

# Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

Progress Report by UNICEF

May 2016

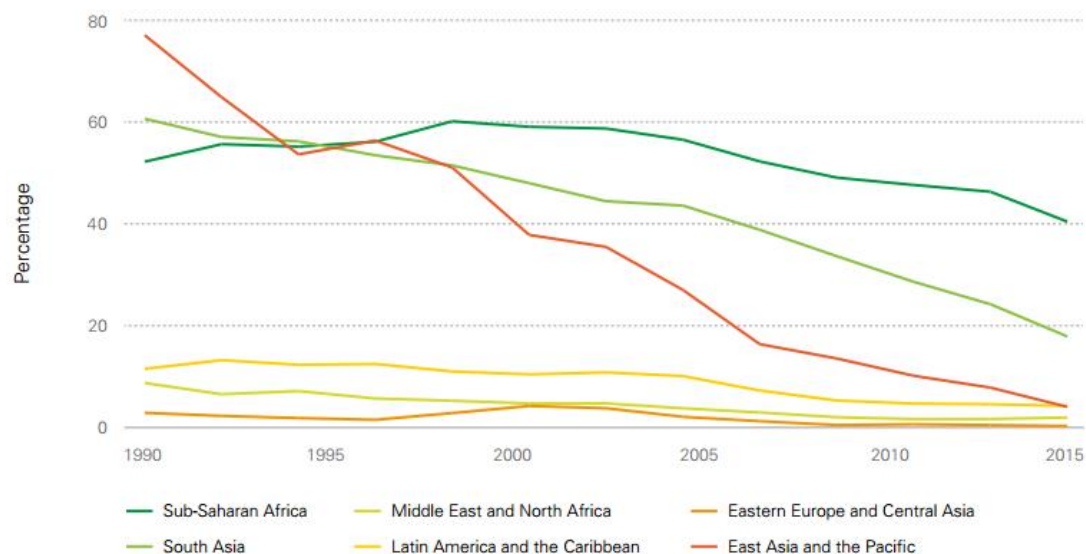
## Global poverty is declining across the globe, but children remain disproportionately affected

The Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, measured internationally as living on less than \$1.25 a day, was achieved in 2010 – five years ahead of schedule. Between 1990 and 2015, over a billion people have left the ranks of extreme poverty. Although extreme poverty has declined in every region, South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa account for more than half of the world's people living in extreme poverty (see Figure 1).<sup>1</sup>

The World Bank's definition of "extreme poverty" has been revised to living on less than \$1.90 per day from \$1.25 per day, reflecting the latest updates in the cost of living across countries.<sup>2</sup> Poverty data using the updated international poverty line confirms the world's progress in reducing global poverty, a process that is likely to be accompanied by reductions in the number of children living in extreme poverty. Under current projections, global poverty is forecast to fall in 2015 to 702.1 million, a poverty rate of 9.6 percent, the first time the share people living in extreme poverty would be in the single digits.<sup>3</sup>

**Figure 1. Global poverty is declining across the globe**

Percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 a day by World Bank region



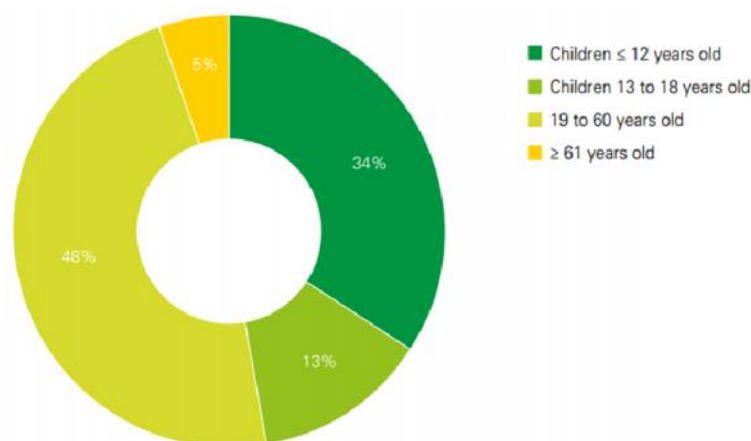
**Note:** Figures for 2015 are poverty forecasts published by the Development Research Group of the World Bank based on PovcalNet.

**Source:** World Bank/PovcalNet. Published in UNICEF (2015), 'Progress for Children Beyond Averages: Learning from the MDGs (No. 11)', New York, June 2015.

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**Figure 2. Children make up nearly half of the people living in extreme poverty**

Percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 a day by age, 2010



**Source:** World Bank staff estimates based on I2D2. Obtained from Olinto et al. (2013), 'The State of the Poor: Where are the poor, where is extreme poverty harder to end, and what is the current profile of the world's poor?', World Bank – Economic Premise, issue no. 125, October 2013. October 2013.

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Despite unprecedented global prosperity and progress in reducing poverty throughout the Millennium Development Goals era, children remain disproportionately affected by extreme poverty. A staggering 47% of the world's extremely poor people are aged 18 or younger, while 33% of the non-poor are aged 18 or younger (see Figure 2).<sup>4</sup> The number of poor children from extreme poor households is particularly pronounced in low income countries, where more than half of children under the age of 12 currently live in extreme poverty.<sup>5</sup> Across many countries, children are also disproportionately affected by poverty, measured using the national poverty line.

As important as it is, income is just one dimension against which to monitor progress. Children experience poverty in the form of multiple and overlapping deprivations that affect very real aspects of their lives – including their chances of attending school, being well nourished and having access to health care, safe drinking water and sanitation. Multidimensional measures such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)<sup>6</sup> or UNICEF's Multidimensional Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)<sup>7</sup> provide an alternative yardstick to measure poverty based on key deprivations. According to the MPI, there are 1.6 billion people in multidimensional poverty in 2015<sup>8</sup>, and UNICEF finds that about two thirds of children in Sub-Saharan Africa experienced two or more deprivations of their rights.<sup>9</sup>

Poverty among children is a high concern in richer countries as well. About 76.5 million children are now living in relative poverty in the developed world, demonstrating that child poverty is a global challenge that requires a global response. Furthermore, the latest data shows that child poverty has been increasing in many of these countries in recent years as a consequence of the economic crisis.<sup>10</sup>

The disproportionate concentration of poverty among children across countries remains a reason for concern. Children, as the future generation, are key to ending poverty. Despite this, children have generally received little attention in poverty reduction efforts until now. This is starting to change with the ratification of the new Sustainable Development Goals, and UNICEF will continue to leverage its leadership role with others to ensure children are considered a central part of poverty eradication debates and strategies.

### Poverty deprives children of their rights and pushes children into work, with long-term consequences for children and societies

Living in poverty violates children's rights to an adequate standard of living, to attend school, be well nourished, be protected and have access to health care, safe drinking water and sanitation. It is clear when reviewed in this light, that measuring child poverty requires a multidimensional approach, encompassing both monetary measures alongside multidimensional measures to provide a comprehensive picture of children's lives.<sup>11</sup>

Ending poverty requires paying special attention to children's unique development needs. Childhood is a time of unique opportunity and vulnerability, and experiencing poverty in its various dimensions can be particularly damaging to a child's development. Certain deprivations – such as lack of nutritious food, health care, sanitation or leaving

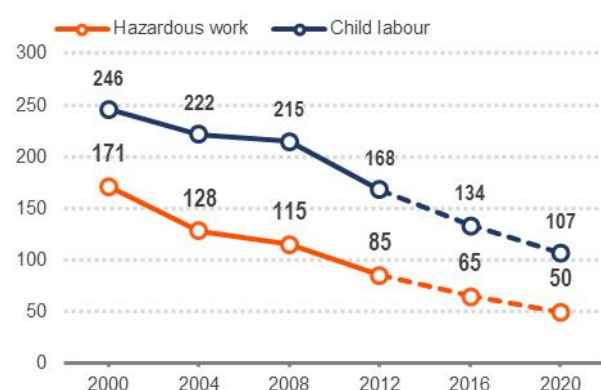
school early for work – often lead to deficits that can be difficult or even impossible to overcome later in life. As such, child poverty threatens not only the individual child, but is likely to be passed on to future generations, entrenching and even exacerbating inequality in society.

Meanwhile, millions of children around the world remain trapped in child labour, depriving them of their childhood, their health and education, and condemning them to a life of poverty and want. Worldwide, about 168 million children aged 5 to 17 are engaged in child labour, accounting for almost 11 per cent of children.<sup>12</sup> The largest absolute number of child labourers is found in the Asia and the Pacific region, but Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the region with the highest incidence of child labour – with more than one in five children in child labour (see Figure 3).<sup>13</sup>

Whilst data show a decline in the number of child labourers since 2000, the continuing persistence of child labour poses a threat to national economies and has severe negative short and long term consequences for the fulfillment of children's rights guaranteed by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

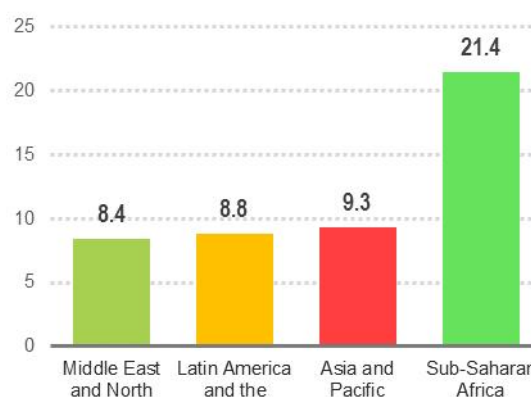
**Figure 3. Key figures on child labour**

**(a) Number of children in child labour and hazardous work, 2000-2020**



**Note:** Actual data for 2000-2012 and levels for 2016-2020 assuming pace of progress during 2008-2012

**(b) Percentage of children in child labour by region, 5-17 years old, 2012**



**Source:** ILO (2013), Marking progress against child labour: Global estimates and trends 2000-2012, Geneva: International Labour Office.

Poverty remains a key driver of child labour across countries, pushing children into work and exposing them to violence and other risks. Child labour is more pervasive in poorer countries, and within countries among children from the poorest households<sup>14</sup>. Indeed, children from the lowest income quintiles are far more vulnerable to falling victim to child labour than children in the higher quintiles<sup>15</sup>. Poor households are less able to afford basic costs of food and housing and more likely to need any additional income that can be earned by their children<sup>16</sup>. Poor families also lack access to basic services, productive assets and employment opportunities. As such, they are more likely to resort to extreme coping strategies, such as child labour, to cope with multiple shocks.<sup>17</sup>

Child labour exacerbates multidimensional child poverty by depriving children of their right to go to school<sup>18</sup>, jeopardizing their immediate health and safety, as well as their health status later in life<sup>19</sup>. As such, child labour reinforces intergenerational cycles of poverty<sup>20</sup>, undermines national economies and impedes progress against many national and global development goals<sup>21</sup>.

While children themselves suffer the impacts of their poverty and child labour most severely and immediately, the harmful consequences for societies, economies and future generations can be felt nationally, regionally and even globally.<sup>22</sup> Unless further efforts are taken to address the barriers that prevent children from the poorest backgrounds access the basic services and opportunities they need to survive and thrive free from poverty, deprivation and exploitation, meeting the SDG goals to end poverty and eradicate the worst forms of child exploitation such as exploitative labour will be hard to achieve.

### UNICEF Progress on reducing child poverty and child labour

UNICEF has long recognized the significance of multidimensional poverty, the compounded deprivations of health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation, and income poverty that violate a child's rights today and stymie her

chances for a better future.<sup>23</sup> Child poverty is one of the biggest barriers to children's rights and development, as well as countries' social and economic transformation. Addressing multidimensional poverty is a core part of UNICEF's work under the Strategic Plan (2014-17), including monetary child poverty, which is closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of eradicating extreme poverty (*Target 1.1*), and halving child poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (*Target 1.2*).

UNICEF advocates for child poverty to be recognized as a global and national priority issue that is acted upon by providing new evidence, improving the availability of crucial data on child poverty in all its dimensions, and collaborating with partners to stimulate dialogue and action to address child poverty in all its dimensions. Recognizing that poverty reduction is the product of shared action, UNICEF's goal is for national governments in all countries to measure, prioritize and respond to child poverty – to recognize it as a national policy priority and develop and implement plans of action to protect children from poverty and its most devastating consequences.

Social protection is essential to respond to child poverty in all its dimensions and fulfilling the rights of the poorest and most disadvantaged children. Social protection is globally recognized as an integral component of national development, inclusive growth and poverty reduction efforts as demonstrated by *Target 1.3* of the SDGs. UNICEF's focus is to expand the number of children and families reached by social protection, and to ensure these programmes maximize positive impacts for children.

UNICEF supports the 2010 Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and its follow-up Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour (2013) which provide guidance for an integrated response to child labour. New urgency has been added by SDG target 8.7, which provides that States take "immediate and effective measures to (...) secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." In order to reach this ambitious goal, the current rate of reduction of the worst forms of child labour must be maintained and the rate of reduction for the 83 million children under the minimum working age must be significantly increased.

Since child labour is largely driven by vulnerabilities caused by poverty and deprivation, progress to prevent and eliminate child labour is closely linked to reducing these vulnerabilities, mitigating economic shocks and providing families with social protection. Social protection programmes can positively influence child labour in a number of ways, including through increased income, enhanced access to schooling and health services, and improved reallocation of household labour and time. Evidence from a range of countries shows the positive impacts of cash transfer programs in improved child outcomes and reducing child labour, especially when carefully designed to avoid unintended impacts, and linked with other types of social protection programmes and child protection systems.<sup>24</sup>

## **I. Supporting an enabling environment to address child poverty**

Realizing the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged, requires improving the policy environment for children, guided by knowledge and data, strong partnerships and support. UNICEF continues to provide leadership in making child poverty a global and national priority, and works with others to ensure it is recognized in global policy frameworks and debates. At the global level, UNICEF supported member states, the UN Statistical Commission and others through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators to develop and refine the monitoring framework for the post-2015 development agenda on poverty. As a result the global monitoring framework agreed now includes three headline poverty indicators of direct relevance to children in poverty including the international poverty line, national poverty lines and multidimensional measures.

The renewed focus on eradicating extreme poverty and reducing poverty among children in all its dimensions as part of the SDGs points towards an ever increasing demand for data on children living in poverty using a range of indicators. UNICEF is already working with a range of partners, including the World Bank, UNDP and others, to increase the availability of global and national data on child poverty in all its dimensions using a range of indicators to fill these data gaps – which will lead to updated data to monitor progress towards these goals.

UNICEF also engaged with a range of partners from civil society, academia and others to make child poverty a rising global priority, and coordinate approaches and activities. In 2015, UNICEF played a key role in coordinating the activities of the new Global Coalition to End Child Poverty with a broad range of partners. The new Coalition published new briefs on indicators to measure child poverty as part of the SDGs, and released a Joint Statement '*Towards the End of Child Poverty*'<sup>25</sup> outlining a common vision for ending child poverty over the coming years.

## **II. Improve the availability of child poverty data**

Child poverty data constitutes the basis for addressing child poverty and deprivation, by making the issue visible to policy makers, and providing the crucial data to help inform and design national programmes to address it. Despite the importance of child poverty data for this purposes, the availability and regularity of child poverty estimates at the country level remains limited. A recent survey of UNICEF's country offices found that over a third of the countries

surveyed do not have official measurement of child poverty, and around a half that are measuring are not doing so routinely.<sup>26</sup>

UNICEF provides technical support to national statistical offices in the collection, analysis and publication of child poverty data using both monetary and multidimensional approaches. In 2014, 51 country offices reported that monetary child poverty rates were being calculated according to national poverty lines, and 48 national governments were regularly monitoring and reporting on child poverty, with some variation across regions

UNICEF's child poverty reports contribute yearly to improve the availability of data on child poverty. In 2015, UNICEF undertook child poverty studies or reports in 35 countries across all regions<sup>27</sup>, providing new data on child poverty using income and multidimensional measures. All of the studies were authored in a partnership with partners. In most cases these included national governments, but also academic institutions and civil society organizations. In five studies, children and youth actively participated in the research process. For example, in Zimbabwe, the youth council and junior parliament participated in a consultative workshop to express their concerns and direct views on child poverty.

### **III. Child poverty advocacy and policy engagement**

UNICEF regularly draw attention to the poorest children and promotes discussions on key policies to address child poverty in all its dimensions by convening partners and engaging in policy discussions with the government, civil society, the United Nations agencies, and children and young people themselves.

In 2015, 75 countries were using child poverty in policy discussions with governments. UNICEF made direct contributions to this progress through child poverty measurement, advocacy and policy engagement: since 2011, UNICEF contributed to advocacy efforts in 85 countries and through research with or to support governments in 50 countries. For example, UNICEF Country Offices released new child poverty studies in collaboration with national ministries in Iraq, Mozambique, Turkey, Vietnam and Sudan, bring new attention on child poverty in the national context and the policy solutions to address it.

Importantly, UNICEF country offices are increasingly able to document concrete change for children as a result of these efforts. In Georgia, these inputs contributed directly to the establishment of a child grant within the social protection system. In Kyrgyzstan, the social transfer programme was amended to expand the coverage and to increase benefit levels as a result of UNICEF's advocacy on child poverty. In Uganda, the government has committed to increase the budget from 2 billion to 7 billion Ugandan Schillings per annum on a pilot social protection programme to address child poverty and deprivation, analyzed in their child poverty study. Further, in nine countries, the work on child poverty influenced the highest framework for national development or poverty reduction, such as the national development plans or poverty reduction plan.

### **IV. Expanding social protection systems to address child poverty and close equity gaps**

UNICEF's widespread country presence in social protection allows the organization to work closely with national partners to strengthening capacities for effective social protection delivery. In 2015, UNICEF continued progress towards its 2017 strategic plan targets in expanding social protection coverage among children and families, and supporting the capacity of governments and partners to strengthen social protection systems to reduce child poverty and improve children's well-being.

A leading international agency in the sector, UNICEF works towards these goals in over 100 countries. Through measures such as cash transfers, school fee abolition, health insurance and social support services, social protection is a crucial response to child poverty in all its dimensions. A key component of our work is supporting national governments and partners during the design and implementation of cash transfer programmes, strengthening social protection systems, and taking pilot programmes to scale.

Increasing the numbers of children and families covered by social protection and improving the effectiveness of social protection systems is a challenging task for many national governments, and a key priority issue. UNICEF Country Offices worked not only to ensure that more children could access social protection programmes, but also to increase the reach of these programmes to those groups of children who had been most likely to be excluded. Developing national social protection policies and anchoring social protection in legislation has been important in many countries to its establishment as a sector and to setting national directions. UNICEF has supported development of national policies and strategies in 89 countries; countries where these were finalized and approved in 2015 include Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chad, Ghana, and Uganda.

In order to maximize impacts for children and their families, increasing coordinated delivery of social protection programmes and linking with other social services is critical. Children face multiple vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation, and integrated social protection systems help to deliver a more comprehensive response to children's

needs. In Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, and Malawi, among others, UNICEF offices have supported creating closer links between cash transfers and other types of social protection programmes and services such as health insurance or social support services, and with other social services such as health care, education and nutrition.

The year saw the fruition of significant investments across the organization in producing evidence on the impacts of social protection on children and their families. In 2015, UNICEF undertook a major evaluation of its work on social protection and cash transfers, which highlights the contribution of such programmes in reducing childhood poverty and deprivation across a range of outcomes, contributing to promote crucial progress towards equity goals, including in the poorest countries.<sup>28</sup> Meanwhile, UNICEF continued to promote South-South learning, for example through facilitating with the World Bank the Africa Community of Practice on Cash Transfers which strengthens capacity through learning and exchange of practice across over 35 African governments. UNICEF also significantly expanded its work on social protection in fragile and humanitarian contexts in 2015, part of an ongoing work to protect children affected in humanitarian settings

## **V. Supporting policy change and national action plans**

The end goal of UNICEF's work on child poverty is to mobilize action, and influence policies and programmes that reduces child poverty and deprivation. To do this, UNICEF country offices help mainstream child poverty into local and national policy discussions and legislation to ensure social and economic policies and programmes become more child-centered and equitable.

As of 2015, a significant number of countries (19) explicitly address child poverty in national development plans or legislation, and four had a child poverty target, which represent a small proportion of countries but represents steady increases from the previous years. UNICEF driven child poverty reports, advocacy and policy engagements had impact making child poverty visible and resulted in influencing the policy and programmes to address child poverty, or to feature child poverty in the national development plans. In 2015, UNICEF played a key role in placing children at the heart of national frameworks. For example, in Botswana child poverty has now been recognized as a priority issue and target in key frameworks including the National Development Plan II, Botswana Poverty Eradication Strategy and Vision 2036. In El Salvador, new analysis of multidimensional poverty with the contribution of UNICEF supported the design of the new Strategy for Eradication of Extreme Poverty

## **VI. Addressing child labour through child protection**

UNICEF supports communities in changing their cultural acceptance of child labour, while supporting strategies and programming to provide alternative income to families, access to nurseries, quality education, and protective services. UNICEF works with governments to strengthen the application of national laws and regulate the working conditions of children old enough to work. At the policy level, UNICEF assists governments to provide support to child workers; promote decent youth employment; include child labour concerns in national education plans; and make social protection systems 'child-sensitive'.

In various countries and regions, UNICEF and partners have strengthened child protection systems, which have led to a comprehensive response to children's issues. In turn, this has resulted in decreased child labour and an overall improvement of children's well-being. In 2015, over 50 country offices directly supported a combination of interventions to combat child labour, through policy and legislation reform, advocacy and awareness raising, capacity building, service delivery and research – reaching some 5.6 million children. For example, in In Burkina Faso, 5000 children were withdrawn from informal gold mining, bringing the total number of withdrawn children to over 25,000 children, who were enrolled in primary schools, received vocation training and professional integration support, while parents were supported through income generation and trained on the protection of children from child labour.

UNICEF initiatives and activities aim to protect children in emergencies by preventing child labour among refugee children, among others. In Jordan, child protection and education programmes focused on expanding education opportunities to underserved refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in host communities. The humanitarian child cash assistance programme was expanded to address the urgent needs of 55,000 vulnerable children, and preventing refugee families living in Jordanian hosting communities resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as dropping children out of school, forcing them to work, or marrying off their children.

UNICEF also works with employers and the private sector to assess and address the impact of their supply chain and business practices upon children, and promote programmes that contribute to the elimination of child labour through sustainable solutions to address its root causes. In India, UNICEF continued its IKEA-supported investment in programmes to reduce child labour, achieving impressive results. The programme reached more than 8,000 villages and reduced child labour in these 11 districts from 15% to 0.8% in Gujarat, 7.9% to 0.5% in Maharashtra and 7% to 3% in Rajasthan.

## Moving towards the Sustainable Development Goals

The agreement of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015 opens a new era of development efforts to end poverty in all its forms, for everyone, everywhere. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provide an ambitious and universal plan of action to end poverty in all its forms, and advance the rights and well-being of the poorest and most vulnerable children.

The agreed goals include an explicit commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and reduce poverty among children, which is particularly relevant in light of current trends. SDG Target 1.2 aims to: “by 2030, at least half the proportion of men, women and children living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions”.<sup>29</sup> Furthermore, this target also addresses poverty in all its dimensions, a particular concern for children burdened by multiple and complex forms of deprivation.

The SDG commitment to ending poverty can only be achieved if concerted efforts are made to protect children from poverty and its most damaging consequences, leaving them vulnerable to a lifelong trajectory of deprivation, vulnerability and want. To ensure that children benefit from the new agenda to end poverty and are not left behind, requires regular child poverty data and targets to measure progress towards SDG Targets 1.1 and 1.2.<sup>30</sup>, with countries monitoring and reporting child poverty using the international poverty line, national poverty lines, and multidimensional measures, whilst recognizing the varying national circumstances and capacity of national statistical offices.

Investing in children, through social protection, providing quality services and other crucial investments can make a substantial difference in accelerating progress towards reducing child poverty. Ending child poverty will require substantial investments in expanding coverage of national social protection systems and measures to all, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable, especially among children (*Target 1.3*). Facilitating equal access to basic services (*Target 1.4*) and ensuring adequate financing and resources to end poverty in all its dimensions (*Target 1.a*) can also play a crucial role.

Child labour is not inevitable, but accelerating progress is required to achieve the SDG target of eliminating child labour by 2025. It is therefore critical not only to capitalize on progress to date but to also apply a mix of proven identify appropriate strategies to achieve the required accelerated pace to meet the 2025 deadline. Given the strong links between poverty and child labour, making progress against child labour requires paying special attention to protecting children from poverty and deprivation in all its dimensions, and the range of vulnerability that poor households face. Broader efforts and more targeted measures should aim to improve the coordination of poverty reduction, social welfare and social protection, justice, labour, and education programmes and policies, as well as broad partnerships to facilitate a holistic approach to prevent and reduce child labour.

Recognizing that poverty in its various dimensions is interrelated with other development goals, addressing child poverty and deprivation will require further efforts to accelerate progress across other crucial goals, including disaggregated data and multi-sectoral approaches to reduce child malnutrition and child labour, and provide healthcare, education and other essential services to ensure the poorest and most disadvantaged children are reached and not left behind.

Recognizing that poverty reduction is the product of collective action, achieving the 2030 goals on poverty will require strong and focused partnerships between national governments, international organizations, academia, the private sector and civil society.

UNICEF is committed to doing all it can to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including those under Goal 1 to “end poverty in all its forms everywhere”. As countries move towards the implementation of the SDGs, UNICEF will continue to contribute to global and national efforts to end poverty, with a specific focus on the poorest and most vulnerable children, by:

- 1 Advocating with and supporting national and international efforts to improve the availability of crucial data on child poverty in all its dimensions, including both monetary and multidimensional indicators;
- 2 Expanding coverage, commitment and support for nationally owned social protection systems and programs that support the poorest and most vulnerable children.
- 3 Expanding universal access to quality services through sectoral work;
- 4 Broadening our collaboration and partnerships with national governments, civil society, academia, the World Bank and the United Nations, and children and young people to help accelerate progress and foster global and national action to address child poverty.
- 5 Supporting countries to accelerate child labour reduction to meet SDG target 8.7 by mainstreaming child labour concerns into national development programmes and schemes.



## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Olinto, P, Beegle, K, Sobrado, C and Uematsu, H, (2013), 'The State of the Poor: Where are the poor, where is extreme poverty harder to end, and what is the current profile of the world's poor?', The World Bank – Economic Premise, no. 125, pp. 1–8. Available at: <<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTPREMNET/Resources/EP125.pdf>>.
- <sup>2</sup> World Bank (2015), World Bank Forecasts Global Poverty to Fall Below 10% for First Time; Major Hurdles Remain in Goal to End Poverty by 2030. Press Release: October 4, 2015. Available at < <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/10/04/world-bank-forecasts-global-poverty-to-fall-below-10-for-first-time-major-hurdles-remain-in-goal-to-end-poverty-by-2030>>.
- <sup>3</sup> Cruz, M., Foster, J., Quillin, B., & Schellekens, P. (2015). Ending Extreme Poverty and Sharing Prosperity: Progress and Policies. Policy Research Note PRN/15/03. Available at: <<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/pubdocs/publicdoc/2015/10/109701443800596288/PRN03-Oct2015-TwinGoals.pdf>>.
- <sup>4</sup> Olinto et al. (2013), finds that poverty rates are highest among children. p 5 (Figure 9).
- <sup>5</sup> Olinto et al. (2013) finds that the (extreme) poverty rate among children exceeds 50 percent in low income countries. p. 5 (Figure 10)
- <sup>6</sup> The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is an index of multidimensional poverty was developed by the Oxford poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The MPI covers three dimensions of disadvantage – health, education and material deprivation – measured by 10 indicators. MPI data reports, which can be disaggregated for children, count individuals as poor when they are disadvantaged in relation to at least one third of the indicators. More information and resources available at < <http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/>>.
- <sup>7</sup> The Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) is a tool developed by the UNICEF Office of Research, with support from Division of Policy and Strategy, to enhance the equity focus of child poverty and deprivation analyses around the world. MODA selects the child as the unit of analysis, rather than the household, since children experience poverty differently than adults. For more information visit < <http://www.unicef-irc.org/MODA/>> .
- <sup>8</sup> Alkire, S. Jindra, C., Robles Aguilar, G., Seth, S., and Vaz, A. (2015), Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2015, OPHI, June 2015. Available at: <<http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Global-Multidimensional-Poverty-Index-2015-8pp-Digital.pdf?0ac641>> .
- <sup>9</sup> de Milliano, Marlous and Ilze Plavgo, Analysing Child Poverty and Deprivation in sub-Saharan Africa, UNICEF Office of Research, November 2014, p. 18. Available at: <[http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/ccmoda\\_africa.pdf](http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/ccmoda_africa.pdf)>.
- <sup>10</sup> UNICEF (2014). 'Children of the Recession: The impact of the economic crisis on child well-being in rich countries', Innocenti Report Card 12, UNICEF Office of Research, Florence. Available at: < <http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/rc12-eng-web.pdf>> .
- <sup>11</sup> UNICEF et al. (2015), [Child poverty: Indicators to measure progress for the SDGs](#). A joint brief by a Coalition of Partners working to end child poverty.
- <sup>12</sup> ILO (2013), *Marking progress against child labour: Global estimates and trends 2000-2012*, Geneva: International Labour Office. Available at [http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS\\_221513/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_221513/lang--en/index.htm).
- <sup>13</sup> ILO (2013), *Marking progress against child labour: Global estimates and trends 2000-2012*, Geneva: International Labour Office.
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- <sup>15</sup> ILO (2013), *World report on child labour: Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour*, International Labour Organization, Geneva, April 2013
- <sup>16</sup> UNICEF & UNESCO (2015), *Fixing the Broken Promise of Education for all*, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Quebec, 2015. p.68. Available at: < <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/oosci-global-report-en.pdf>>.
- <sup>17</sup> ILO (2013), *World report on child labour: Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour*, ILO, Geneva: International Labour. p 17-18. Available at < [http://www.ilo.org/washington/WCMS\\_178184/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/washington/WCMS_178184/lang--en/index.htm)>.
- <sup>18</sup> Child labourers are at far greater risk of being out of school than their non-working peers, and those child workers that are in school are at higher risk of dropping out. For more information see: UNICEF & UNESCO, *Fixing the Broken Promise of Education for all*, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Quebec, 2015. p. 65
- <sup>19</sup> For more information on the immediate health consequences of child labour see p. 65: UNICEF/ILO/World Bank, *Joining forces against child labour*. Inter-agency report for The Hague Global Child Labour Conference of 2010. Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme, Geneva, 2010. Available at: < [http://www.un.org/ar/events/childlabourday/pdf/Hague\\_Report.pdf](http://www.un.org/ar/events/childlabourday/pdf/Hague_Report.pdf)>.
- <sup>20</sup> ILO (2015), *World Report on Child Labour 2015: Paving the way to decent work for young people*, International Labour Organization, Geneva, June 2015.
- <sup>21</sup> UNICEF/ILO/World Bank, *Joining forces against child labour*. Inter-agency report for The Hague Global Child Labour Conference of 2010. Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme, Geneva, 2010. p.xiii
- <sup>22</sup> Global Coalition to End Child Poverty (2015), '[Towards the End of Child Poverty – A joint statement by partners united in the fight against child poverty](#)', October 2015.
- <sup>23</sup> UNICEF. (2013). UNICEF strategic plan 2014–2017. New York: UNICEF. Available at < [http://www.unicef.org/strategicplan/files/2013-21-UNICEF\\_Strategic\\_Plan-ODS-English.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/strategicplan/files/2013-21-UNICEF_Strategic_Plan-ODS-English.pdf)> .
- <sup>24</sup> For more information and examples on the benefits of social protection programmes on reducing child labour see: UNICEF (2014), *Child labour and UNICEF in Action: Children at the Centre*. p.9. Available at: <[http://www.unicef.org/protection/files/Child\\_Labour\\_and\\_UNICEF\\_in\\_Action.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/protection/files/Child_Labour_and_UNICEF_in_Action.pdf)>.



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- <sup>25</sup> Global Coalition to End Child Poverty (2015), Towards the End of Child Poverty – A joint statement by partners united in the fight against child poverty. October 2015. Available at < [http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Towards\\_the\\_End\\_of\\_Child\\_Poverty\\_Joint\\_Statement\\_by\\_Global\\_Partners\\_Oct2015.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Towards_the_End_of_Child_Poverty_Joint_Statement_by_Global_Partners_Oct2015.pdf) >.
- <sup>26</sup> Based on a survey of UNICEF Staff in 153 Country Offices including National Committees. Questions on measurement asked if there was “current measurement of child poverty (either monetary or multidimensional poverty) by (or supported by) the government”.
- <sup>27</sup> Countries included (by UNICEF region): Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Tajikistan (CEECIS), Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia Mongolia, Philippines, Indonesia (EAPRO), Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania, Malawi, Burundi, Namibia (ESARO), Saint Lucia, Paraguay (TACRO), Iraq, Morocco, Egypt (MENA), Maldives, Bhutan (ROSA), Ireland, Iceland (Natcoms), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Equatorial Guinea, Togo, Congo, Democratic Republic, Ghana (WCARO)
- <sup>28</sup> UNICEF (2015), ‘Cash Transfer as a Social Protection Intervention: Evidence from UNICEF Evaluations 2010-2014’. New York, June 2015. Available at: < [http://www.unicef.org/evaluation/files/Social\\_Protection\\_Evaluation\\_Synthesis\\_Final.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/evaluation/files/Social_Protection_Evaluation_Synthesis_Final.pdf) >.
- <sup>29</sup> United Nations (2015), ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’. Resolution A/RES/70/1. Available at: < [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E) >.
- <sup>30</sup> United Nations (2016), Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. Available at <<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf>>.