-made garments (RMG) and agriculture, is a critical focus. UNICEF's strategy in Bangladesh is holistic, combining direct intervention with systemic change. Key initiatives include supporting the government to strengthen child protection systems, birth registration, and social services. A cornerstone of their work involves promoting economically sustainable solutions by partnering with the RMG industry to implement "Child-Friendly Spaces" within factories, providing safe care for workers' children and preventing them from being brought to work or left vulnerable. Furthermore, UNICEF and partners run programs that provide vulnerable families with access to social protection schemes and livelihood training, offering an economic alternative to relying on their children's income.

- **Child Labor Challenges:** Bangladesh has faced significant challenges, including the widespread use of children in the leather industry (tanneries) in Hazaribagh and beyond, where they are exposed to toxic chemicals and dangerous conditions. Child domestic labor is also a major concern, with children, especially girls, working long hours in private homes with little pay and high risk of abuse. In agriculture, children are often engaged in hazardous work in tobacco farming and shrimp processing.

BLOCK POSITIONS:

2. Brazil: Brazil's role has evolved from a country that implemented groundbreaking, UNICEF-supported programs to reduce child labor into a regional leader and knowledge hub. Brazil's success is largely attributed to its *"Bolsa Família"* program, a conditional cash transfer initiative. While a national program, its principles align with UNICEF's global advocacy for economically sustainable solutions. By providing financial incentives to low-income families conditional on their children attending school and receiving vaccinations, the program directly tackles the economic desperation that drives child labor. UNICEF has worked to document and share Brazil's successful model across Latin America and Africa, promoting the use of social protection systems as a key strategy to eradicate child labor.

- **Child Labor Challenges:** Despite progress, Brazil continues to grapple with entrenched child labor issues, particularly in rural and informal urban economies. A persistent challenge is child labor in the charcoal production chain, which supplies the steel industry, where children work in brutal conditions. Forced labor of children, often linked to debt bondage in cattle ranching and agriculture (such as coffee and sugarcane), remains a serious problem. Additionally, many children are involved in informal urban work, including street vending and waste picking on dumpsites.

3. India: As the country with the world's largest child population, India represents UNICEF's single most important country program in terms of scale and potential impact. The partnership between the government of India and UNICEF on eradicating child labor is deep and multifaceted. UNICEF supports national and state-level initiatives that align with economically sustainable solutions, such as strengthening the implementation of child labor laws and promoting quality education and vocational training for adolescents. A critical focus is on linking families of vulnerable children to existing government social protection schemes, ensuring they have the financial resilience to keep their children in school rather than in the workforce.

BLOCK POSITIONS:

- **Child Labor Challenges:** India faces a massive and complex child labor problem. Millions of children are engaged in labor, with a high concentration in agriculture. However, significant challenges persist in supply chains for garments, handmade carpets, bricks, and firecrackers. A particularly severe issue is the use of child bonded labor, where families' debts are passed down through generations, trapping children in work in stone quarries, brick kilns, and mills. Furthermore, a vast number of children work as domestic helpers in cities, which is a "hidden" sector prone to exploitation and abuse.

4. United Kingdom: The United Kingdom (UK) plays a pivotal role as a core and influential donor government. Through its official development agency, the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), the UK provides significant flexible funding to UNICEF's global core resources, as well as targeted funding for child protection programs. This financial support is crucial for implementing economically sustainable solutions on the ground. Beyond funding, the UK government is a key policy advocate, using its diplomatic influence in international forums to champion the eradication of child labor and promote the importance of social protection, education, and ethical trade practices.

- **Child Labor Challenges (Domestic and in Supply Chains):** While child labor is not widespread within the UK itself, the country confronts the challenge of its connection to child labor through global supply chains. UK businesses importing goods like garments, cocoa, and electronics from high-risk countries face the risk of indirect complicity. Domestically, there are concerns about child labor in certain sectors, including children being exploited in county lines drug trafficking networks, where they are used to transport drugs and money. There are also reports of children, particularly from vulnerable migrant communities, being exploited in agriculture, car washes, and the hospitality sector.

BLOCK POSITIONS:

5. United States of America: The United States is consistently the largest single government donor to UNICEF, providing critical financial support through various channels, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State. This massive funding is essential for sustaining UNICEF's global child protection work, including programs specifically aimed at eradicating child labor through economically sustainable solutions. Furthermore, U.S. government agencies often collaborate with UNICEF as technical partners, sharing research and expertise. U.S. legislation and initiatives on international labor rights also create a strong impetus for global action.

- **Child Labor Challenges (Domestic and in Supply Chains):** The U.S. faces significant and growing domestic child labor problems, particularly in agriculture. Federal laws allow children as young as 12 to work unlimited hours on farms with parental permission, leading to children missing school and facing high risks of injury. Recently, there has been a sharp increase in unaccompanied migrant children being exploited for labor in sectors like meatpacking, food processing, and cleaning services. Like the UK, the U.S. also grapples with child labor in the supply chains of its corporations, particularly in cocoa, mining, and fashion.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS AND PREVIOUS ATTEMPT TO SOLVE IT

Over the past decades, international organizations, governments, and NGOs have implemented various initiatives to combat child labor. One of the most influential programs has been the ILO's Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labour (CLEAR) project, which helped countries strengthen national legislation, monitoring systems, and action plans to address the worst forms of child labor. Similarly, the ARCH Project (Actions to Reduce Child Labor in Areas of Rubber Production) in Liberia worked to eliminate hazardous child labor by improving school attendance, providing vocational training, and supporting families with alternative income sources.

In the agricultural sector, organizations such as the International Cocoa Initiative have played a key role in West Africa by promoting ethical cocoa production, educating communities, and monitoring labor conditions. Additionally, ethical certification programs and supply chain transparency initiatives have emerged, especially in industries such as textiles, mining, and agriculture, to ensure that goods are produced free of child exploitation. Companies have also begun implementing audits and compliance mechanisms following international frameworks like those of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Experts agree that completely eliminating child labor requires a multidimensional approach combining education, social protection, and economic empowerment. One major solution is to expand access to free, quality education, as schooling remains the most effective long-term tool against child labor. Providing incentives such as free meals, transportation, and scholarships can help families keep children in school.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS AND PREVIOUS ATTEMPT TO SOLVE IT

Another key solution is implementing or expanding social protection systems, including conditional cash transfers and poverty alleviation programs that reduce families' dependency on child labor. Strengthening legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms is also crucial, ensuring compliance with international labor standards and increasing the capacity of labor inspections.

At the community level, awareness campaigns and local engagement are vital to change cultural norms that normalize child labor. Collaboration among governments, NGOs, and private sectors can also ensure transparent supply chains and promote ethical business practices. Finally, economic diversification and adult employment programs can help reduce household reliance on children's income, tackling one of the main root causes of the issue.



QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

1. How does economic instability contribute to the persistence of child labour?
2. How can governments create economic incentives for families to keep children in school instead of sending them to work?
3. What sustainable economic models (e.g., microfinance, social enterprises, fair trade) can reduce child labour dependency?
4. How can child labour eradication efforts be aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 1 (No Poverty)?

5. Should UNICEF member states create a framework that prevents and works towards erradicating child labour?

6. How can highly developed countries support and guide countries from the Global South dealing with child labour?

7. What international organism/treaties/laws should be strenghtened to support children that are at high risk of working unlawfully?

8. How can nations balance the immediate economic reliance on child labour for survival in impoverished communities with the long-term moral and developmental imperative to eradicate it entirely, without causing greater economic collapse or social unrest?

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