



Upholding children's rights against exposure to pesticides.

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Why are children more vulnerable and impacted by pesticides exposure?



- **Developmental vulnerability:** children's organs and nervous systems are still in development, **both during the prenatal and after-birth stages**.
- Exceeding intake: higher intake than adults, e.g. they breath more often per minute. Children consume more food and water relative to their weight, absorb toxics more readily, and are less able to excrete them.
- **Behavioral habits:** Children play on the ground, in watercourses, exploring the world through touch and taste. **Children are also less able to evaluate risks.**
- Dose doesn't make the poison: Exposure incl. prenatal to pesticides can be linked to severe health problems, even at very low doses. Fetal and childhood exposure can increase the risks of cancer, birth defects, neurological diseases, degraded cognitive function, loss of fertility and impaired brain development.

Amplified vulnerability of children in rural areas in the EU ...



- Testings and scientific studies indicate the recurrent presence of pesticides in European rural areas, e.g.:
 - May 2024: Joint research found alaming water contamination with TFA in EU countries and "PFAS pesticides appear to be the main cause of water contamination with TFA in rural areas".
- Marginalisation amplifying the vulnerability
 - O Children in marginalised demographics, such as EU rural areas, suffer the greatest harms of all, with reduced resilience to ill-health associated with economic deprivation and isolation (incl. difficult access to healthcare).
 - O Contaminated food and water also threatens the health of vulnerable rural groups, often disproportionately affecting low-income communities.

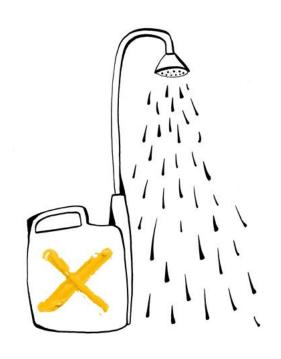
... and beyond: EU's role in contamination of rural areas worldwide

- Example of pesticides contamination and impacts on children
 - In Brazil, the Ministry of Health warned that for each notified pesticide poisoning event, there
 are another 50 not reported. Direct intoxication from agricultural chemicals has alarming
 incidences on children, who are proportionally the most affected.



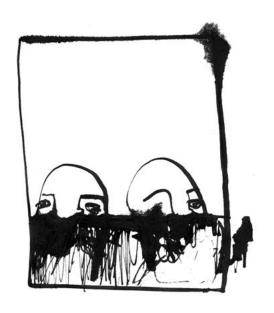
The EU continues to allow the export of domestically banned hazardous pesticides to non-EU countries. This double standard leads to severe children's rights violations and contributes to amplifying children's marginalisation and vulnerability.

Impacts of pesticides on children's rights



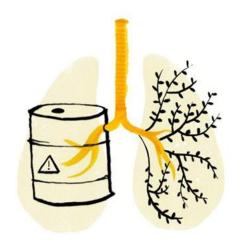
- ➤ 2020 Report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/43/30)
 - States must **prevent childhood toxic exposure** to protect children's rights to life, survival, development, health and bodily integrity.
- ➤ 2022 UN General Assembly Resolution (A/76/L.75)
 - Unsound management of chemicals interferes with the enjoyment of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
- ➤ 2023 Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment 26 on children's rights and the environment
 - Urges States to "address the adverse effects of environmental degradation (...) on the enjoyment of children's rights"

Impacts of pesticides on children's rights



- > UN Convention on the rights of the child (UNCRC)
 - Rights to life, to the highest attainable standard of health, right to non-discrimination, right to education, to recreation and play, etc.
 - Right to physical integrity: "non-consensual physical or mental intrusion against the body constitutes a human rights violation"
 - → SR on toxics and human rights, Baskut Tuncak, explained that human exposure to toxic substances constitute such an intrusion, whether it's acute poisoning or low level exposure to toxic substances.
 - Obligation to <u>prioritize the best interests of the child when designing</u>
 environmental and <u>public health norms</u>, and ensure access to information
 and effective remedies.

Impacts of pesticides on children's rights



- ➤ Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
 - Binds all EU Member states, with the same legal value as the EU Treaties.
 - Article 24 guarantees and protects the rights and best interest of the child. In all actions relating to children, whether taken by public authorities or private institutions, the child's best interests must be a primary consideration.
 - Article 2 guarantees the right to life, and Article 37 prescribes environmental protection.
- EU Strategy on the rights of the child
 - Mainstreaming a children's rights perspective in all relevant policies and legislation.
 - Promoting inclusive and child-friendly societies, health and education systems.
 All children have a right to a good standard of living.

Time for the EU to uphold children's rights

" (...) today the average individual almost certainly **starts life with the first deposit of the growing load of chemicals** his body will be required to carry thenceforth."

- Rachel Carson, Silent Spring, 1962



- Independent scientific studies outline that children living in rural areas in the EU and beyond are **particularly affected by the exposure to hazardous pesticides**, and suffer from severe violations of their human rights.
- Children should not only be protected because they are the most vulnerable or because they are the "adults of tomorrow", but also because **they are rightholders today**, and should be protected as such.
- If the EU doesn't urgently take actions against the production and use of hazardous pesticides, it will continue to be responsible for the **ongoing children's rights violations related to pesticides exposure** and the **toxic legacy contaminating children in Europe and beyond.**

Upholding children's rights should be a key compass for decision-making in the European Union, not an afterthought.

More resources available at: https://home.crin.org/eu-toxics

Art exhibition available at: https://home.crin.org/projects/environment-and-toxics

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