

## *What actions should we take to minimise the effect of Child Labour?*

### 1. What is child labour/Intro?

Child labour is when a child is forced to work with no reward. Sadly in some cases they don't have schooling, clean water, nutrition or a safe living environment. This can lead to death or a horrible future.

### 2. What effect does child labour have?

Some of The effects of child labour can include depression, low self-esteem, and schooling. Child labour doesnt only have an effect on children but it also has an effect on the things you wear, Somewhere in the world there is a kid who has made thousands of t-shirts.

### 3. Why is Child labour such a problem?

Child labour is such a problem because it results in extreme harm to the body and mental health, and can even result in death. Sadly it cuts children off from schooling and health care, restricting their fundamental rights and threatening their futures.

### 4. Where did Child Labour originate from?

Where did Child Labour originate from? Child labour first started in England when household businesses were turned into local markets that mass-produced the once homemade stuff. Since the children helped produce the stuff out of their homes, working in a factory to make the stuff was a simple change for many Kids.

### 5. What has been done to prevent Child Labour?

What has been done to prevent Child Labour? ILAB has funded countries so they can strengthen and enforce their child labour laws. ILAB-funded programs have helped contribute to a worldwide reduction of child labour by 25 percent among boys and 40 percent among girls since the year 2000.

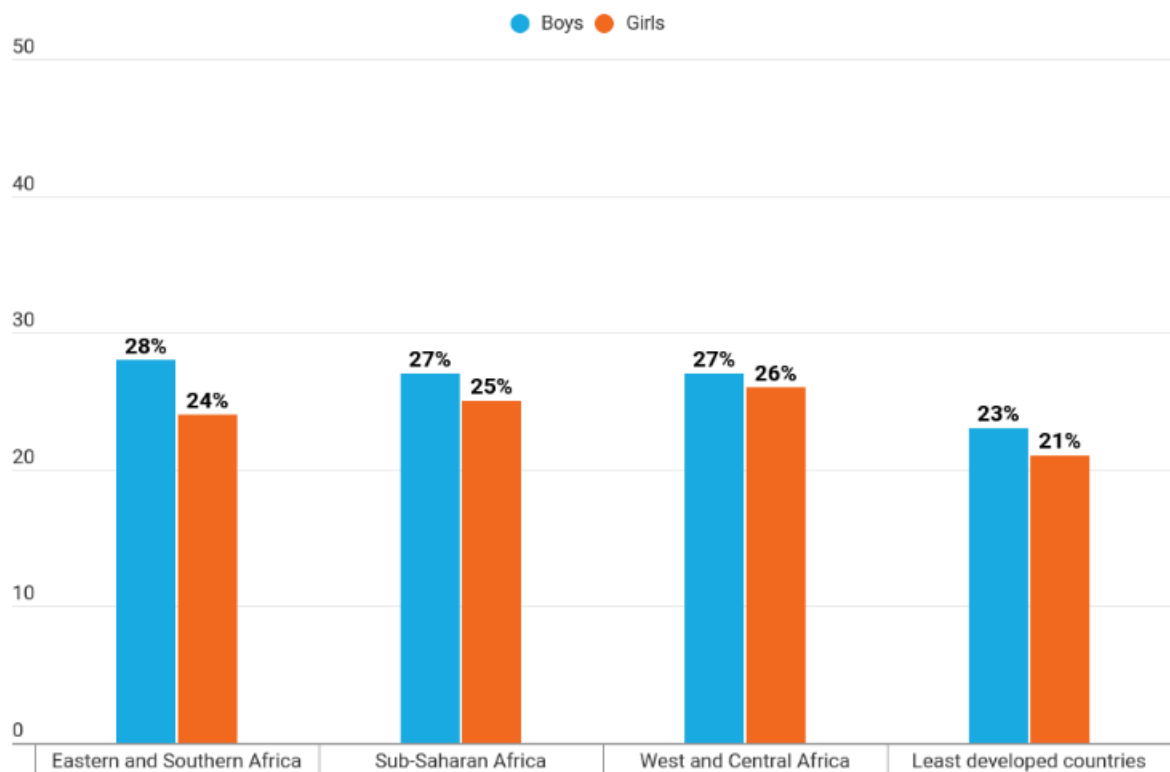
### 6. Where is Child Labour most Common?

Where is Child Labour most Common? In Sub-Saharan Africa it has 86.6 million child labourers.

Family poverty and ill-equipped schools are two major reasons children in low-income countries are in the labour force. However, it isn't confined to low-income countries.

## 7. Numerical data

63 million girls and 97 million boys were in child labour globally at the beginning of 2020. Although there's a high percent of child labor in eastern and southern africa there are more people in sub-saharan africa therefore sub-saharan africa is the country with the most child labour.



### Solution #1

Raise awareness about the negative effects of child labour.

### Solution #2

Fund Countries so they can strengthen and enforce their child labour laws.

### Solution #3

We could minimise poverty because child labour is often driven by poverty.

Thesis: Our Thesis is to fund countries so they can strengthen and enforce their child labour laws. Our Numerical show that countries with a high poverty rate tend to have more child labour that those without. This means that by funding countries that are in poverty we can lower the rate of child labour.

Conclusion: In conclusion our best solution out of the three is to fund countries to enforce child labour laws. We have talked about where it originated from, where it's more common, what effects it has and why it's a problem. Thanks for listening.

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