

# END CHILD LABOUR




**MORE THAN ONE IN FOUR CHILDREN IN THE WORLD'S POOREST COUNTRIES ARE ENGAGED IN WORK THAT IS POTENTIALLY HARMFUL TO THEIR HEALTH**

UNICEF 2019 DATA

**27%**

**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**

UNICEF 2019 DATA

In both **Zimbabwe** and **Mozambique**, children still engage in the worst forms of child labour, including commercial sexual exploitation, mining and agriculture, many of which are related to human trafficking.

Although both governments have made some advancements in curbing child labour, as long as households have poor and unreliable sources of income, and there are many child-headed families and a dependency on cheap labour, it will be difficult to eliminate the problem. In addition, gaps remain in the country's legal framework against child labor, including the lack of free basic education, which increases children's vulnerability to child labor.

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In **Kenya**, children are victims of human trafficking, both within and outside the country. They are exploited for domestic work, agricultural work, fishing, begging and street vending. Both boys and girls are victims of commercial sexual exploitation in tourism-heavy areas on the Kenyan coast, and in Nairobi and Kisumu. Commercial sexual exploitation of children also occurs in drug production sites, near gold mines, along major highways, and in fishing areas on Lake Victoria. Children from East Africa work in domestic service and agriculture, in addition to commercial sexual exploitation.

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Children in **Tanzania** engage in the worst forms of child Labor, including in mining, quarrying, and domestic work, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. Families are often required to pay for textbooks, uniforms, and school lunches, at costs that are prohibitive for some families. Schools often lack resources for children with disabilities or learning disorders, which has resulted in many of these students dropping out. These barriers can reduce children's access to school and increase their vulnerability to child labor.

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The majority of children subject to human trafficking within **Ghana** are exploited for labor in cocoa, domestic work, commercial sexual exploitation, gold mining and fishing. Children as young as four years old are subjected to forced labor in fishing in the areas around Lake Volta. Prohibitions related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children do not meet international standards as the use of children in pornographic performances is not criminally prohibited and the law also does not prohibit the use of children for illicit activities, including for the production and trafficking of drugs.



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