

Report on Global Panel on Ending Child Labor (WSF-2024)

Date: 18th Feb, 2024

Time: 2:00 PM-3:30 PM

Venue: Ganesh Himal Hall, Bhrikutimandap



On 18th February, 2024, CSOs, Forum on SDG 8.7 organized a Global Panel on Ending Child Labor on the social platform of World Social Forum 2024 in Bhirkutimandap, Kathmandu. There was the participation of total 171 representatives (M-82, F-89) from government, south Asia continent representatives, development partners, CSOs, academic institutions, human right experts, volunteers and media persons. The program was facilitated by Mr. Hem Moktan, Program Officer from Good Weave Foundation. Similarly, Ms. Manu Nepali, SAN, highlighted the objective of the program which were to understand the current scenario and prevalent practices of child Labour worldwide and in Nepal and also to explore the opportunities for organizing and collaborating on campaign against child labour. She added about the need of collaborative approach with CSOs to deal with the persistent issue of child labor. Likewise, the panelists of the program were Ms. Smriti Lama, Member of GEFONT and Mr. Milan Dharel, Child Rights Activist. The facilitator gave his welcome remarks to all the participation and called the panelists of the program on dais.

Presentation Sessions

At first, there was presentation by Mani Ram Acharya, Child Protection Lead/ Program Manager, Aasman Nepal on the prevalence of child labor globally and the potential measures to address it in Nepal. He stated that in recent years there had been increasing collaboration between CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) and the government in programs related to child rights and labor elimination for a just society. Yet due to various reasons child labor is still an issue of concern. Besides, he shared some reasons for child labor which includes extreme poverty, lack of access to education



(especially for those unable to attend school), discrimination in various spheres, absence of social protection schemes, societal acceptance of child labor, unregulated labor market and many more. He added that the dimensions of the causes of child labor are similar, both at the national and international levels. Then he shared statistics on child labor in global and national wise.

He shared that 160 million children globally are involved in child labor (63 million girls, and 97 million boys) which means 1 out of 10 children engaged in child labor globally (ILO, UNICEF, 2020). Among 160 million child laborers, 79 million are working in hazardous environments affecting their health, safety, and moral development. He added that rural areas have higher child labor rates, with boys being more prone to be engaged in child labor than girls. Nepal's scenario mirrors the global trend, with domestic and family-based child labor being the most common. Also, that child labor often correlates with children being out of school. Explaining the national scenario, he mentioned that as per the child labor report 2021 by ILO, in Nepal (2021), 1.1 million children aged 15-17 years are engaged in child labor, among which 1,22,000 were involved in hazardous, risky, and illegal activities. Considering the regional distribution, Karnali Pradesh has the highest cases of child labor (24.6%), while Bagmati had the lowest (8.3%). Similarly, rural areas have a higher prevalence, with a higher presence in non-agricultural sectors (87%) than in agricultural sectors (13%). He also spoke about growing realization of climate change as a risk factor for child labor.

Sharing about legal provisions in Nepal to address child labor, he mentioned about different international conventions no. 138 on Minimum Age, convention No. 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor, Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 2000, Constitution of Nepal, 2015, child labor free local level procedure. Lastly, he highlighted about the needed action points to minimize the issue which includes need of policy reformation, establishment of child labor reporting mechanisms and structures, ensuring professional accountability, need of consumer awareness campaigns to discourage products made by child labor, collaboration with labor organizations. He added about enforcing participation of children and stakeholders and collaboration with CSOs to enforce legal standards and strengthening social protection system and its expansion.

Next there was sharing by Ms. Ranjana Sharma, Participatory Action Researcher, CLARISSA Project, CWISH. She shared the findings of the research conducted with 400 adults in AES sector which was jointly done by Institute of Development studies and VOC. The qualitative findings were collectively analyzed to understand the everyday realities faced by children in different forms of labor. It explored issues such as transportation challenges, mental harassment, and scenarios in their workplaces. The study also involved business owners from Khaja Ghars, Massage parlors, and night entertainment areas to gain a two-sided perspective of different stakeholders and to analyze the supply-demand chain.



She shared that the driver of child labor is primarily poverty, but more often there is trend to neglect about the poor health and medical conditions of family members, and the disruptive family environment to escape when they enter the urban areas. It was also found that children are being forced to work due to family debts and unstable family situations. Informal and illegal debt

system impose high-interest rates, which creates generational liability. The study had multidimensional analysis of both push factors which include poverty, health issues, and family situations, and pull factors such as the informal nature of sectors, easy entry, high pay, no documentations needed, economical constraints of hotel owners and so on.

The most challenging situation that she shared was that most of the employers are need-based entrepreneurs who are mostly unaware of the involvement of children in labor and its impacts and who also had their own constraints. Even the formal sector is not organized and the pay is limited therefore children find it easier to join the informal sectors. The children involved in AES sector often get involved in sex-related activities in restaurants and night entertainment businesses. Especially girls are found returning to the informal sectors for better tips and commissions and glamor. She shared that due to the stigmatization of the informal sector there is difficulty in recognizing and addressing child labor within it and it makes the gateway to more hidden and worse forms of child labor practices without being noticed.

Regarding further actions she stressed on the need of de-stigmatizing the informal sector and ways of bringing informal sector in formal. Formalization of the informal sector and more organized formal sector to address child labor are crucial steps forward. Likewise, she added about focusing on mental health, encouraging one-to-one discussions and counselling children and owners. There is equal need of collaborative approach involving government, NGOs, children in labor and business owners which would be more effective than punitive measures.

Remarks from Ms. Smirti Lama, GEFONT



Ms. Smirti Lama, from GEFONT did a brief sharing about Trade Union which was established on 1990 and which has a 34-year history of addressing labor issues. Trade Union is working to address child labor in 21 informal sectors, including agriculture, cleanliness, restaurants, transportation, brick factories, etc. She shared about a success story where Trade Unions at first addressed child labor in tea production in 1995. She added that Challenges persist across sectors due to the shifting of child labor to another sector when regulations are imposed and when rescued from one sector.

She shared that poverty alone isn't the sole driver of child labor; other “hidden” factors include lack of decent work for adults and parental empowerment, forcing children to engage in labor for livelihood. She then added that since decent work was one of the issues discovered, Trade Union started working on decent work as there are many parents and employees who do not even receive the minimum wages as declared by the government. She imposed that until there is no implementation of decent work and decent wages, the issue of child labor issue will remain persistent. She emphasized that there is need to work on existing policy implementation and monitoring unethical labor practices for the effective elimination of child labor. The issues of child labor go beyond the border as there is children from India working as seasonal child labor in Nepal another way around but there are international forums, such as the International Labor Conference to exert pressure on governments and address cross-border issues. On the other, she

said that after the introduction of federalism, it is important to conduct awareness in all the 753 local bodies in collaboration with Trade Unions, GEFONT and partnerships with research organizations and CSOs. She emphasized on a rights-based approach to effectively combat child labor and need of adopting "think globally, act locally" concept.

Remarks from Mr. Milan Raj Dharel, Child Rights Activist

Next there was sharing by Mr. Milan Raj Dharel, Child Rights Activist where he stated that the World Social Forum has come to Nepal with the slogan 'Another world is possible' which means that another world is possible without child labor. Referring to the data of Mr. Mani Ram Acharya, he said that the involvement of 16 crore children in child labor means 16 crore adults are unemployed. With critical approach he shared that poverty is not the sole reason for this, there are others too. He shared that people have to be critical to think who takes the benefit of labor of 16 crore child laborers and added that today's capitalist society and system are taking



all the benefit from it. Capitalistic society thinks of cost-cutting which is only possible if children are doing the work instead of adults. Taking it to the political dimension, he added about the political and financial inequality exist there. As the mayor and political figures are concerned about their constituents and on their voters which is why the political participation of children is important to raise their voices. Voting might be a way to choose the leader, but every child has the right to ask these political figures about their scholarship and other benefits.

Stressing about the existing pull factors he raised question about who developed the concept of civilized and developed cities and the need to work in city. Shifting onto the push factors which included health, family violence, and financial situation in rural areas, he questioned is Kathmandu free from child labor. The neoliberalism concept is now doing privatization of health, and education. Government schools are merging while new private schools are given permission. He shared that elites have captured the politics and this is why poor's voices will never reach to the elites.

Nepal still has a strong civic space in South Asia and that is why we have platforms like World Social Forums in Nepal and the citizens have equal rights to raise their voices and concerns and issues. Until people talk about civic spaces and freedom of speech everywhere, the elimination of child labor is not imaginable. He accentuated on the need of delving deeper into the surfacing reasons of child labor and uncover the truths behind it. For instance, as mentioned earlier in presentation one of the reasons of child labor was family debt/ illegal loans. But the question rises, why illegal loans were taken because banks require collateral for legal loans and poor people do not have collateral. Thus, there is the need of uncovering the truth.

Lastly, he added that we must hold our society and government accountable for addressing these issues. Government accountability to the public is not just a bureaucratic duty and this message should be directed towards political parties and leaders. Though we have some limited noteworthy projects, they are not enough and if we desire change in a long run, we must advocate for political campaigns. Child labor is also a political and social issue. Therefore, to

completely eradicate it, we must begin another political activism and movement to address its root causes and implement effective solutions.

Open Floor Discussion

S.N	Participants	Queries/ Concerns
1.	Aditya Bidari, RCRC, Asia Pacific	We can see children below 10 years begging on the streets, what can we do policy-wise to regulate them? What is the government doing to address these issues?
2.	Sabina Lamgade, Youth Network for Peace and Development (YNPD)	According to a government report, the Karnali region has more child laborers. I have seen so many child laborers in Madhesh Province. Save the Children did many programs for child labor but these organizations people do this only to put photos on social media, how do you perceive this?
3.	Mohammad Raib, Chairperson, State Youth Network, Madhesh Province	Why are discussions on child labor issues limited to Kathmandu and not extended to other regions like Madhesh? Why is there a focus only on large hotels and not on local levels?
4.	Bishnu Paudel, CWIN	A significant decline has been reported in child labor when compared to previous years. Is this decrease due to effective interventions or simply a result of change in real age of children?
5.	Romila Ghale, Change Action Nepal	We have seen so many children getting involved in the entertainment sector. How can organizations like ours work towards eliminating child labor in these sectors?
6.	Mina Priyar, DHRWC, Kapilvastu	With the 2030 SDG deadline approaching, there seems to be a lack of concrete action plans which also questions the implementation progress of NMP II. What specific action plans is the government pursuing to eliminate child labor, and what role can civil society play in this regard?
7.	Shamsul Alam, DSK, Bangladesh	Bangladesh has high child labor, especially in the garment industry, where girl children are exploited. Nepal is politically stronger compared to Bangladesh. Although we have policies, garment industries don't follow the laws, garment industries are much more powerful, and civil society is shrinking. How can Nepal expand its network to work on child protection and support us in the process as well?

Address from Key Speakers

Ms. Smriti Lama expressed that about shifting our mindset which is crucial for eradicating child labor. Existing forums like the ILC can serve as platforms for collaborative action in South Asia, where vulnerability to child labor is high. By adhering to international conventions, our governments are obligated to address this issue. She added that while we are saying 'act local', it's essential to act locally and collaborate with CSOs to tackle child labor at the grassroots level, especially given the rising number of street children, local government's role and involvement is very significant.

Mr. Milan Raj Dharel revealed about analyzing the issue from both behavioral and political perspectives. While Child Search Centre and other organizations often work in rescuing street children and child laborers, there's often a lack of clarity on their next steps. Addressing to the query he shared that despite improvements, challenges still remain, particularly in regions like Bagmati, where the number of child labor is high in hazardous sector. Similarly, he said that in the Terai region, child labor is high in number due to the feudal production system and hierarchical social structures. These systems contribute to the continuation of the problem despite efforts to address it.

He added that though the numbers of child labor in figures have decreased the question arises, is this sustainable? With many youth laborers seeking employment abroad, concerns arise about who will fill the vacancies in our factories and industries in Nepal. We also need to analyze the underlying inequality. Is every occupation viewed through the lens of equality? There are cases like government can't take action against large hotels where but conducts raids on small shops. This discrepancy highlights how the state treats the rich and poor differently, revealing inequalities in its approach to law enforcement. Meanwhile, regarding the implementation of NMP II, he added that civil society must question the effectiveness of the action plan. While there has been progress over the last decade, there is a sense that we are merely moving on the right track. Civil society needs to function more actively and hold the government accountable and demand for transparency. Lastly, addressing to the query of representative from Bangladesh, he said that we do have a much better civic society compared to other countries in South Asia. But since we are graduating from LDC, we have more risk of shrinking civil society. We must move forward showing solidarity toward the elimination of child labor.



During Closing there was sharing of Declaration Letter by Ms. Ruja Pokharel, CWISH, highlighting the call for action by CSOs forum on SDG 8.7 on ending child labor. The call of action was later submitted to NOC and it was uploaded in the website of WSF 2024.

World Social Forum 2024

Global Panel on Ending Child Labor, February 18 2024

Call for Action

The Global Panel for the Elimination of child labor held in World Social Forum 2024 at Bhrikuti Mandap, Kathmandu on 18th February 2024 and had extensive discussion on multiple aspects of child labor and shared learning and experiences.

This global panel organized on the huge momentum of WSF 2024, includes exchange of experiences and discussions on the ongoing issue of child labor, child rights and child labor prevention, and the role of each stakeholder in addressing child labor. The discussion came up with following demands:

1. We demand to increase efforts for the expansion and strengthening of child rights and child protection system for addressing child labor through child labor monitoring, rescue, protection and service delivery.
2. State Parties should give priority to the expansion and operation of Child Helpline /Protection Services in each country to rescue children from worst forms of child labor.
3. Provision of temporary protection services and alternative care services for the protection and rehabilitation of children at risk and rescued from child labor is extremely important.
4. For the rescue, protection and repatriation of child laborers across the border, we demand the concerned government to formulate and implement Standard Operating Procedures and Systems.
5. We demand every state party to implement child targeted social protection and social security programs in a systematic manner for preventing children to enter into child labor.
6. We demand to implement the system of labor audit in a mandatory and effective manner, including the supply chain, in order to ensure the dignified labor practices, especially in the industry to promote a well- organized, dignified and safe world of work.
7. We urge ensuring meaningful participation of child labourers in each state party mechanism to raise their voices and concerns is equally important.
8. We advocate to launch a special campaign by Government bodies, Parliament members, CSOs and Trade Unions for ensuring public accountability to address child labour.

We are thankful to:

All the presenters, key speakers, continent representatives, civil societies, development partners, trade unions, networks and mass media. We would like to express our deep gratitude for the organizers of this huge forum World Social Forum 2024. Lastly, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to all the staffs, volunteers, CSOs forum on SDG 8.7 who has been active for the success of the global panel and for providing all the support.

Annex: List of Participants
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