Introduction

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) at the U.S. Department of Labor has worked for over 20 years to reduce hazardous child labor through education. ILAB programs take a holistic approach, including community and government involvement, to increase access to education for children and support livelihood opportunities for families to meet basic needs. Now, these programs are at risk of being cut.

Why it matters

Child labor limits children’s educational opportunities and can affect their health and development. Thus, as adults, they experience a higher risk of joblessness, low pay, or insecure work in hazardous environments. With minimal prospects for a stable income, they are likely to turn to their own children’s income for survival, perpetuating the cycle of poverty and child labor.

As the sole U.S. agency combating exploitative child labor, ILAB has contributed to a global effort that has seen rates of hazardous labor cut in half since 2000. ILAB is critical in turning research into action.

ASK

Continue robust funding to the Bureau of International Labor Affairs’ Grant Program—a crucial part of the U.S. effort to protect children from exploitation and violence.
In 2011, almost 3 million children were engaged in hazardous labor in the Philippines—62 percent of them in the agricultural sector. World Vision, through ILAB funding, implemented the ABK3 Livelihoods, Education, Advocacy, and Protection (LEAP) project. The goal was to reduce hazardous child labor connected with the sugarcane industry.

Between 2011 and 2015, the project:

- Reduced child labor by 86 percent in target communities.
- Worked with 130 villages to incorporate child rights issues into community development plans.
- Helped institute programs in 70+ sugar industry institutions and associations to reduce child labor.

Facts

- 73 million children are engaged in hazardous labor,* preventing them from attending school and harming their physical, mental, and social development. The industries in which these boys and girls work include agriculture, mining, quarrying, fishing, factories, domestic work, and commercial sexual exploitation.

- The U.S., as a global leader in combating human trafficking, can help prevent children from becoming vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor**—including trafficking—by continuing to invest in the preventive efforts of ILAB.

- Worldwide since 2000, programs funded by ILAB have helped contribute to a child labor reduction of 25 percent among boys and 40 percent among girls.

- Child labor has doubled in Jordan in the last decade, with the highest prevalence among Syrian refugees. Increased conflict threatens to undo global progress if funding for programs is lost.

IMPACT IN THE PHILIPPINES: ABK3 LEAP

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*Hazardous labor is work that is likely to harm children’s health or well-being and/or expose them to danger. It is among the worst forms of child labor.

**The worst forms of child labor include slavery and similar issues such as the trafficking of children, debt bondage, and children in armed conflict; sexual exploitation; the involvement of children in illicit activities; and work that is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.