CHILDREN AS REFUGEES/INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

South Sudan: Internally displaced children are more likely to suffer from depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder that can affect the child well into the future.

Kenya: The collapse of the Somali government started the influx of refugees to the world’s largest refugee camp in Kenya called the Dadaab.

Syria: Nearly three million Syrian refugees and internally displaced children are unable to go to school on a regular basis.

CHILDREN INVOLVED IN ARMED CONFLICT

Uganda: International law both enforces laws and attempts to hold people who recruit children as child soldiers accountable.

Sudan: NGOs play a pivotal role in prohibiting the use of child soldiers, such as when UNICEF airlifted 2,500 Sudanese child soldiers to safety.

Iraq: Children who become soldiers have their right to be consulted on matters affecting them violated as they are recruited by force.

CHILDREN WHO LIVE ON THE STREET

Philippines: Children who live on the street may do so to avoid abuse in their homes.

Brazil: The street gives children the opportunity to build relationships, but they are often victims of discrimination.

Egypt: The inadequacy of the justice system in Egypt fails to uphold the rights of street children.

CHILDREN WHO LABOUR

India: Labouring can have multiple implications for the physical and mental well-being of children.

Bangladesh: Child labour is socially acceptable and an economic reality for over 4.7 million children aged 5-14 years of age.

Thailand: Child prostitutes tend to have trust issues, depression, sexual confusion, sleeping problems, lack of confidence and suicidal thoughts.

Sierra Leone: NGOs are essential for working with former child soldiers toward reintegrating them back into their communities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: The traumatic experiences of being a child soldier requires prohibiting children from engaging in conflict.

Philippines: The UNCRC protects children from hazardous workplace dangers, however, children may still seek out dangerous work.

Bolivia: Despite being a signatory to the UNCRC, Bolivian lawmakers have lowered the minimum age for child workers to 10 years old.

South Africa: Children who live on the street are left in a traumatic state emotionally and psychologically.

Mexico: Many children go to the street seeking opportunities, but it makes them more vulnerable to violence.

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