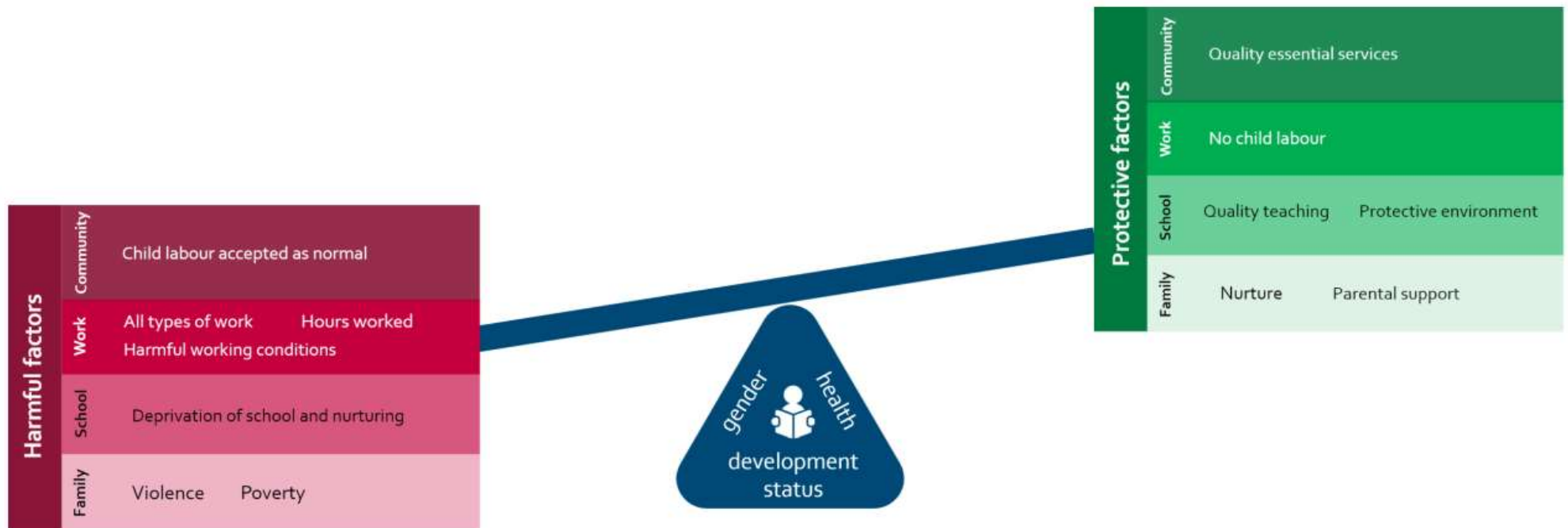


**Understanding how
child labour causes
harm and impede
better outcomes for
children**

- **Child labour and harm**
- **Child labour can cause the same types of short-term and long-term harm as other adverse experiences in childhood, such as impaired brain development, poor physical and mental health, poor school achievement, and lower skills and socioeconomic status in adulthood.**

- **What affects how harmful child labour is?**
- **The intensity of work (for example the number of hours worked) strongly determines how harmful child labour will be.**
- ***When* and *how* children are involved in child labour also plays a key role:**
- **The potential for harm is greater the younger a child is when they start working, the longer the hours worked, and when different types of work add up.**
- **In addition, individual characteristics of the child may determine how vulnerable the child is to harm. Girls, for example, are often more negatively impacted than boys, due to an accumulation of household chores and other types of work.**

How contextual factors stack up to harm or protect children



- **What does this mean for efforts to prevent and address child labour in the cocoa sector?**
- ***Identification of children at risk and measurement of progress***
- **These findings suggest that collecting detailed information about a child's situation and environment, can help assess how harmful child labour is likely to be, better identify appropriate support and better monitor impact over time.**

Prevention and remediation

- The key role of children's environment suggests that *integrated* strategies that include
- support to families (for example social protection, adult education and parenting skills),
- to schools (such as interventions to improve the quality of teaching and learning) and
- to the wider community (including provision of quality essential services, infrastructure and promotion of gender equality) are likely to be most effective at preventing harm from child labour, promoting healthy child development, and reducing child labour prevalence in the long run.