
UNICEF and children's rights between challenges and established protection

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Date of submission: 20/02/2024 - Date of acceptance: 01/06/2024 - Date of publication: 05/06/ 2024

ABSTRACT:

Children around the world face a continuing cycle of disease, poverty and denial of education, as well as many rights at the international and national levels. This is why the United Nations, its highly specialized agency for the protection of women's rights and rights, A leading global advocacy organization for children's issues. The core of UNICEF's work in the field is the presence of 126 country offices, some of which serve several countries. Each of these offices serves UNICEF through a unique cooperation program developed with the host country. The five-year program focuses on practical ways of realizing the right of women and children. Their needs are analysed in a status report prepared at the beginning of each program cycle, all in accordance with the international conventions on the protection of the rights of children and women under the supervision and guidelines of the United Nations.

key words: UNICEF, children, protection

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Introduction:

In his journey in this life, a person passes through different stages of life, and there is no doubt that this childhood represents an important and fateful stage among these stages. Indeed, it is the most important of these stages at all, because of its significant role in the preparation and development of the human personality, and it is natural that the stage of childhood has its requirements. Educational and educational requirements and their legal requirements. Therefore, it was necessary, first of all, to give utmost importance to this category of society¹.

Children are the pillar of society and its future, and because they represent its hopes and aspirations. The importance of studying child protection issues lies in the importance of the child in itself, and this is through the pivotal role that he plays in building and progressing nations, if he is cared for, prepared, and given a sound upbringing. And protecting him from all aspects related to his person, rights and formation².

Children's rights in general are an essential and integral part of the international human rights system. International and domestic political and legal bodies have devoted many mechanisms and efforts, including international agreements and conventions. At the internal level, countries have sought to coordinate their legal systems concerned with protecting children's rights. As well as striving to implement the international agreements that were organized and ratified in order to uphold the authority to protect children's rights.

Among the international mechanisms concerned with protecting children's rights is the United Nations, which, since its inception, has sought to protect all segments of childhood, in times of peace and war, by establishing many agreements and mentioning the term child as a basic element of human rights and stipulating its protection until its end. International humanitarian law, and after that came the role of international mechanisms to implement the relevant agreements, the most important of which is UNICEF, an organization affiliated with the United Nations, which was given a fundamental role in monitoring the implementation and protection of human rights and the protection of children and women, and preparing annual reports and submitting Moral and material assistance to member states that suffer from problems and a lack of equipment and supplies to protect children's rights.

¹ Hussein Ahmed Al-Khashin, *Children's Rights in Islam*, Islamic Cultural Center, second edition, Beirut Lebanon, 2015, p. 11.

² Wali Abdel Latif, *Constitutional protection of children's rights in Algeria and mechanisms for its implementation*, a dissertation for obtaining a master's degree in constitutional law, Faculty of Law - Ben Aknoun - University of Algiers, Ben Youssef Ben Khadda, 2007/2008, p. 06.

UNICEF seeks, through its powers and mechanisms, to achieve effective and realistic protection to enable all children in the world to enjoy their full civil, physical, educational and health rights. Thus, we raise the following problem:

Has UNICEF succeeded in achieving the desired goal of its establishment, **which is to protect children's rights in accordance with international conventions and the goals of the United Nations?**

We will try to answer this problem methodically as follows:

The first topic: Definition of child protection between Islamic and legal roots

1-The child in international conventions.

2-The child in Algerian law.

The second topic: UNICEF's efforts to protect children's rights

1 -The establishment of UNICEF is an inevitable necessity in the dire situation of children.

2-The most important achievements of UNICEF in protecting children's rights.

THE FIRST TOPIC: Child protection between Islamic and legal roots

Before starting to present the efforts made to protect the child and his rights, we will try to give a comprehensive concept of the definition of the child in international law and the most important references to the rights of the child in national laws.

The call for the rights of the child began a long time ago, as basic principles were adopted in 1923, which included some texts regarding the rights of the child, but they were not legally effective. Then in 1955, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the rights of the child, which are principles with vague goals and did not produce their legal effect. In 1959, the Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and finally the most important agreement known as the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 was issued¹

First Requirement: Children in international conventions

A- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was approved by the United Nations in 1948². Among the international conventions that have recognized human rights in general and that guarantee rights that attach to the child's person, although this declaration came with general principles, the reader of this declaration will find in it what is directly related to the rights of the child, which are:

*The child's right to recognition of his identity, according to the text of Article Six of the Declaration, as it is for every

A human being, wherever he exists, must recognize his legal personality, which begins with his birth alive and ends with his death, and everything that follows from that is the freedom of the child to have a name and a nationality

¹ Muhammad Salah Abu Rajab, General Principles on Children's Rights, article published on the Al-Wafd website on: 07/13/2012

General principles on children's rights in international agreements www.alwafd.news/

² Adopted by General Assembly Resolution 217/D-3 of December 1948.

attributed to him. Therefore, we see that the connection between the child's legal personality and his other rights is a close connection.¹

* The right of the child to life, liberty, and personal safety, which is included in Article Three of the Declaration, as every individual has the right to his freedom and everything related to his personal safety. Article One² also stipulates the freedom of the individual, and Article Four of the same Declaration indicates that it is not permissible Enslavement or enslavement of any person, and slavery and the slave trade in all its forms were prohibited.³

*The right to education, which is stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 26 of the Declaration, stipulates that every person has the right to education, and education in the first basic stage at least must be free, and initial education must be compulsory.⁴

B - The Convention on the Rights of the Child: In 1989⁵, the leaders of the world recognized the need for the world's children to have a convention of their own because people under the age of eighteen often need special care and protection that adults do not need. The leaders also wanted to ensure that the world recognizes the rights of children and is considered the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The first international legal instrument that legally obliges states parties to integrate the full series of human rights, that is, civil and political rights in addition to cultural, social and economic rights. The Convention has achieved universal acceptance.

Approximately, it has been ratified so far by 193 parties, that is, more than the countries that have joined the United Nations⁶

The purposes of this agreement, which means every child "human being" who has not exceeded the age of eighteen, unless he reaches the age of majority before that in accordance with the law applicable to him⁷, and among the most important rights stipulated in the agreement are:

-The right to full equality among children⁸

¹ See Article VI of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.

² See Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

³ See Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

⁴ Abdul Rahman Saad Al-Arman, Children's Rights in International Covenants, Security and Life Magazine, Issue 301, Jumada al-Akhirah 1428 AH, p. 36.

⁵ On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child 1959-1989 and corresponding to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child 1979-1989, it was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in accordance with its resolution No. 44/25 of 11/20/1989 and presented for signature, ratification and accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Child protection, which became effective in accordance with Article 49 of the Convention on November 2, 1990.

For more, see: Muhammad Naeem Allouh, Human Rights, "Encyclopaedia of Public International Law," Part Eight, Zain Legal Publications, First Edition, Lebanon, 2012, p. 376.

⁶ About the Children's Convention, a definition of the Convention published on the UNICEF website

www.unicef.org/arabic/crc/34726_50765.html

Access date: 09/23/2023.

⁷ See the Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.

⁸ See the Article 2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

- The right to empower the child¹
- The right to survival and health²
- The right to family care³

In addition to other basic rights, such as the right to education, the right to participate and express his opinion, and his right to protection, as stated in Article 19 of the Convention that all countries signatory to the Convention must take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all Forms of violence, harm, physical or mental abuse, neglect, negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parents, legal guardians, or any other person undertaking the care of the child.⁴

In addition to the previous agreements, there are other international conventions that stipulate the protection of children's rights. We cannot mention them all, but we mention them as a way to recap:

- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁵
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁶
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children⁷
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts⁸
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children and the exploitation of children in prostitution and pornography, 2002.

Second Requirement: Children's rights in Algerian law

With regard to child protection, even if it is one of the topics that falls within the rights of the child, international law imposes duties on states requiring that the child not be exposed to what leads to the violation of his person, and given that the child cannot protect himself from assault by society, this is why the law obliges the international requirement is for the state to intervene and protect the child and

¹ See the Articles 9 and 20 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

² Muhammad Salah Abu Rajab, General Principles on Children's Rights, op. cit.

³ See the Article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

⁴ See the Article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

⁵ Adopted and presented for signature, ratification and accession pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 2200/21/ dated 12/16/1966. Effective date: 03/23/1976 according to the text of Article 27.

⁶ Adopted and presented for signature, ratification and accession pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 2200/21/ dated 12/16/1966. Effective date: 03/23/1976 according to the text of Article 49.

⁷ Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted and submitted for signature, ratification and accession pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 25, 55th Session of 11/15/2000.

⁸ Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 263, 54th Session, dated 02/23/2002.

prevent abuse¹. In turn, Algeria ratified the international conventions concerned with the protection of children's rights and adapted its internal policy, including legislation and legal articles, in order to dedicate the principle of upholding the rights of the child. The Algerian legislator adopted a certain doctrine, which is to suffice with including in both the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code texts that govern the treatment of juvenile offenders. The third book, under the title "On the Rules for Juvenile Criminals" of the Code of Criminal Procedure, stipulates special rules for trying juveniles in Articles 442 to 494, in addition to the texts of the Penal Code, including Articles 49 to 51, which also stipulate reduced penalties and special measures. With regard to the juvenile delinquent, and with regard to the child exposed to moral danger, we find that he also received attention from the legislator, as he issued several

Texts guaranteeing him protection and care, perhaps the most prominent of which are Order 72-03 relating to the protection of childhood and adolescence, and Order 75-65 relating to protecting the morals of young people. What is notable about these procedural texts is that they have been repealed pursuant to Law 15/12.² Which collected all the texts related to child protection, where Article 149 of it stipulates: "All provisions that contradict this law are repealed, especially the provisions of Order No. 72/03 dated Dhul-Hijjah 25, 1391, corresponding to February 10, 1979 mentioned above, and the provisions of Order No. 75/64 dated On September 26, 1975, mentioned above, and Articles 249/2 and 442 to 494 of Order No. 66/155 of June 8, 1966, mentioned above."³

THE SECOND TOPIC : UNICEF's efforts to protect children

Children's rights have suffered a major setback under the new world order, as this system has perpetuated hunger, unemployment, civil strife, environmental destruction, the marginalization of millions of people, and the dismantling of nations by entrenching racism, inherited prejudices, ethnic narrow-mindedness, and sectarian fanaticism, and talk of change or About national and national development, or about the liberation of land, resources, and people, or about national unity, and this system is linked to advanced technologies such as computers and the Internet, including their positives and negatives that affected the

¹ Suhail Hussein Fatlawi, Human Rights, "Encyclopaedia of International Law" - Part Three - Dar Al-Thaqafa for Publishing and Distribution, Fourth Edition, Amman, Jordan, 2012. p. 229.

² Law 15/12 of 28 Ramadan 1436 AH corresponding to July 15, 2015 relating to the protection of the Algerian child, Official Gazette No. 39 of Shawwal 3, 1436 corresponding to July 19, 2015

³ Hamou Ben Brahim Fekhar, Criminal Protection of the Child in Algerian Legislation and Comparative Law, a dissertation to obtain a doctoral degree in sciences specializing in criminal law, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, Mohamed Kheidar University, Biskra, 2014/2015, p. 7.

development of human rights and the protection of children's rights. This is what international organizations have set as a goal. It seeks to establish an international system to protect children's rights, including UNICEF¹.

First Requirement: The emergence of UNICEF is an imperative necessity for the situation of children

UNICEF is the driving force that helps build a world in which the rights of every child are fulfilled and has global authority over decision-makers². The United Nations General Assembly established the "United Nations International Children's Aid Foundation" in accordance with Resolution 57/D-1/ of December 1946. To be used for the benefit of children and adolescents in countries that have been victims of aggression, provided that their assistance is provided on the basis of need without discrimination based on race, creed, national status, or political belief. Later, the General Assembly recognized the need for continuous work to alleviate the pain of children, especially developing countries. And the countries that were exposed to the scourges of war, and then the General Assembly decided, in Resolution 802/8/ of October 6, 1953, that the institution should continue its work continuously, but with changing its name to the United Nations Children's Fund while keeping the UNICEF symbol, and requested to The Economic and Social Council must continue to review its work periodically and submit its recommendations to the General Assembly.³

UNICEF's headquarters are located in New York City, United States of America, through which the organization's general policies are developed through consultation with non-governmental organizations. In addition, the organization has eight regional offices that monitor the implementation of policies and 126 country offices that support countries to verify the implementation of agreements related to the conditions of... Children. UNICEF is active in 191 countries around the world. In its comprehensive framework for child protection, UNICEF is guided by the texts and standards stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and within the framework of its defence of child protection and advocacy for their rights in order to help them meet their basic needs and expand the opportunities available to them. To reach the maximum extent of their energies, UNICEF contributes by helping to change the legal and political framework of the States Parties and working to understand all sectors of society.⁴

¹ United nations children's fund-unicef

² A report on UNICEF "Who are we", a report published on the organization's website, date of access: 09/15/2023
www.unicef.org/arabic/about/who/25234_25403.html

³ Muhammad Naeem Alooh, Human Rights, "Encyclopaedia of Public International Law" - Part Eight - previous reference, p. 375

⁴ UNICEF achievements, a report published on the organization's website
www.unicef.org/arabic/crc/3472_34813.html

Access date: 09/17/2023

The organization's objectives are mainly:

*Monitoring children's growth and nutrition by disseminating healthy food programmes.

* Raising the level of education through projects to develop educational curricula for children.

*Caring for children who suffer from difficult circumstances such as homelessness and disability.

*Promoting equality between children of both genders.

*Eliminate the phenomenon of poverty and hunger among children.

* Improving the health status of children and working to reduce deaths among them.

* Improving the health of pregnant women through executive projects within the framework of prenatal health care to ensure the birth of healthy newborns.

*Fighting HIV/AIDS.

*Monitoring the extent of governments' commitment to the Convention for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and childhood programmes.

One of the basic tasks undertaken by UNICEF is to help the governments of developing countries improve the quality of life of their children. Its approach to development aid is based on its belief that children are a means of national development and are its beneficiaries, and that enlightened social policies that benefit children are a basic condition for economic progress and Social¹

UNICEF has worked for more than fifty years in child and maternal care around the world in the fields of health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation, education, literacy, community development, information, evaluation and follow-up, and emergency programmes. Since its establishment The General Assembly expanded the mandate of UNICEF in 1953. The latter set out to work in developing countries for the benefit of children whose future is exposed to dangers resulting from poverty, diseases that can be prevented by immunization, malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and lack of opportunities.

Education. Immunization coverage in itself would have saved the lives of nearly 20 million children. Since 1946, the mortality rate among children has fallen to half of what it was previously, and since 1950, the enrolment of students in primary schools has witnessed a noticeable increase.²

Second Requirement: The most important achievements of UNICEF in protecting children's rights

¹ Muhammad Naeem Alooh, Human Rights, "Encyclopaedia of International Law" - Part Eight - previous reference, p. 375.

² Al-Saeed Atef Ahmed Khadr, the role of the United Nations "UNICEF" in protecting children's rights, an article published on the website of the Arab Democratic Center for Strategic Economic and Social Studies on: 10/09/2016 www.democraticac.de/?p=38314

The Convention on the Rights of the Child addresses governments as representatives of their citizens, but in reality, it addresses the responsibility of every member of society. In general, the standards contained therein cannot be implemented unless those standards gain the respect of all, parents, family members, society, and those working in professional fields. Those working in the field of teaching in public and private institutions, and those working among children, in courts, and in all administrative branches of governments, and by each performing his or her own role, keeping in mind respect for these standards. The organization has many achievements and efforts in this regard. The field cannot be mentioned in full, but we try to mention its most important works, reports and achievements as follows:

A- UNICEF’s work in the field of statistics and monitoring:

In the field of child and women's protection, UNICEF tracks progress through data collection and analysis. It maintains and updates global databases and encourages the dissemination of evidence-based data for planning. UNICEF is the lead United Nations agency and

Responsible for global monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals related to children, UNICEF helps countries collect data through “Multiple Indicator Set Surveys” and the International Household Surveys Programme, which it prepared after the World Summit for Children held in 1990, and since 1995 it has been implementing Nearly 200 MICS surveys in nearly 100 countries.

UNICEF also maintains a series of global databases on key indicators. This effort goes through an ongoing process to ensure data quality. Its databases are updated annually with the help of UNICEF's extensive network of 140 field offices. UNICEF data is used for a variety of purposes. Planning and monitoring are included in major UNICEF publications such as the State of the World's Children report and the Progress for Children report. The organization’s data is presented in a number of reports that are limited to a specific sector, including the “Countdown to 2015” report, the “Malaria and Children” report, and the “Pneumonia” report, all of which are used to conduct policy analysis that is based on evidence, for example in the study. UNICEF also encourages the dissemination of data through the Development Information System, a powerful database system that tracks progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and monitors commitments to sustainable human development ¹.

B- In protecting the health of the mother and the newborn:

¹ Statistics and Monitoring “An introduction to UNICEF’s work in the field of statistics and monitoring, a report published on the organization’s website:

www.unicef.org/arabic/statistics/statistics_u7747

Access date: 09/18/2023.

Neonatal deaths represent approximately 40% of the estimated 9.7 million deaths of children under the age of five, and represent approximately 60% of deaths among infants under one year of age¹. This means that the chances of a child being exposed to death on the first day of life are approximately 500 times greater. of the odds of death at one month of age. The largest absolute number of neonatal deaths occurs in South Asia, and India contributes to a quarter of the global total, but the highest national rates of neonatal mortality are found in Africa and sub-Saharan Africa².

There is a common factor in these deaths, which is the health of the mother, as more than 500,000 women die every year during childbirth, much more in the first year of life than children whose mothers remain alive, and 99% of deaths of mothers and newborns occur in the world. Especially in developing countries, during the past decade, UNICEF has adopted a comprehensive vision based on maternal health rights. To achieve this goal, it works to enhance the role of women, prevent child marriage, increase girls' education, and eliminate female genital mutilation. UNICEF supports improving prenatal care and Tetanus immunization, provision of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, intermittent preventive treatment, nutrition, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and increasing women's access to HIV treatment.

Recent evidence outlined in the Lancet series on child survival in 2003, neonatal survival in 2005, maternal survival in 2006 and reproductive health in 2006 has revealed a package of interventions that, if implemented on a large scale, would significantly reduce the mortality rate of mothers and newborns is high and requires some interventions, especially interventions to save the lives of mothers and to be carried out in a primary or comprehensive obstetric care facility³.

C- Children with disabilities:

Depending on how disability is defined, global estimates indicate that there are 200 million children with some form of disability⁴. However, statistics on the incidence and prevalence of disability in childhood are scant, and the facts of disability are alarming throughout the world. Based on the social model of disability, the strategy recognizes UNICEF Child Protection states that child protection systems should promote the effective participation, development and

¹ Maternal and newborn health "Health", a report published on the organization's website:

www.unicef.org/arabic/health_42779.html

Access date: 09/19/2023.

² For more see:

The situation of children in the month of "2016", the opportunity to support children, communication division. UNICEF. New-York; join 2016, page 12.

³ Maternal and newborn health "Health", previous reference

⁴ UNESCO "Education for All", Global Monitoring Report 2010 - Reaching Marginalized Groups - UNESCO Publications, 2010, p. 13.

integration of this group of children and their caregivers. As a result, disability is addressed within the context of a comprehensive approach to child protection systems, which allows for an understanding of the dynamic interaction between other protection needs and works. UNICEF works with children with disabilities in the context of its work as a whole, for example by working with governments to ensure that data related to children with disabilities is collected systematically and used in preparing programs and political decisions, especially in the field of formal care, and is classified according to the type of disability¹.

D- Basic education and gender equality:

Education is a basic human right, and every child has the right to it. Education is extremely important for our development as individuals and societies. Education ends cycles of poverty and disease between generations and provides a basis for achieving sustainable development. In addition, a rights-based approach to education can address some of the problems of deep-rooted inequality in societies. These inequalities govern millions of children, especially girls. UNICEF works tirelessly to ensure that all children receive a quality education and works with a wide range of partners at the local, national and international levels to achieve the goals of education and Gender equality defined in Goal 6 of the Millennium Declaration². The Syrian crisis can be addressed through UNICEF's work to ensure that children remain in Syrian schools, even in locations where violence has continued for a long time. Classes of children help fill the gaps resulting from intermittent school attendance. School clubs throughout the country also provide education and Psychological and social support. Summer camps in Lebanon have helped Syrian children overcome the language barriers they face in Lebanese classrooms and schools, where mathematics and science are taught in English or French. In Turkey, UNICEF has trained teachers who themselves struggle to meet the needs. For refugee children³.

These are the most important efforts made by UNICEF, in addition to several other axes that the organization seeks to include as basic rights to protect children. UNICEF has also recently focused its attention on access to water and sanitation at the global level as a basic need and a human right, because improving access Water and sanitation are a vital element in reducing child mortality. UNICEF also

¹ Protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse - children with disabilities - a report published on the organization's website

² Basic education and gender equality, a report published on the organization's website
www.unicef.org/arabic/education/24272_25711.html
Access date: 09/20/2023

³ Basic education and gender equality - the educational needs of Syrian children. Urgent need and severe lack of funding, a report published on the organization's website
www.unicef.org/arabic/education/24272_70483.html
Access date: 09/21/2023.

strives to focus on male and female children, street children and orphans who live in situations that expose them to danger in poor urban areas¹.

Without forgetting the organization's efforts to protect children from the bad consequences of their use of the Internet, as the organization's reports state that children represent a third of Internet users, but little efforts are being made to protect them from the dangers of the digital world. She indicated that more than 170 thousand of children join Internet users every day².

The organization's annual report, entitled "The Status of the World's Children 2017 in a Digital World," stated that with the increase in the number of children's Internet users, efforts must be strengthened to protect their data and identities online for fear of commercial exploitation of childhood. The organization proposes that websites give children maximum access to Privacy settings are set by default when they open accounts to use social networking sites, but the report also reveals that millions of children are not taking advantage of these opportunities. About a third of the world's youth (346 million children) are not online, which exacerbates inequality and increasingly limits the ability to Kids to participate in the digital economy.³

Conclusion:

After this brief presentation that we have presented, it becomes clear to us that there are several results that indicate that UNICEF, as an international mechanism, has been able, since its inception, to provide the children of the world with the most important basic rights stipulated in international conventions and in the programs of the United Nations and in its programs, especially the "Millennium Programme." Thanks to its annual reports, it was able to give a realistic picture of the suffering of children in the world, especially developing countries in Africa, South Asia, and South America.

However, many shortcomings remain, which will not be achieved except with abundant coordination in efforts at all levels, the most important of which we see as:

*Lack of effective real and field coordination between the organization and its regional offices.

*Slow and late activation of humanitarian aid.

*Some countries prefer their internal sovereignty over humanitarian intervention within the framework of assistance provided by organizations within countries.

¹ Atef Ahmed Khadr, the role of the United Nations "UNICEF" in protecting children's rights, op. cit.

² UNICEF calls for strengthening the protection of children on the Internet, a report published on the Al-Athar Academic website on: 11/12/2017

³ For more, see: The State of Children Report for 2017, "Children in a Digital World", United Nations Publications, New York, USA, December 2017, p. 68.

*The incompatibility of international conventions with national laws, which disturbs the interaction between the organization's mechanisms and agencies in protecting children's rights.

Recommendations:

*Activating health vaccination programs to protect children from deadly diseases.

*The organization helps countries exhausted by wars, such as Syria and Iraq, to return children to schools and provides assistance to rebuild schools and finance them with various school tools.

*Urging civil societies to emphasize the importance of protecting children because of their effective role in society.

*Urging countries to include all rights, especially civil and political rights, in their national laws.

*The need for the organization to keep pace with digital developments and accompany them with mechanisms to protect children from their dangers.

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