

SDG8.7 Dialogue Dinner
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HOW CAN WE STOP CHILD LABOUR?

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Combating child labour



- Key findings of recent OECD work on combating child labour
- Part of OECD child well-being project
- And as an Alliance 8.7 Partner



Effective institutions & monitoring are key



- SDG target 8.7 aims to eradicate child labour by 2025.
- Policy action must address root causes of child labour on both the supply and the demand side, including:
 - Social protection programmes to combat poverty
 - Lowering the costs of education is key to reducing the supply of child labour.
 - Laws prohibiting work under a certain age and in certain types of tasks are necessary
 - But not always effective if not accompanied by institutions to enforce them and monitor their effects.

OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal



OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal

The OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal (CWBDP) gathers data on child well-being and the settings in which children grow up. It provides information on children's home and family environment, their health and safety, their education and school life, their activities and their life satisfaction, and also data on information on public policies for children. Information covers children from 0 to 17 years of age, although some information is available only for specific ages. Where possible, information is provided for different age groups, from early childhood to adolescence. The data portal also provides a unique source of information on disparities in child well-being by gender, family status, household income level, and parental background.

What you can find here

- Home and Family Environment
- Health and Safety
- Education and School Life
- Activities and Life Satisfaction
- Child Policies

Home and Family Environment

Poverty rate 0-27 years-olds, Ratio, 2016 or latest available

Health and Safety

Infant mortality rates
Total, Deaths/1,000 live births, 2016 or latest available

Education and School Life

Reading performance (PISA)
Boys / Girls, Mean score, 2016 or latest available

Activities and Life Satisfaction

Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)
15-29 years-olds, % in same age group, 2017 or latest available

Child Policies

Family benefits public spending
Total, % of GDP 2016 or latest available

The OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal

- A hub for cross-national data on child well-being and the settings in which children grow up:
 - Home and family environment
 - Health and safety
 - Education and school life
 - Activities and their life satisfaction
 - Public policies for children

<http://oe.cd/child-well-being>

INCLUSIVE GROWTH **OECD**
COPE Centre for Opportunity and Equity

POLICY BRIEF ON CHILD WELL-BEING

How can we help stop child labour?

February 2019 <http://oe.cd/child-well-being>

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Child Well-Being and the Sustainable Development Goals

END CHILD POVERTY
GLOBAL COALITION

OECD

POLICY BRIEF ON CHILD WELL-BEING

Poor children in rich countries: why we need policy action

Bringing companies on board



The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are the most comprehensive set of government-backed recommendations on Responsible Business Conduct (RBC)

- Cover all areas of business ethics (*human rights including **child labour**, disclosure, employment and industrial relations, environment, combatting bribery, consumer interests, taxation*)
- Government **grievance mechanism** (National Contact Points)
- Aligned with **international RBC instruments** (*UNGPs, ILO MNE Decl.*)

Adherents

46
Adhering
Governments

Adherents represent:



62% of FDI Global Inflows

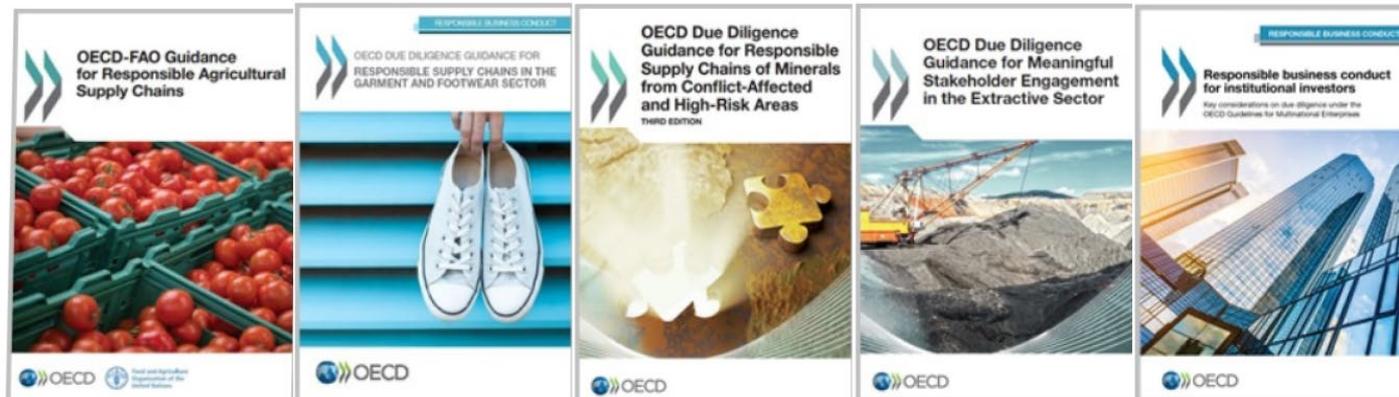


82% of FDI Global Outflows

Sector-specific guidance



- OECD has also developed guidance for RBC in key sectors: minerals, extractives, garment and footwear, agriculture, financial sector
- Tailored to key risks and opportunities in each sector
- OECD supports companies in integrating them into their policies and risk management systems (e.g. through pilot projects)
- Cooperation with industry groups and initiatives (RBA), commodity exchanges (LME), investors, industry-government-civil society initiatives



Detailed guidance on mitigating specific risks



Risk-specific modules, e.g. for garment & footwear sector, these include:

Labour and human rights

- **Child labour (*Module 4*)**
- Discrimination (*Module 5*)
- Forced labour (*Module 6*)
- Hours of work (*Module 7*)
- Occupational health and safety (*Module 8*)
- Right to join a trade union and representative worker organisation and right to collective bargaining (*Module 9*)
- Wage levels (*Module 10*)

Beyond developing standards



- ✓ The OECD works with companies to build their capacity to apply child labour due diligence, for example through our sectoral Forums and in-country technical training.
- ✓ We are also analysing policy options for governments to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour in global supply chains and providing recommendations in collaboration with Alliance 8.7 to the G20.
- ✓ We share with governments learnings on how they can embed due diligence into their purchasing and procurement decisions.

Thank you



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For further information on the OECD's work on Responsible Business Conduct:
<http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/>

