



KEY ASKS

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SDG TARGET 8.7: ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR, INCLUDING RECRUITMENT AND USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS

Child labour deprives children of their childhood and their future. It is harmful to their physical, emotional, social, and moral development and interferes with their schooling. Economic vulnerability associated with poverty, social inequality, armed conflict, and other risks and shocks, plays a key role in driving children into working conditions. Child labour is both a cause and a consequence of poverty, reinforcing social inequality and discrimination. Worldwide, an estimated 160 million children are found working – representing nearly 1 in 10 children. Almost half of these children, 79 million, are working in hazardous conditions¹. Global estimates from 2020 showed that there were 16.8 million more children aged 5 to 11 were labouring than in 2016. In its worst forms, child labour can result in slavery, sexual as well as economic exploitation, permanent disability, and death.

A “child associated with an armed force or armed group” refers to “any person below 18 years of age who is or who has been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children used as fighters, messengers, spies, cooks, porters, or for sexual purposes.” The Secretary General’s report on children and armed conflict continues to confirm that children are being recruited in the thousands, by State and Non-State Actors and used as soldiers or for other exploitative purposes in armed conflicts around the world. During the first 15 years that the mechanism has been in place, more than 75,000 children were documented as being subject to this terrible iteration of child labour. The total number of children associated with armed forces and groups is believed to be much higher as children and families are often loathe to disclose a child’s association due to security constraints, fear of retribution, etc. The significant and sustained harm that children experience when deprived of their childhood is incalculable. Between 2017 and 2019 UNICEF and partners assisted over 39,000 children by providing them with various kinds of support, including reintegrating with their families and communities. Unfortunately, COVID-19 restrictions have neither curtailed armed conflict nor the use of children.

For more information: <https://www.unicef.org/protection/child-labour> and <https://www.unicef.org/protection/children-recruited-by-armed-forces>



KEY ASKS

- 1. Support enforcement of legal standards as fundamental to reduce child labour and child recruitment:** A 2017 study of 48 countries demonstrated strong correlation between ratification of international legal standards and reductions in the incidence of child labour².
- 2. Promote an integrated approach to reducing child labour:** This involves strengthening parenting supports and addressing harmful social norms which perpetuate child labour, increasing access to quality education and supporting poverty reduction strategies, including social protection, which have been demonstrated to reduce child labour rates.
- 3. Engage and advocate with businesses and industry platforms** on approaches that tackle wider child rights deprivations as the root causes of child labour, help businesses understand how they can both assess the risk of child labour in their operations and supply chains and integrate results into company actions and strategy, and develop and implement

¹ UNICEF/International Labour Organization, Child Labour: Global estimates 2020, trends and the road forward, 2021.

² Understanding Trends in Child Labour, Understanding Children’s Work, 2017.

promising solutions that can lead towards better working and living conditions for workers and their families in global supply chains (see also SDG 12).

- 4. Strengthen the reach, calibre, and funding of the social service workforce:** Prevent and respond to violence and abuse by strengthening parents and communities with support from frontline social service workers is crucial to preventing child labour and to supporting families to make different choices wherever possible. This includes providing education and promoting the importance of civil registration in establishing when children are too young to work.
- 5. Treat children associated with armed forces and armed groups primarily as survivors of child rights violations** and clearly refer to them first as children in need of protection no matter the armed force or group with which they may have been associated, including by adopting legislation that criminalizes child recruitment and use. This requires Governments to address children's needs through child protection systems and for military and intelligence actors to transfer any child they may encounter to child protection actors.
- 6. Prioritize reunification:** Humanitarian law provides that parties to a conflict must facilitate the reunion of families dispersed due to armed conflict. Governments should support the Paris Principles and Commitments which promote reintegration programmes regardless of whether a formal process for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration exists.
- 7. Prevent violations against children affected by conflict beginning with the prevention of recruitment, conflict, and other grave violations against children.** Support programming to prevent and respond to child recruitment by armed actors according to the Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (Standard 11); and the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Standards (module 5.20 on Children and DDR). Engage with the UN in-country to promote UN monitoring, reporting and response to instances of child association, by state and non-state actors to sign Action Plans for the release and reintegration of children.



MONITOR -- THE IMPORTANCE OF DISAGGREGATED DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND USE

- **Child labour data is available for most of the less industrialized countries, yet many middle-income countries have stopped collecting and publishing data, and high-income countries do not collect data on child labour.**
- Data on the **worst forms of child labour** must be improved. In addition, work in the private sphere, such as domestic labour, must be better monitored and accounted for.
- In the context of the **COVID-19 pandemic**, countries should continue to routinely collect quality data on the incidence of child labour. Additionally, further research needs to be undertaken on the implications for child labour in the context of broader global challenges, including COVID-19, climate change, migration, inequality, urbanization, and changes in the world of work.
- **Further, disaggregated data is needed to account for the children whose rights are violated by armed forces and armed groups that recruit children.** Strengthened data collection can help identify governments and non-state armed groups that recruit children, through engagement with the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism. The data in the Secretary-General's annual report on children and armed conflict and its annexes provides a basis for peace negotiations.
- Member States should **support and grant access to UNICEF for monitoring grave violations against children**, including the recruitment and use of children.



INVEST -- SOCIAL SPENDING AND PROGRESS ON RESULTS FOR CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

The social service workforce is fundamental to address the lack of awareness within communities about the negative consequences of child labour and promote social norms that make child labour unacceptable in communities.

- Invest in the **strengthening and expansion of the social service workforce** to support access to prevention and response services, including support for families so that children can attend school.
- **Establish social protection systems**, including social protection floors to structurally prevent and respond to child labour, particularly in the absence of widely available decent work and/or in humanitarian contexts.

For more information, visit: <https://www.unicef.org/sdgs>

- **Establish and finance multi-year programmes to prevent child recruitment and support children who exit armed forces and armed groups** and provide long-term alternatives for children at risk for recruitment or re-recruitment.
- Support and develop **holistic reintegration programmes anchored to the national child protection system**, enabling the social service workforce to link with the education, health, justice, and law enforcement systems, such that children can reintegrate into and contribute to their communities.



ACTIVATE -- AWARENESS BUILDING AND MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

Evidence indicates that increased access to education has significantly reduced child labour, especially for girls. The importance of educated parents, particularly educated mothers, who have benefitted from educational expansion and access to better opportunities, demonstrates that children are much more likely to be kept in school when returns on investment are apparent.

- Invest in **inclusive and quality education for all to raise awareness of the harm which child labour generates** and to offer better life chances, particularly to girls.
- **Address the economic needs of the family and offer children and adolescents an alternative narrative**, just as strong and powerful. Research and evidence indicate that armed groups use powerful narrative that offers children and adolescents a strong sense of identity, as well as family income³.
- **Invest in prevention interventions engaging children and adolescents** that are inclusive and address the socio-economic needs of the entire family.

³ Cradled by Conflict: Child Involvement with Armed Groups in Contemporary Conflict, United Nations University, 2017. See also: <https://unu.edu/children-and-extreme-violence>