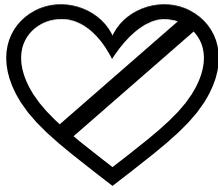
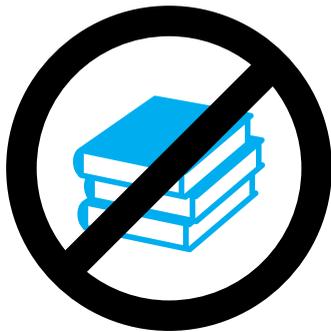


Child Labor Facts

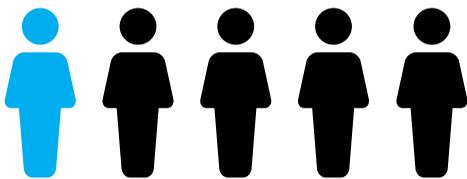
The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC 1989) views child labor as a human rights violation.



Poverty is forcing many young children into work. Working takes them out of school.



Only one in five child laborers is paid for their work.²



About 72 percent of Malawians lived below the income poverty line on less than \$1.25 per day in 2015. As a result of high poverty levels, 25.7 percent of children aged 5 to 14 were engaged in child labor.³

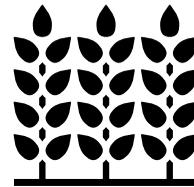
   < \$1.25 PER DAY

Globally, 168 million children are child laborers. Of these children, 85 million of them work in hazardous conditions.¹

Children working in the agriculture sector are commonly exposed to dangerous pesticides. Children are more vulnerable to exposure to pesticides than adults because the absorption through their skin is greater and they are less able to metabolize toxic chemicals. Pesticides harm the immune system and many other parts of the developing human body.⁵



Fifty-nine percent of child laborers work in agriculture.¹



Sub-Saharan Africa is the region of the world with the highest incidence of child labor, with 59 million children involved.¹



= 59 MILLION

In Sri Lanka, more than 300,000 children ages 5 to 14 are engaged in child labor. Most of those children are working in agriculture.⁴



Child Labor in Tobacco Farming

Tobacco is labor intensive, requiring about 100 million workers in production from start to final product. ⁶ *Many of these workers are children.*



In the late 1990s, for every \$1 spent on a cigarette, *only two cents went to the tobacco farmer*, while 43 cents went to the tobacco company. ⁷



Workers in tobacco fields are *at high risk for getting Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS)*, a type of nicotine poisoning that occurs from touching tobacco plants. Symptoms of GTS include nausea, vomiting, dizziness, headaches, difficulty sleeping and lack of appetite. ⁸



Even though it is prohibited, more than *225,000 children* work in the bidi industry in India. Bidis are small, hand rolled cigarettes. ⁹ Many children roll *1,500 to 2,000 bidis each day* and work six and a half days a week. ⁹ Rolling 1,000 bidis earns workers *less than \$2.10*. India classifies Bidi rolling as hazardous because the working position causes chronic pain, harms growth, causes deformations, and can lead to lung disease from inhaling tobacco dust. ⁹

 **< \$2.10 PER DAY**

