Health Coverage Reduces Child Labour

SDG 8 SDG 8 SDG 3 -VV



Child labor is the exploitation of children that **deprives** them of their **childhood**, their **potential** and their **dignity**, and that is **harmful** to their **physical** and/or **mental development**.¹

Current outlook

The pandemic and associated economic losses significantly increased the risk of child labour.



160 million

Total number of children at risk of child labour.²



Ensuring income security for a household when the parents fall ill and access to essential healthcare for children is a prerequisite for eradicating child labour.

Why focus on health coverage?

Less child labor & higher school attendance



Health coverage allows households to cope with health shocks.³



Reduces child labor even when the household does not experience health shocks.³



Prevents parents from having to pull children out of school for economic support.⁴

More financial security & child protection

Financial insecurity

Delayed treatment

Problem severity

Health costs

- Poverty
- Child labor risks



Health coverage enables individuals to access health services in due time, and prevents families from impoverishment.⁶



> Designs and implements health coverage schemes for smallholders to protect households from high health costs that would otherwise push them further into poverty.

Generates highly granular health outcome and

> socio-economic data that can support child labour monitoring and remediating activities.



We believe in Sustainability, Technology and Research.

Please find the list of references per theme in the table below.

Theme	References
Child Labor	¹ Murphy A, McGowan C, McKee M, et al. Coping with healthcare costs for chronic illness in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic literature review. BMJ Global Health 2019;4:e001475. <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2019-001475</u>
	² International Labour Office and United Nations Children's Fund, Child Labour: Global estimates 2020, trends and the road forward. ILO and UNICEF, New York, 2021. <u>https://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_797515/langen/index.htm</u>
	³ Strobl R. Does health insurance reduce child labour and education gaps? Evidence from Rwanda . The Journal of Development Studies. 2017 Sep 2;53(9):1376–95. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2016.1224854</u>
	⁴ Landmann A, Frölich M. Can health-insurance help prevent child labor? An impact evaluation from Pakistan. Journal of health economics. 2015 Jan 1;39:51–9. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhealeco.2014.10.003
	⁵ Garcia-Mandicó, S, Reichert, A, Strupat, C. The Social Value of Health Insurance: Results from Ghana. Journal of Public Economics, Volume 194, 2021, <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2020.104314</u>
	⁶ ILO and UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti, The role of social protection in the elimination of child labour: Evidence review and policy implications. Geneva and Florence: International Labour Organization and UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti, 2022. <u>https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/publications/WCMS_845168</u>
	⁷ World Social Protection Report 2020-22: Social protection at the crossroads – in pursuit of a better future International Labour Office – Geneva: ILO, 2021. https://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/world-social-security-report/2020-22
	⁸ What Is Child Labour (IPEC). <u>www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/langen/index.htm</u> . Accessed 11 Sept. 2022.

Feel free to reach out!

We are happy to schedule a call to provide you with more information and answer any questions



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