

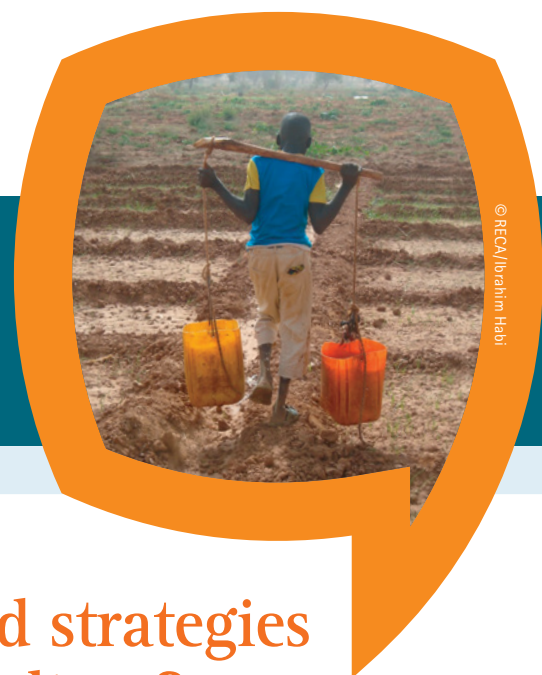


Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition

FSN Forum

Report
of activity
No.165
from 27.04.2020
to 25.05.2020



How can agricultural policies and strategies help to end child labour in agriculture?

About this online discussion

This document summarizes the online discussion *How can agricultural policies and strategies help to end child labour in agriculture?* held on the FAO Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Forum) from 27 April to 25 May 2020. The discussion was facilitated by Jessie Rivera Fagan of FAO in Rome, Italy.

The discussion was part of FAO's activities leading up to the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour in 2021 and of its broader efforts to contribute to the progress in achieving Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2025. A comprehensive multisectoral approach is often needed to address child labour in agriculture. Therefore, participants were invited to share information and case studies on policies and programmes which have been effective at reducing child labour in agriculture in relation to the following aspects: 1) hunger and malnutrition; 2) climate change and environmental degradation; 3) family farming; 4) innovation; 5) public and private investment; 6) attention to domestic supply chains; and 7) cross-sectoral policies and strategies.

Over the four weeks of discussion, participants from 41 countries shared 90 contributions. The topic introduction and the discussion questions proposed, as well as the contributions received, are available on the discussion page: www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/addressing-child-labour-agriculture

Addressing child labour in agriculture: defining actions and approaches

Participants highlighted that even though national governments have put in place legal frameworks and specific policies to address child labour, too many children remain affected by this practice. Most of these children are engaged in harmful agricultural work, often involving hazardous tasks in which their rights are neglected; in addition, the work frequently interferes with their school

attendance (Swaib Karafule, Belinda Issakou Adamou Houssou, Dhananjaya Poudyal, Ayebare Prudence). The lack of successful implementation of policies and programmes to date has been ascribed to limited budgets, lack of coverage, lack of technical capacities, limited scope in addressing poverty and livelihood concerns, and low awareness of the impact of child labour (Marygoretti Gachagua).

An additional factor has been the failure to acknowledge and address sociocultural issues that hamper the effective implementation of policies (Maria Moate).

Participants pointed out that mainstreaming child labour concerns in development strategies (Maria Lee) as well as food and agriculture policies is crucial and that effectively addressing child labour in agriculture requires a harmonized, integrated and multistakeholder approach (Marco Dubbelt, Bernd Seiffert, Lal Manavado, Pablo Ruiz, Maria Lee). It was stressed that there should be recognition of unequal power relationships between different agriculture and food supply chain stakeholders, and that vulnerable and marginalized groups may therefore require specific support to enhance their participation in decision-making processes (Sérgio Mattos) – which should, in any case, include farmers and their communities (John Ede, Lalaina Razafindrakoto). Related to this, participants emphasized that policies should be based on a human rights-based approach (Jeston Lunda) which, naturally, implies the engagement of children's rights organizations (Marco Dubbelt).

A wide range of interlinked actions were suggested that should be undertaken if child labour in agriculture is to be adequately addressed. Multiple participants stressed the need to provide technical and financial support to improve farmers' working conditions and income. The importance of

a living wage was also highlighted (Gine Zwart). In addition, investment in basic services for rural areas is crucial, especially greater access to quality education, including for secondary school children, and expansion of public health care. Other key areas of action mentioned by many participants included capacity building in local communities, encouraging government actors and NGOs to report cases of child labour, monitoring and evaluating the progress of efforts to combat child labour, and implementing incentive systems to avoid employing child labour.

Multiple participants also stressed the need to consider context specificities (Pablo Ruiz) – in this regard, a good approach could be the adoption of territorial development policies (Fatima Idahmad) – as well as the different challenges experienced by children of various age groups and genders (European Commission, Godswill Chimdugam Wachukwu, Christian Häberli, KBN Rayana).

The following sections provide an overview of the suggestions and case studies on policies and programmes shared by participants, and which relate specifically to the following different aspects: 1) hunger and malnutrition; 2) climate change and environmental degradation; 3) family farming; 4) innovation; 5) public and private investment; 6) attention to domestic supply chains; 7) cross-sectoral policies and strategies.

Addressing the challenges of vulnerable children

There are several categories of children who may be particularly vulnerable to child labour. These may include, but are not limited to: girls; children living in emergency contexts; those belonging to minority groups, such as indigenous populations; those of landless farmers or labour migrants; and those with disabilities. Yet during the discussion, participants highlighted two categories that deserve specific attention.

Children involved in migration

Children migrating with families that engage in agricultural work may be at particular risk of child labour (European Commission) owing to piece-rate payments, pressure to meet quotas or pay back debts incurred during migration, and lack of child care. Children of migrant families may work longer hours and be exposed to more hazards than children of resident families and may not have access to education, while children traveling alone may be particularly vulnerable to different forms of abuse. Seasonal migration in agriculture can also lead

to child labour, as children travelling with their families are out of school for a given time period. Furthermore, children who are left behind may be forced to take over the work previously done by the household member who has migrated (Jacqueline Demeranville).

Rural youth aged 15–17

While youth in this age group have reached the minimum age for employment, the work they are involved in may be hazardous, and thus still considered child labour. In fact, these youth are at great risk of exploitation as they frequently experience barriers to decent employment, which are related to: a) limited access to vocational and secondary education; b) lack of competitiveness; c) inadequate access to services and capital; d) restrictions on participation in producer organizations and trade unions; and e) exclusion from government and employment-related programmes. Worldwide, about 38 million children of this age cohort are engaged in child labour, most of them in agriculture (Lalaina Razafindrakoto).

1. Hunger and malnutrition

The first discussion question invited participants to look at how child labour in agriculture has been addressed through food security and nutrition policy and programming. The comments received focused mainly on school feeding programmes, which have often had positive impacts in terms of withdrawing children from work, promoting school attendance and improving child nutrition. However, one participant pointed out that in general, more research is needed to understand how both girls and boys can benefit from these interventions ([Marco Dubbelt](#)). Literature suggests that school feeding programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean have led to a decrease in the number of children of schooling age who work ([Mylene Rodríguez Leyton](#)), and that school feeding has led to a reduction in child labour in Bangladesh, Egypt and Zambia as well ([Omar Benammour](#)). School feeding linked to local small-scale production, with appropriate implementation management, can have increased benefits for smallholder farmers and contribute to the reduction of rural poverty in local communities.

Participants shared the following case studies on school feeding:

- ▶ In [Haiti](#), in the village of Léogâne, community members formed a committee to define a vision for the future in the aftermath of a devastating earthquake in 2010. The

committee's key focus is on the community's children and on providing them with quality education and one hot school meal a day. School meals are prepared by parents; moreover, using seeds provided by an American NGO, community members have started to cultivate corn to supply the school canteen. During the week, parents take care of related agricultural tasks, while children provide help during weekends and holidays ([Audrey Pomier Flobinus](#)).

- ▶ In [India](#), there is a public Mid-day Meal Scheme, but it has failed to account for the vulnerabilities of migrant agriculture labour: i.e. when children migrate with their families for seasonal agricultural work, they do not have access to this school feeding programme ([Marco Dubbelt](#)).
- ▶ In the [United Republic of Tanzania](#), school feeding has received support from parents' contributions as well as other stakeholders who take care of providing the school meals. The programme has led to increased school attendance and a reduction in child labour ([Peter Mtenda](#)).
- ▶ In [Togo](#), school canteens have been established along with a school insurance programme; these efforts have positively affected child nutrition as well as school attendance, especially among girls. Consequently, the programme seems to have contributed to a reduction in child labour. However, to increase effectiveness it should



© FAO/K. Pratt

also include children under six years of age and secondary school-age children. Regarding the latter, children often need to leave the house to travel to school, which considerably increases household expenses; consequently, parents prefer to keep their children on the farm (Adebayo Depo). Therefore, beyond school meals, greater support is often needed to facilitate access to education among this age group.

Another initiative related to food security and nutrition programming is the Attention and Case Spaces initiative

in Argentina, which is supported by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security. It aims to prevent child labour by providing centres where children can receive breakfast and lunch, as well as medical check-ups. This allows parents to remain fully engaged at work, which is especially critical during harvest periods when it is difficult for them to supervise their children while doing potentially dangerous tasks. The programme has been implemented in different provinces and is managed and funded by multiple actors, including national, provincial and municipal governments; the private sector; and worker unions (Sergio Díaz).

2. Climate change and environmental degradation

Climate change and environmental degradation can make agricultural work more intensive and income less predictable, which may, in turn, lead to an increase in child labour. In this regard, participants were invited to discuss agriculture stakeholders' involvement in climate-related policy or programmes and the effectiveness of these interventions in addressing child labour.

Participants pointed out that little research currently exists on the link between climate change and child labour in agriculture (Bernd Seiffert, Marco Dubbelt). One participant pointed to a study on Ethiopia showing that domestic chores, including fetching water, limit the ability of young girls to attend and succeed in school; hence, increased water scarcity due to climate change could negatively affect children's school attendance (Bernd Seiffert). Therefore, it would be crucial for climate change-related programmes to include budget measures to address child labour in agriculture as well as careful assessments of the labour demand required for the relevant interventions (Bernd Seiffert).

Some comments included examples and case studies that link farming practices to environmental degradation, which can lead to child labour:

- **Slash-and-burn cultivation.** This practice leads to declining crop yields and an increase in labour needs over time, which, in turn, can cause child labour. Therefore, in order to restore soil fertility and reduce child labour, a broad package of interventions is needed, including the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, labour-saving mechanization, and access to credit and insurance (Adèle Irénée Grembombo).
- **Overexploitation of fishery resources.** When fishery resources are overexploited, fisherfolk are able to catch less fish per outing, resulting in reduced earnings. This may lead them to employ children to save money on

adult labour (Bernd Seiffert). This is the case on the Volta Lake in Ghana, where 20 000 children below 18 years of age were reported to be involved in fisheries, most of them boys aged 10–14 years who are recruited in exchange for a small compensation paid to their parents or for providing shelter to children who have travelled outside their communities to access school. The activities these children are engaged in are dangerous, and their earnings are often insufficient to pay for shelter and food. In addition, the work often makes them too tired or hungry to pay attention at school (Martin van der Knaap).

Additional participants further pointed out that the child labour and hazardous work found in some agricultural activities, such as fisheries, need to be dealt with within the context of adequate natural resource management, which requires institutions to recognize socio-economic, employment and ecological dimensions and provide support for these. In the context of small-scale fisheries (for example), this may require a) participatory fisheries management; b) social and educational initiatives focusing on gender mainstreaming and promoting empowerment of women in fisheries occupations; and c) value chain upgrading and democratization focusing on the decent work agenda (Sérgio Mattos). Investment in the fishing value chain may include strengthening the auctioning, processing and marketing of fish (Martin van der Knaap) and improvement at institutional levels in monitoring and control mechanisms of the value chain (Sérgio Mattos). Improving occupational safety and health for all value chain actors is a key ingredient in value chain upgrading. Moreover, greater provision of education among isolated rural communities is essential. Finally, increased educational status and training of fishers/producers and increased capacity building for the development of technologies and innovations in the full spectrum of the value chain is of high importance (Sérgio Mattos).



One country-specific example was shared:

- In **Brazil**, a fishery policy was established which aimed at professional qualification and social valorization, with a focus on artisanal fishing peoples: men, women, children and workers in general. Systematic socio-educational activities were carried out for fishers' sons and daughters, recognizing the importance of strengthening historical culture, and also minimizing the participation of these children in daily fishing.

While the contributions related to environmental degradation have focused heavily on sustainable fisheries management, it is important to note that within the agriculture sector, there are many good environmental practices that should be implemented which also can potentially support livelihoods both directly and indirectly, including support for child welfare. This includes the integration of climate-smart agriculture, agroecology systems, agroforestry, integrated pest management and more.

3. Family farming

The third discussion question invited participants to consider agricultural policies and strategies related to family farming that can lead to a reduction of child labour in agriculture. Some participants pointed out that taking into account child labour in farmer training programmes can help reduce the number of children engaged in hazardous work (**Marco Dubbelt, Thomas Wissing**). Others provided country-specific information on child labour in family farming, and on different ways to address the issue:

- In **Benin**, rural women are largely responsible for family farms; consequently, only 11 percent of the women over 25 years of age have completed secondary education. Pesticide Action Network UK has provided support to these women, enabling them to participate in decision-making at the family and community level and to engage in income-generating activities. As a result, women's status has been improved, and women now take on local leadership roles. Earning their own income has given them more decision-making power at the household level, which has, in turn, promoted children's school attendance (**Sheila Willis**).

- ▶ In **Peru**, children are engaged in child labour in farming systems that are characterized by great heterogeneity. A country study suggests that a strict relationship exists between land-related factors and child labour in agriculture, both in terms of its incidence and intensity. Moreover, this relation changes according to land size patterns, which are likely related to different agricultural systems. This complex relationship between land and child labour should be considered when designing programmes and policies (**Marco De Gaetano**).
- ▶ In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, agricultural producers and marketing cooperatives have been linked with savings and credit cooperative societies. This has helped farmers to cover labour costs which has, in turn, reduced child labour (**Peter Mtenda**).
- ▶ In **Uganda**, in most rural communities, adulthood is not determined by age but rather by a child's physical development, which, together with the child's gender, defines the tasks a child can undertake. In fact, parents engage their children in agriculture and domestic chores as a first form of vocational education for them. Hence, rural people often perceive the elimination of child labour as an attempt to deny children an opportunity to help their parents and learn valuable skills. Therefore, it is crucial that child labour be addressed through appropriate awareness raising while also using a cultural lens (**Paul Emuria**).

Addressing child labour on cocoa family farms in West Africa: Community Based Development

Child labour is a severe problem in the cocoa sector of West Africa, with an estimated 2 million children engaged in hazardous work in the cocoa industries of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire alone (**Padmini Gopal**), and most children working in the context of family farms (**Megan Passey**). An increasingly used approach to address this issue is Community Based Development (CBD), which in aiming to fight child labour also considers the socio-economic needs of these children's families. Adopting this approach, the International Cocoa Initiative as well as major cocoa cooperatives have seen some positive results; for instance, awareness campaigns have led to the establishment of "child labour committees" by rural communities, which aim to fight child labour in the cocoa sector. Furthermore, in the context of CBD, Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS) have been set up, which identify children engaged in child labour and support them and their parents in withdrawing them from work (**Padmini Gopal**). Regarding CBD in general, there have been positive results, but limitations to further success are attributed to the communities' lack of control over financial resources and the absence of context-specific approaches (**Padmini Gopal**).

4. Innovation

The fourth discussion question invited participants to share information on how policies and programmes related to

different forms of innovation can help reduce child labour in agriculture.

Digitalization

Some participants discussed the potential of digitalization in the fight against child labour. For instance, online portals on child labour could be developed, which could help monitor the implementation of relevant policies and activities by national or regional organizations. Such portals could also provide an interface for documenting verified child labour practices, as well for advocacy and awareness-raising activities. However, it is crucial to carefully manage how child labour is monitored in order to avoid defamation of those involved. Furthermore, the sustainability of these platforms should be considered from the onset (**Ken Lohento**).

Digitalization can further enhance traceability and due diligence along agricultural supply chains through distributed

technology ledgers (blockchain technology). A good practice is seen in the case of the Italian pasta and pesto sauce manufacturer, Barilla, which has teamed up with IBM to tackle transparency and traceability in its pesto production cycle. All details – from cultivation, treatment and harvesting in the field to transportation, storage, quality control and then on to the consumer – are tracked and made available on a blockchain system accessed by scanning the product's QR code. Similar processes could be developed to allow greater transparency on the distribution of value along the supply chain, ensuring that farmers obtain fair prices for their products and even bringing to light working conditions, such as child labour.

Mechanization

Various participants stressed the need to promote mechanization to help reduce child labour ([Stephen Olubusoye Ajagbe](#), [Dhananjaya Poudyal](#), [Adèle Irénée Grembombo](#), [Taibou Sonko](#), [Michela Espinosa](#)). Specifically, some pointed out that the dietary energy required to undertake the agronomic work needed to generate sufficient income to meet family needs is generally not available to smallholders; therefore, children are often put to work as well. Addressing child labour may thus be supported effectively by facilitating smallholders' access to mechanization ([Dick Tinsley](#)). However, mechanization also involves challenges: one should consider its consequences for people who depend on manual work, which is the case for many women, as well as farmers' limited financial means ([Marco Dubbelt](#)). Solutions that revolve around mechanization should keep in mind that most families that engage their children in farming come from a vulnerable socio-economic status with low levels of education, and therefore appropriate and pragmatic access should be assessed along with consideration for whether mechanization will support or hinder decent employment generation ([Lal Manavado](#)).



© FAO/Saul Palma

Participants also shared information and suggestions on actions in specific countries:

- ▶ In **Benin**, a project implemented by Pesticide Action Network UK provided farmers with milling equipment. In a survey of 498 farmers, 50 percent of the respondents reported that proximity to milling equipment was an important factor for girls' school attendance. Without a mill in the village, girls are often kept from attending school to process maize and millet manually ([Sheila Willis](#)).
- ▶ In **Ghana**, mechanization could effectively address child labour in rice farming. The government could subsidize simple rice planting machines that would allow farmers to plant rice in rows for higher yields, in addition to simple hand-held rice weeding machines. Furthermore, state-owned banks could offer reasonable payment plans to agroprocessing companies for them to buy basic equipment for rice milling. Last, farmers could be provided with subsidies or flexible payment plans to buy suitable nets, which could then be used to cover rice farms to keep birds away from the fields ([Abena Abedi](#)).
- ▶ In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, connecting tractor suppliers with agricultural cooperatives has provided farmers with access to tractors, using loans repaid in instalments. Furthermore, hoeing has been mechanized. Both developments have helped to address child labour ([Peter Mtenda](#)).
- ▶ In **Mali**, in the Ségou region, agricultural cooperatives provided training to help pastoral farmers understand the dependence of livestock on child labour and how this could be reduced through labour-saving technology. Previously, children stood in front of the plow oxen to guide them. Through collective discussion and information sharing, it was found that better agricultural practices could be put in place to reduce children's work, including properly training oxen so that they no longer need to be guided ([Bréhima Bouare](#)).



© FAO/Luis Tato

5. Public and private investment

The fifth discussion question invited participants to share information on where and how public and private investment in the agricultural sector has been sensitive to addressing child labour, and what the role of agricultural stakeholders has been in this process.

Some participants focused on the global level, discussing the new generation of economic treaties (including trade agreements) concluded by the United States of America and the European Union which foresee consultations, litigation and even sanctions to ensure respect of social and environmental commitments ([European Commission](#), [Christian Häberli](#)). Despite the current absence of agricultural labour-related trade conflicts on record, the measures and procedures foreseen in these treaties appear to illuminate a new pathway for reducing child labour and have brought the discussion around "social dumping" to the international trade agenda. The idea would be to guarantee market access for products and services in exchange for respecting labour clauses in those treaties ([Christian Häberli](#)). In this regard, the Dutch Government is in the process of implementing a Child Labour Due Diligence Law, which requires companies selling goods and services to Dutch end users to determine whether child labour occurs in their supply chains.

Multiple participants stressed the potential of certification schemes, which could incorporate child labour assessments into principles and criteria for qualifying certified products ([Kien Nguyen Van](#), [Alain Rival](#)), although one should also take into account existing challenges related to carrying out proper assessments and monitoring ([Maria Moate](#)). In the commune of Mouans-Sartoux, France, Fairtrade certification is one of the selection criteria in public contracts and food orders to supply school canteens ([Lea Sturton](#)). Furthermore, in some countries national certification schemes have been piloted with the involvement of the local and provincial government authorities. In these cases, it is crucial to ensure such schemes take into account child labour issues, as they can help establish links with social services and indicate high-risk subsectors and regions. At the same time, this will help those aiming to engage in ethical investments as well ([Alain Rival](#)).

Participants shared some other concrete examples in which the public and private sector have worked towards addressing child labour. First, the Argentinean Network of Companies against Child Labour is a space for public-private coordination in which programmes, plans and projects addressing child labour are designed. The network's Technical Secretariat falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, Employment



© FAO/Daniel Hayduk

and Social Security. The 108 companies that are part of the network commit to not hiring child labour, and carry out audits and joint actions that promote the effective exercise of workers' rights ([Sergio Díaz](#)). Second, ILO, the German Government, the German Development Bank and Deutsche Bank have collaborated in the context of the Sustainable Investments in African Agriculture project implemented in Burundi, Ghana, Kenya and Zambia.

Among other objectives, the project aims to address child labour in these countries ([Thomas Wissing](#)). Last, Lavazza has gathered actors along the coffee supply chain to define

common goals and share values and expectations in relation to the fight against child labour ([Patrizio Fanti](#)).

Public-private partnerships will likely become increasingly determinant and impactful, especially in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Joint investments on health systems, education (including schools and distance learning), social protection, physical and digital infrastructures, and loans with favourable repayment conditions will be key to support the livelihoods of rural communities and entrepreneurs, preventing child labour in agriculture while supporting decent employment opportunities for children of legal working age.

6. Attention to domestic supply chains

The sixth discussion question invited participants to share information and views on agricultural policies and strategies that help address child labour in domestic and local agricultural supply chains. Currently, the majority of resources to address child labour are invested in global supply chains, whereas a large portion of child labour is found in family farming, including domestic and regional supply chains.

Participants pointed out that addressing child labour in domestic and local supply chains is often very difficult, as national enforcement of child labour laws is generally weak ([Venkat Reddy Regatte](#)). It was mentioned that, in Africa, although most attention is given to a small number of export crops (such as cocoa, coffee and tea), this has left the much greater part of children's involvement within smallholder farms in African agriculture unexamined. This includes work associated with food crops and livestock that are often destined for own consumption and local markets. One participant ([James Sumberg](#)) pointed out the research from Action on Children's Harmful Work in African Agriculture (Institute of Development Studies), which highlights that some reasons for the greater attention given to export crops could be related to, inter alia, the highly coordinated nature of global value chains; constraints related to transparency; the economic centrality of these crops to the producing country's economies, reputational risk and brand image; discussions and actions around human rights due diligence legislation that is beginning to gain momentum in the Global North, along with the increased ethical concerns of consumers; and high media visibility.

A way to address child labour at the local level could be to provide farmers with credit on the condition that they do not engage in child labour; compliance would then be monitored by banks, agricultural extension officers and labour officials ([Venkat Reddy Regatte](#)). One participant

discussed the approach of the Global March Against Child Labour (Global March), which also tries to address domestic supply chain issues in the context of projects that primarily focus on international supply chains. For instance, when Global March implements projects, it always collects sex-disaggregated data to better understand where boys and girls actually work. These data show that in most cases, girls' work is hidden and not always perceived as child labour, despite the fact that it directly interferes with school attendance ([Marco Dubbelt](#)).



© FAO/Giampiero Diana

Addressing child labour in domestic value chains: the case of shellfish harvesting in El Salvador

In El Salvador, ILO implemented a project aimed at the eradication of child labour in shellfish harvesting. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, non-formal education centres were set up to provide accelerated education and get children re-enrolled in formal schools. Alternative income-generating schemes were promoted for parents to replace the money their children had been earning. Furthermore, community-based child protection

and monitoring committees were established. A key element of the project was to engage intermediaries and restaurants, encouraging them to not use child labour in the supply chain. The project led to an almost complete eradication of child labour in shellfish harvesting, and managed to instil a greater understanding of the hazards of child labour and the importance of education at the national level (Benjamin Smith).

7. Cross-sectoral policies and strategies

Harmonized, integrated policy

While looking at the agricultural policies and the role of stakeholders in the elimination of child labour, some contributors pointed out that it is important to not only consider child labour policy and programmes in isolation but also to integrate concerns and stipulations within wider national policies and instruments – such as the national constitution, education policy, employment legislation, labour policy, local government acts, and other national acts and policies – to support its operationalization (Fredrick Ahaisibwe). Policies and programmes do not operate in isolation, rather in an environment of diverse other policy domains. One participant mentioned that addressing the

problem of child labour cannot be successful unless all other national policies are effectively coordinated towards its mitigation (Lal Manavado), including appropriate dialogue, coordination and dissemination from the national to the community level (Ayebare Prudence). Furthermore, interministerial and interagency support can enable policies and interventions to be scaled up and have greater impact (Faten Adada). A suggestion was made that appropriate food and agriculture policy should integrate both public nutrition and child labour elimination for rural areas. This would entail the expansion of health care provision and decent employment policy and initiatives (Lal Manavado).

Addressing child labour through rural workers' and producers' organizations

Participants were invited to discuss where and how agricultural stakeholders have complemented labour law compliance in order to improve working conditions of agricultural workers, and through this helped reduce the vulnerability of households engaging in child labour. They pointed out the important role of agricultural labour unions as well as rural workers' and producers' organizations. It was highlighted that it remains important to not only raise awareness but to institutionalize the issue of child labour in the day-to-day activities of these organizations (Cisse Hamadou). It was also mentioned that while these organizations used to achieve agreements on better working conditions and wages, the union movement has become weaker due to current trends related to payment on piece-work basis and contract labour, which have, in turn, further exploited agricultural workers (Venkat Reddy Regatte).

As child labour deprives adults of employment and weakens workers' union membership, it is crucial to integrate child labour concerns in the agenda of rural workers' and producers' organizations (Paschal Ajongba Kaba). In fact, evidence suggests that when children are withdrawn from agricultural work, the consequent labour force scarcity gives adult workers a better bargaining position and leads to improved wages and working conditions (Venkat Reddy Regatte). It was also noted that facilitating access to finance within the context of farmers' organizations, such as through Village Savings and Loans Associations, can help farmers to be less dependent on the work of children. Moreover, through producers' organizations farmers can negotiate for better prices through collective bargaining in order to break the economic dependence of child labour among vulnerable families. These organizations can also serve as a platform

for enforcement of policies aiming at ending child labour ([Ayebare Prudence](#)). Finally, in order to support children of legal working age to better access decent employment opportunities, ensuring their voice is heard and their claims are adequately represented, trade unions and rural workers' and producers' organizations should consider opening up their membership to include this age group.

Participants shared the following case studies on efforts of workers' and trade unions to improve working conditions and eliminate child labour:

- ▶ In [Ghana](#), the General Agricultural Workers Union (GAWU) aims to create and operate child labour-free zones in the Volta Lake area by implementing the Torkor model, which has three key components: 1) organization of informal workers; 2) social mobilization through capacity building and sensitization; and 3) knowledge sharing ([Paschal Ajongba Kaba](#)). This model has formed the

basis for an international discussion and a set of policy recommendations on ways to address child labour in agriculture developed during the regional workshop of the International Partnership for Elimination of Child Labour in Agriculture, held in Accra ([Kiril Buketov](#)).

- ▶ In [India](#), many workers are unregistered or casual workers, or migrants. Trade unions in Gujarat and Maharashtra have tried to ensure that agricultural workers have access to grievance mechanisms and to bring the agricultural workers under the purview of the organized sector, but without significant success ([Marco Dubbelt](#)).
- ▶ In [Uzbekistan](#), a broad public pressure campaign initiated by trade unions and expanded through the involvement of international brands and textile companies led the Government to ratify ILO Convention 182 in 2008. Eventually, more than 2 million children were liberated from forced labour in cotton fields ([Kirill Buketov](#)).

Access to education

Participants were invited to discuss cases in which agricultural and education stakeholders have come together to establish policies or programmes on addressing child labour in agriculture, ensuring that children have access to affordable and quality education in rural areas. Participants referred to the concrete example of the Child Labour Free Zone approach ([Venkat Reddy Regatte](#)), which engages, *inter alia*, teachers, business operators, plantation owners, parents, and health workers, who are all made responsible for ensuring that their area becomes free from child labour.

The approach is labour-intensive: school registers are checked daily, with regular home visits and community meetings to discuss issues ([Gine Zwart](#)). Participants also suggested that greater dialogue be set between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education including partnerships with local government (and potentially local civil society organizations) to ensure child-headed households or vulnerable groups in rural areas are supported so basic needs are met and children can remain in school without worrying about survival, including that of siblings ([Fredrick Ahaisibwe](#)).

Access to primary and secondary education that is affordable (in terms of school fees, uniform purchases, distance from home) and of quality (qualified teachers, relevant curricula, free from abuses) for both girls and boys is an indispensable component of an integrated approach to prevent and reduce child labour in agriculture. The lack of school attendance



© Pep Bonet/NOOR for FAO

among child labourers feeds a poverty cycle leading to youth unemployment and an unproductive agriculture sector. A sustainable and modernized rural sector requires fair access to schools and an educated youth population, possessing skills such as literacy, numeracy, ICT and soft skills. This is even more important at a time when school closures will have a negative impact on children's educational attendance and attainment well beyond the COVID-19 pandemic. That is why investing in distance learning tools and digital infrastructure is essential, as 70 percent of African youth are currently offline, and for many children, especially girls, their withdrawal from school will likely be permanent.

Social protection

Participants were also invited to discuss the role of social protection mechanisms in supporting vulnerable rural households and addressing child labour in agriculture. For instance, evidence shows that access to pensions reduces child labour in Brazil and South Africa, while access to health insurance has had positive effects in Guatemala and Pakistan (Omar Benammour). Multiple contributors focused on the effect of cash transfer programmes:

- ▶ In **Argentina**, the Universal Child Allowance targets children of vulnerable families. The system is conditional in the sense that parents must show compliance with health checks, vaccinations and school attendance in order to receive the allowance (Sergio Díaz).
- ▶ In **Brazil**, the Child Labor Eradication Program (initially administered through the federal government) provided monthly cash payments to low-income families with children aged 7–14 on the condition that they would withdraw their children from work and send them to school. Furthermore, children participated in an after-school programme which offered study support as well as other socio-educational activities.

The Program also promoted social and economic inclusion through organizing socio-educational activities for parents. In 2006, the programme was integrated into the Bolsa Familia programme (Ana Lucia Kassouf).

- ▶ In **Ethiopia**, the Social Cash Transfers Pilot Programme in the Tigray region, involving unconditional cash transfers, reduced child labour and promoted economic inclusion in agriculture (Omar Benammour).
- ▶ In **Ghana**, research shows that the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Grants, a cash transfer programme administered by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, decreased the incidence of child labour among beneficiaries in the Ningo-Prampram district (Padmini Gopal).
- ▶ In **Kenya**, the unconditional cash transfer programme titled "Kenya's Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children" has significantly reduced child labour and contributed to economic inclusion in agriculture (Omar Benammour).



► In **Mexico**, conditional cash transfers have reduced child labour in agriculture by addressing income, agricultural or climate-related shocks, but only when conditions for school attendance, such as the availability of school

premises within a reasonable distance, are met. This highlights the importance of having a coherent approach within the education sector to eliminate child labour (**Omar Benammour**).

Agricultural extension and advisory services

Participants also discussed other strategies that could be adopted, such as the deployment of agricultural extension and advisory services (AEAS) providers. These could play a big role in addressing child labour (**Swaib Karafule**), having a capillary network of field workers and direct relationships with rural producers, as well as the mandate to support not only agricultural production, but also rural livelihoods. However, for this to happen, AEAS providers need to recognize that child labour in agriculture is not only a labour problem, but an agricultural one as well. Nowadays, AEAS comprises a whole host of state and non-state, formal and informal

providers; this pluralism can be an advantage as each provider type has different strengths (**Zofia Krystyna Mroczek**). One of the participants mentioned that the Malian Government, for instance, has developed tools for extension officers to raise farmers' awareness of the risks of child labour (**Maria Lee**).

This considered, providing targeted capacity development to agriculture extension actors may lead to the inclusion of child labour components in agricultural AEAS. This would increase awareness on hazardous work for children, on the importance of education and on the potential for diversification of income resources to decrease the vulnerability of rural households.

Addressing the use of hazardous pesticides

Participants stressed that another issue that warrants specific attention in the context of addressing child labour is the use of hazardous pesticides. For instance, the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat and FAO's Child Labour in Agriculture Prevention team have organized joint activities to help reduce child labour and promote decent work conditions in agriculture in relation to pesticide use. At the national level, the Rotterdam Convention has promoted information sharing on hazardous chemicals, and national stakeholders have been provided with technical assistance on pesticide management, integrating the aim to reduce child labour and protect children (**Nadia Correale**). One participant pointed

to a 2016 survey undertaken by Pesticide Action Network UK, which revealed that in Belarus, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine, children were directly handling pesticides. In Kyrgyzstan and Moldova respectively, 26 and 39 percent of children were directly involved in the application of these pesticides. In Kyrgyzstan, the issue was debated in parliament and efforts were made to raise public awareness of the danger this poses to children (**Sheila Willis**). Another important point mentioned was the regular updating of the National Hazardous Work List and the involvement of agriculture stakeholders in this consultative process (**Belinda Issakou Adamou Houssou**).

Community mobilization and empowerment

FAO's efforts in Mali's Bandiagara district have focused on raising awareness of child labour and on involving community members in a collective search for solutions in the context of already existing Dimitra Clubs. First, club leaders, village leaders and community radio hosts were trained to equip them to better include the fight against child labour in their usual activities. Then, together with the community members, including parents, children and youth, they participated in discussions on the subject. Youth aged 15–17 years learned to develop relevant arguments for dialogue with other generations; together, they established monitoring committees to identify real cases of child labour and discuss them in the clubs to propose solutions, which are then endorsed by the village assembly. Community radio

has played an important role in the project by organizing and broadcasting a debate around measures to address child labour. (**Ali Abdoulaye**).



© FAO/Nozim Kalandarov

A cross-sectoral approach to addressing child labour in agriculture: the Cocoa Life Programme in Ghana

In the context of the Cocoa Life Programme, World Vision Ghana, Mondelez International, the Ghanaian Government, and other partner organizations have addressed child labour in cocoa production, as well as its root causes, in various ways. Several activities have been organized to improve cocoa farmers' income and food security. These include providing trainings on the cultivation and preparation of local micronutrient-rich food, good agricultural practices, improved post-harvest management and additional income-earning opportunities. Furthermore, the programme has promoted mechanization as well as financial inclusion through community-based and community-managed savings. Additionally, the Citizen Voice and Action Project model has supported communities in engaging duty bearers for the provision of adequate social services and infrastructure, such as schools.

Some initiatives carried out in the context of the Cocoa Life Programme have directly targeted child labour. For instance, in collaboration with the Department of Social

Welfare and the National Commission on Civic Education, World Vision has helped communities establish Community Child Protection Committees to monitor child protection issues and create referral lines to enable reportage and mediation. The specific role of these committees is to ensure children attend school and do not work on the farms. Another initiative concerns efforts to encourage communities to implement independent school feeding programmes using locally grown foodstuffs, which are then used for school meals prepared by women's groups. Finally, school authorities are currently engaged with the District Agricultural Development Unit for support in the establishment of school gardens. While some communities have had to stop participating in the initiative due to lack of support, records show improved enrolment during the implementation stages and a reduced number of children engaged in farm activities. School enrolment increased from 60 to 75 percent in Kotosaa, 53 to 63 percent in Nsonyameye, and 82 to 99 percent in Danyame (Angeline Munzara).

European Union-funded projects addressing child labour in agriculture

The European Union has funded various projects aiming to end and prevent child labour in agriculture, which include the following:

- **Ship to Shore Rights** aims to prevent and reduce unacceptable forms of work, including child labour, in Thailand's fishing and seafood industries. The project was implemented by ILO, in collaboration with the Thai Government, employers' organizations, workers' organizations, civil society and buyers. It has achieved impressive results in reforming labour laws and living and working conditions of workers, including that of migrants.
- **CLEAR Cotton**, implemented by FAO and ILO, works towards eliminating child labour in the cotton, textile and garment value chains of Burkina Faso, Mali, Pakistan and Peru. The focus has been on strengthening policy, legal and regulatory frameworks to combat child labour and forced labour in these sectors, and to support local governments, public services providers, cotton farmers and their organizations, and other stakeholders in taking effective action. Since the start of the project in 2018,

1 000 children and adolescents have been reintegrated into education and training in Burkina Faso and Mali.

- **TACKLE** was implemented by ILO in 12 countries across Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The project contributed to the withdrawal of children engaged in child labour and the prevention of further entry of children into this employment by offering alternative education and training opportunities. The main focus areas of the project consisted of providing guidance in formulating and effectively implementing legal and policy frameworks on child labour and education, and building institutional capacities of ministries and other relevant bodies to undertake concrete action in the fight against child labour.
- **Trade for Decent Work**, implemented by the ILO, aims to improve the application of the eight fundamental ILO Conventions, including the two on child labour, in European Union trading partner countries. It does so by raising awareness of these Conventions, and by building capacities to improve their effective implementation (European Commission).

Abebaw, D., Tadesse, F. & Mogues, T. 2011. *Access to improved water source and satisfaction with services: evidence from rural Ethiopia*. ESSP II Working Paper 32. Addis Ababa, IFPRI. (also available at www.ircwash.org/sites/default/files/Abebaw-2011-Access.pdf).

Aboa, A. & Ross, A. 2020. Child labour still prevalent in West Africa cocoa sector despite industry efforts – report. *Reuters* [online], 9 April 2020. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.reuters.com/article/cocoa-childlabour-ivory-coast-ghana/child-labour-still-prevalent-in-west-africa-cocoa-sector-despite-industry-efforts-report-idUSL5N2BX3KS

ACHA (Action on Children's Harmful Work in African Agriculture). 2020a. ACHA [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://acha.global>

ACHA. 2020b. Childhood experiences of work: Reflection 1 (Ghana). In: ACHA [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. https://acha.global/research_papers/childhood-experiences-of-work-reflection-1-ghana

Aculey, D. 2019. *Assessing the effectiveness of livelihood empowerment against poverty to the reduction of child labour in the Ningo-Prampram district*. Accra, University of Ghana. (also available at <http://ugspace.ug.edu.gh/bitstream/handle/123456789/32596/Assessing%20the%20Effectiveness%20of%20Livelihood%20Empowerment%20against%20Poverty%20to%20the%20Reduction%20of%20Child%20Labour%20in%20the%20Ningo-Prampram%20District.pdf?sequence=1>).

Aid & International Development Forum. n.d. *Operational feasibility of smallholder innovations: an administrative void in development* [online]. Fort Collins, USA. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://webdoc.agsci.colostate.edu/smallholderagriculture/OperationalFeasibility.pdf>

Angemi, D. 2011. *Child labour: insights from an agricultural household model*. Working Paper No. 315 [online]. Turin, Italy, Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano Development Studies. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.682.1678&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

ANSES. 2020a. Asignación Universal por Hijo. In: ANSES [online]. Buenos Aires. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.anses.gob.ar/asignacion-universal-por-hijo

ANSES. 2020b. Ingreso Familiar de Emergencia. In: ANSES [online]. Buenos Aires. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.anses.gob.ar/ingreso-familiar-de-emergencia

ANSES. 2020c. Tarjeta Alimentar. In: ANSES [online]. Buenos Aires. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.anses.gob.ar/tramite/tarjeta-alimentar

Argentina Unida. 2020a. Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil (CONAETI). In: Argentina Unida [online]. Buenos Aires. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.argentina.gob.ar/trabajo/infantil/conaeti

Argentina Unida. 2020b. Red de Empresas contra el Trabajo Infantil. In: Argentina Unida [online]. Buenos Aires. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.argentina.gob.ar/trabajo/infantil/redempresas

Au Togo. 2019. Togo: Les cantines scolaires renforcent la scolarisation des enfants. In: Au Togo [online]. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://autogo.tg/togo-les-cantines-scolaires-renforcent-la-scolarisation-des-enfants>

Babo, A. 2019. Eliminating child labour in rural areas: limits of community-based approaches in south-western Côte d'Ivoire. In J. Ballet & A. Bhukuth, eds. *Child exploitation in the global South*, pp. 65–90. Cham, Switzerland, Palgrave Macmillan.

CCR CSR (Centre for Child-Rights and Corporate Social Responsibility). 2019a. Child labour. In: CCR CSR [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ccrcsr.com/content/child-labour

CCR CSR. 2019b. Inclusion of Young Workers in IKEA's Supply Chain Phase II. In: CCR CSR [online]. Cited 15 June 2020. www.ccrcsr.com/content/inclusion-young-workers-ikea%E2%80%99s-supply-chain-phase-ii

CCR CSR. 2019c. Juvenile and student worker management. In: CCR CSR [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ccrcsr.com/content/juvenile-and-student-worker-management

CCR CSR. 2019d. Migrant parent workers. In: CCR CSR [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ccrcsr.com/content/migrant-parent-workers

Coffee Kids. 2019. *Coffee Kids* [online]. Hamburg, Germany. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.coffeekids.org

CSU (Colorado State University). n.d. *Dietary energy balance: calories available vs. calories exerted (a 50% deficit)* [online]. Fort Collins, USA. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://webdoc.agsci.colostate.edu/smallholderagriculture/DietPoster.pdf>

CSU. 2008. Calorie energy balance: risk averse or hunger & exhaustion. In: CSU [online]. Fort Collins, USA. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://smallholderagriculture.agsci.colostate.edu/calorie-energy-balance-risk-averse-or-hunger-exhaustion>

CSU. 2010a. Financially stalled governments. In: CSU [online]. Fort Collins, USA. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://smallholderagriculture.agsci.colostate.edu/financially-stalled-governments>

CSU. 2010b. Most effective project: enhancing access to contract mechanization via reconditioned used tractors. In: CSU [online]. Fort Collins, USA. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://smallholderagriculture.agsci.colostate.edu/most-effective-project-enhancing-access-to-contract-mechanization-via-reconditioned-used-tractors/%C2%A0>

CSU. 2018. Financially suppressed economy. In: CSU [online]. Fort Collins, USA. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://smallholderagriculture.agsci.colostate.edu/financially-suppressed-economy-2>

De Carvalho Filho, I.E. 2012. Household income as a determinant of child labor and school enrollment in Brazil: evidence from a social security reform. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 60(2): 399–435.

De Gaetano, M., Caracciolo, F., Cembalo, L. & Carillo, M.R. 2016. Effects of land related factors on child labour in agriculture: evidences from Peru. *Italian Review of Agricultural Economics*, 71(1): 144–154.

De Janvry, A., Finan, F., Sadoulet, E. & Vakis, R. 2006. Can conditional cash transfer programs serve as safety nets in keeping children at school and from working when exposed to shocks? *Journal of Development Economics*, 79(2): 349–73.

Edmonds, D. 2006. Child labor and schooling responses to anticipated income in South Africa. *Journal of Development Economics*, 81(2): 386–414.

European Commission. 2017. *EU Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child (2017). Leave no child behind* [online]. [Cited 16 June 2020]. https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/eu_guidelines_rights_of_child_0.pdf

European Commission. 2018a. *Promoting employment and decent work in development cooperation. Volume 1: Concepts and foundations.* Tools and Methods Series Concept Paper No. 6, January 2018. Luxembourg. (also available at <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/file/78995/download?token=ZflKoing>).

European Commission. 2018b. *Value chain analysis for development. Methodological brief: frames and tools* [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. http://assets.fsnforum.fao.org.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/public/discussions/contributions/Methodological%20Brief%20-%20ENG%20v.1.2_0.pdf

European Commission. 2020a. Employment and decent work. In: *European Commission* [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/topics/employment-and-decent-work_en

European Commission. 2020b. *Study on due diligence requirements through the supply chain. Part I: synthesis report.* Brussels. (also available at <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/291b84d3-4c82-11ea-b8b7-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-search>).

European Commission. 2020c. Sustainable development. In: *European Commission* [online]. Brussels. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/policy-making/sustainable-development>

European Union. 2018. Value Chain Analysis for Development (VCA4D). In: *European Union* [online]. Brussels. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/value-chain-analysis-for-development-vca4d-wiki/1-vca4d-methodology>

FAO. 2010. *Child labour prevention in agriculture. Junior Farmer Field and Life School – Facilitators guide.* Rome. 72 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/a-i1897e.pdf).

FAO. 2013. *Children's work in the livestock sector* [online]. Rome. www.fao.org/3/a-i2971e.pdf

FAO. 2015. *Handbook for monitoring and evaluation of child labour in agriculture. Measuring the impacts of agricultural and food security programmes on child labour in family-based agriculture.* Rural Employment Guidance Material #2. Rome. 199 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/i4630e/i4630e.pdf).

FAO. 2016a. *Business strategies and public-private partnerships to end child labour in agriculture* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=300>

FAO. 2016b. *Pesticide management and child labour prevention* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=299>

FAO. 2017a. *Child labour in agriculture.* Rome. 2 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/a-i8176e.pdf).

FAO. 2017b. *Ending child labour – The decisive role of agricultural stakeholders.* Rome. 20 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/a-i8177e.pdf).

FAO. 2017c. *Expert meeting addressing the challenges faced by rural youth aged 15 to 17 in preparing for and accessing decent work. Documented results.* Rome. 46 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/a-i6975e.pdf).

FAO. 2017d. *Child labour in agriculture in protracted crises, fragile and humanitarian contexts.* FAO Guidance Note. Rome. 34 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/I7403EN/i7403en.pdf).

FAO. 2018a. *Eliminating child labour in fisheries and aquaculture – Promoting decent work and sustainable fish value chains.* Rome. 12 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/CA0177EN/ca0177en.pdf).

FAO. 2018b. Jóvenes rurales, la nueva generación cafetalera. In: *FAO* [online]. Sacatepéquez, Guatemala. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.fao.org/guatemala/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1127151

FAO. 2018c. *Migration and youth in rural areas* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=376>

FAO. 2018d. *Promoting youth employment and reducing child labour in agriculture* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=389>

FAO. 2019a. *Addressing child labour in agricultural programmes* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=511>

FAO. 2019b. *Communicating effectively to end child labour in agriculture* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=513>

FAO. 2019c. *Engaging stakeholders to end child labour in agriculture* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=508>

FAO. 2019d. *Incorporating child labour in policies and strategies* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=510>

FAO. 2019e. *Introduction to child labour in agriculture* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=507>

FAO. 2019f. *Monitoring and evaluation of child labour in agriculture* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=512>

FAO. 2019g. *Using data and knowledge to end child labour in agriculture* [e-learning course]. Rome. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=509>

FAO & ILO. 2013. *Guidance on addressing child labour in fisheries and aquaculture.* Rome, FAO and Geneva, Switzerland, ILO. 107 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/a-i3318e.pdf).

FAO & ILO. 2015. *Protect children from pesticides! Visual facilitator's guide.* Rome, FAO and Geneva, Switzerland, ILO. 74 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/a-i3527e.pdf).

- FAO & UNIDO.** 2008. *Agricultural mechanization in Africa...Time for action*. Planning investment for enhanced agricultural productivity. Report of an Expert Group Meeting, January 2008, Vienna, Austria. Rome, FAO. 36 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/a-k2584e.pdf).
- Fischersworing, V.** 2019. *Nueva Generación Cafetalera – El café de especialidad: Una ventana de oportunidad para la población joven en el área rural*. Rome, FAO. 26 pp. (also available at www.fao.org/3/ca4278es/ca4278es.pdf).
- Frölich, M., Landmann, A., Midkiff, H. & Breda, V.** 2014. *Microinsurance and child labour: an impact evaluation of NRSP's (Pakistan) microinsurance innovation*. Geneva, Switzerland, ILO. 41 pp. (also available at www.oit.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_344840.pdf).
- Graham, J.P., Hirai, M. & Kim, S.S.** 2016. An analysis of water collection labor among women and children in 24 sub-Saharan African countries. *PLOS ONE*, 11(6): e0155981 [online]. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article%3Fid%3D10.1371/journal.pone.0155981>
- Guarcello, L., Mealli, F. & Rosati, F.** 2010. Household vulnerability and child labor: the effect of shocks, credit rationing, and insurance. *Journal of Population Economics*, 23(1): 169–98.
- Häberli, C.** 2016. An international regulatory framework for national employment policies. *Journal of World Trade*, 50(2): 167–191.
- Hard, D.L. & Myers, J.R.** 2006. Fatal work-related injuries in the agriculture production sector among youth in the United States, 1992–2002. *Journal of Agromedicine*, 11(2): 57–65.
- International Cocoa Initiative.** 2017. *Effectiveness Review of Child Labour Monitoring Systems in the Smallholder Agricultural Sector of Sub-Saharan Africa*. Châtelaine, Switzerland. (also available at https://cocoainitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/ICI-CLMS-Effectiveness_15_May.pdf).
- International Cocoa Initiative.** 2018. How rice cultivation has help reduce child labour in Ghana. In: *International Cocoa Initiative* [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://cocoainitiative.org/news-media-post/how-rice-cultivation-has-become-a-tool-in-child-labour-elimination-for-some-communities-in-ghana>
- International Cocoa Initiative.** 2020. *The effect of cash transfers on child labour: A review of evidence from rural contexts*. Châtelaine, Switzerland. (also available at https://cocoainitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ICI_Impact-of-cash-transfers-on-child-labour_31032020.pdf).
- ILO.** 1921. Convention concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers. www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C011
- ILO.** 1948. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise. www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312232
- ILO.** 1949. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively. www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C098
- ILO.** 1999. Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182
- ILO.** 2003. Note on the proceedings. Tripartite Meeting on the Future of Employment in the Tobacco Sector, Geneva, 24–28 February 2003. International Labour Organization Sectoral Activities Programme. (also available at www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---sector/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_160860.pdf).
- ILO.** 2009. *Training resource pack for agricultural cooperatives on the elimination of hazardous child labour. Book 2: training course activities for cooperatives*. Geneva, Switzerland. 32 pp. (also available at www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=17295).
- ILO.** 2013a. *Analytical study on child labour in Volta Lake fishing in Ghana*. Geneva, Switzerland. 178 pp. (also available at www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=25876).
- ILO.** 2013b. *Good practices in tackling child labour through education*. Geneva, Switzerland. 48 pp. (also available at www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=22956).
- ILO.** 2016. *Child labour in the fish supply chain on Lake Volta, Ghana: the Torkor model* [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=28375
- ILO.** 2017. *Global estimates of child labour: Results and trends, 2012–2016*. Geneva, Switzerland. 68 pp. (also available at www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575499.pdf).
- ILO.** 2018. *Towards the urgent elimination of hazardous child labour*. Geneva, Switzerland. 84 pp. (also available at www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=30315).
- ILO.** 2019. Note on the proceedings. Technical Meeting to Promote an Exchange of Views on the Further Development and Implementation of the Integrated Strategy to Address Decent Work Deficits in the Tobacco Sector (Kampala, Uganda, 3–5 July 2019). Geneva, Switzerland. (also available at www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---sector/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_717011.pdf).
- ILO.** 2020a. Child labour in agriculture. In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ilo.org/ipe/areas/Agriculture/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO.** 2020b. Child labour in Bangladesh. In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.ilo.org/dhaka/Areasofwork/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO.** 2020c. Cooperatives. In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ilo.org/global/topics/cooperatives/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO.** 2020d. Eliminating child labour and forced labour in the cotton, textile and garment value chains: an integrated approach. In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ilo.org/ipe/projects/global/WCMS_649126/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO.** 2020e. Green jobs – Areas of work. In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ilo.org/global/topics/green-jobs/areas-of-work/lang--en/index.htm

- ILO.** 2020f. Green works and climate change adaptation. In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/employment-intensive-investment/themes/green-works/lang--en/index.htm>
- ILO.** 2020g. ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June]. www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO.** 2020h. *Endline research findings on fishers and seafood workers in Thailand*. Bangkok. (also available at https://shiptoshorerights.org/wp-content/uploads/Endline-Research-Findings-on-Fishers-and-Seafood-Workers-in-Thailand_EN.pdf).
- ILO.** 2020i. Social finance. In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ilo.org/global/topics/employment-promotion/social-finance/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO.** 2020j. Sustainable investments in African agriculture. In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ilo.org/empent/Projects/WCMS_205761/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO.** 2020k. Tackling child labour through education in African, Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) States (TACKLE). In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ilo.org/ipecc/projects/global/tackle/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO.** 2020l. Trade for Decent Work Project. In: *ILO* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.ilo.org/global/standards/WCMS_697996/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO & Centre for Economic and International Studies.** 2017. *Not just cocoa: child labour in the agricultural sector in Ghana* [online]. Rome. [Cited 15 June 2020]. https://cocoainitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Policy_appraisal_Ghana_15122017-FINAL-VERSION.pdf
- ILO, OECD, IOM & UNICEF.** 2019. *Ending child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in global supply chains*. Geneva, Switzerland. (also available at <http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/Ending-child-labour-forced-labour-and-human-trafficking-in-global-supply-chains.pdf>).
- Impact Insurance Facility.** 2020. Lessons from insurance practice. In: *Impact Insurance Facility* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.impactinsurance.org/lessons-insurance-practice
- Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos.** 2018. *Encuesta de Actividades de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes 2016–2017* [online]. Buenos Aires. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.trabajo.gob.ar/downloads/estadisticas/eanna/eanna_2da-edicion_201909.pdf
- International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture.** 2017. Statement of the African Regional Workshop of rural workers' trade unions and small producers' organizations to exchange experiences of "Organizing against child labour", Accra and Kpando-Torkor, 26–30 September 2017. www.ilo.org/ipeccinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=29755
- International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture.** 2020. *International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture* [online]. Rome. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://childlabourinagriculture.org>
- Kassouf, A.L. & Santos, M.J.D.** 2010. Trabalho infantil no meio rural brasileiro: evidências sobre o "paradoxo da riqueza". *Economia Aplicada*, 14(3): 339–353.
- Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social de Argentina.** 2017. Plan Nacional para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil y protección del trabajo adolescente 2018–2022. www.trabajo.gob.ar/downloads/trabajoinfantilno/trabajoinf_PlanNacional.pdf
- Nestlé.** 2017. *Tackling child labour – 2017 Report* [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/asset-library/documents/creating-shared-value/responsible-sourcing/nestle-cocoa-plan-child-labour-2017-report.pdf
- Nestlé.** 2019. *Tackling child labour – 2019 Report* [online]. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/2019-12/nestle-tackling-child-labor-report-2019-en.pdf
- OECD.** 2017. *Unlocking the Potential of Youth Entrepreneurship in Developing Countries: From Subsistence to Performance* [online]. Development Centre Studies. Paris. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264277830-en>
- OECD.** 2020. Youth Inclusion Project. In: *OECD* [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.oecd.org/dev/inclusivesocietiesanddevelopment/youth-inclusion-project.htm
- Rainforest Alliance.** 2020. Our new certification program – what to expect. In: *Rainforest Alliance* [online]. [Cited 16 June 2020]. www.rainforest-alliance.org/business/innovating-certification/our-new-certification-program-what-to-expect
- Sabates-Wheeler, R. & Sumberg, J.** 2020. *Understanding children's harmful work in African agriculture: points of departure*. ACHA Working Paper 1. Brighton, UK, Institute of Development Studies. (also available at https://acha.global/research_papers/understanding-childrens-harmful-work-in-african-agriculture-points-of-departure).
- Save the Children.** 2019. *In the interest of the child? Child rights and homeworkers in textile and handicraft supply chains in Asia*. Hong Kong SAR, China (also available at www.ccrcsr.com/sites/default/files/CCR%20CSR_STC%20Study%20on%20Child%20Rights%20and%20Homeworkers_2019.pdf).
- Schmitz, A. & Moss, C.B.** 2015. Mechanized agriculture: machine adoption, farm size, and labor displacement. *AgBioForum*, 18(3): 278–96.
- Ship to Shore Rights.** 2020. *ILO Ship to Shore Rights* [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://shiptoshorerights.org>
- SOCIEUX+.** 2020. *SOCIEUX+* [online]. [Cited 16 June 2020]. <http://socieux.eu>
- Stop Child Labour.** 2020. Child labour free zones. In: *Stop Child Labour* [online]. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://stopchildlabour.org/child-labour-free-zones>
- Tulane University.** 2015. *Survey research on child labour in West African cocoa growing areas 2013/14. Final report*. (also available at www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/research_file_attachment/Tulane%20University%20-%20Survey%20Research%20Cocoa%20Sector%20-%2030%20July%202015.pdf).
- Van de Glind, H.** 2010. *Migration and child labour – Exploring child migrant vulnerabilities and those of children left-behind*. Geneva, ILO. 27 pp. (also available at <http://www.ilo.org/ipeccinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=14313>).

Voice of America. 2019. Farmers in Ghana using drones for pest, disease surveillance. *Voices of America* [online], 9 September 2019. [Cited 15 June 2020]. www.voanews.com/episode/farmers-ghana-using-drones-pest-disease-surveillance-4024831

Work: No Child's Business. 2020. *Work: No Child's Business* [online]. The Hague, the Netherlands. [Cited 15 June 2020]. <https://wncb.org>

FURTHER READING AND INFORMATION

Below is a selection of resources proposed by FAO Publications for forum participants who would like to read more on agricultural policies and strategies that help to end child labour in agriculture.

PUBLICATIONS

- ▶ [FAO Framework on Ending Child Labour in Agriculture](#)
The Framework's purpose is to guide the Organization and colleagues in the integration of measures addressing child labour within FAO's typical work, programmes and initiatives at global, regional and country levels.
- ▶ [Information note on Social Protection and Child Labour](#)
The Note explores how social protection can contribute to the elimination of child labour in agriculture, and how synergies can be strengthened between the two work areas.
- ▶ [Handbook for monitoring and evaluation of child labour in agriculture. Measuring the impacts of agricultural and food security programmes on child labour in family-based agriculture](#)
This handbook offers tools for assessing the impacts of agricultural and food security programmes on child labour in family-based agriculture, and raises awareness of the importance of incorporating child labour prevention as a crosscutting issue in their planning, monitoring and evaluation system.
- ▶ [Protect children from pesticides – Visual facilitator's guide](#)
This widely used FAO–ILO–Rotterdam Convention helps agricultural extension workers, rural educators, labour inspectors, producer organizations and others in teaching farmers and their families on how to identify and minimize pesticides related risks at home and on the farm. The guide is available in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.
- ▶ [FAO guidance note: Child labour in agriculture in protracted crises, fragile and humanitarian contexts](#)
This note provides guidance to stakeholders intervening in protracted crises, fragile and humanitarian contexts to ensure that children are not engaged in activities that could negatively affect their health, development or education, and are not employed in hazardous working conditions.

- ▶ [Guidance on addressing child labour in fisheries and aquaculture](#)
This document provides information and analyses to improve the understanding of causes and consequences of child labour in fisheries and aquaculture. The note also provides a wide range of recommendations for various stakeholders.
- ▶ [Child labour prevention in agriculture. Junior Farmer Field and Life School – Facilitator's guide](#)
This guide helps the Junior Farmer Field and Life School students and guardians recognize what could qualify as child labour as opposed to agricultural work that helps them learn valuable skills.
- ▶ [Ending child labour – The decisive role of agricultural stakeholders](#)
This note focuses on the important role that agricultural stakeholders can play in the fight against child labour, and explores the role of government and agricultural-related ministries, the role of agricultural extension agents, as well as the role of produce organizations.
- ▶ [Eliminating child labour and promoting decent work in fisheries and aquaculture](#)
This brief provides an overview of children's engagement in child labour in fisheries and aquaculture, the risks they are exposed to, and what can be done to address the problem, with a particular focus on the role of fisheries stakeholders.
- ▶ [Children's work in the livestock sector](#)
This note gives an overview of child labour in the livestock sector, including the tasks carried out by boys and girls, and the conditions of work along with its implications on compulsory education. It also sets out a wide range of recommendations for various stakeholders.
- ▶ [Addressing the challenges faced by rural youth aged 15 to 17 in preparing for and accessing decent work](#)
This document features the results of the "Expert Meeting on Addressing the Challenges Faced by Rural Youth Aged 15–17 in Preparing for and Accessing Decent Work". The meeting contributed to the identification of feasible and effective policies and actions to enable rural youth aged 15–17 to prepare for and access decent work.

ONLINE COURSES

FAO e-Learning Academy: new certified e-learning courses on ending child labour in agriculture

- ▶ [Introduction to child labour in agriculture](#)
- ▶ [Engaging stakeholders to end child labour in agriculture](#)
- ▶ [Using data and knowledge to end child labour in agriculture](#)
- ▶ [Incorporating child labour in policies and strategies](#)
- ▶ [Addressing child labour in agriculture programmes](#)
- ▶ [Monitoring and evaluation of child labour in agriculture](#)
- ▶ [Communicating effectively to end child labour in agriculture](#)
- ▶ [Business strategies and public-private partnership to end child labour in agriculture](#)
- ▶ [Pesticide management and child labour prevention](#)
- ▶ [Promoting youth employment and reducing child labour](#)
- ▶ [Migration and Youth in Rural Areas](#)
- ▶ [Home-Grown School Feeding](#)

VIDEOS

- ▶ [FAO Director General Qu Dongyu's video message for the 2020 World Day Against Child Labour](#)
- ▶ [Meant to \(L\)earn: a discussion about child labour in agriculture](#)
- ▶ [Interview on FAO-ILO e-learning course: "End Child Labour in Agriculture"](#)
- ▶ [What does childhood mean to you?](#)
- ▶ [What did you dream of becoming when you were a child?](#)
- ▶ [To achieve #ZEROHUNGER, we must have ZERO CHILD LABOUR](#)

INFOGRAPHICS

- ▶ [Child labour in agriculture](#)
- ▶ [Ending child labour in agriculture](#)
- ▶ [Keeping children out of hazardous child labour](#)
- ▶ [Child labour in agriculture in protracted and humanitarian crises](#)

Section on COVID-19 and child labour in agriculture

- ▶ [IPCCLA statement on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour in agriculture](#)
- ▶ [Preventing child labour in agriculture during COVID-19 and beyond](#)
- ▶ [Technical note on COVID-19 and Child Labour](#)
- ▶ [Impact of COVID-19 on informal workers](#)
- ▶ [Migrant workers and the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition ▶ FSN Forum

Agrifood Economics – Economic and Social Development
www.fao.org/fsnforum ▶ fsn-moderator@fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla - 00153 Rome, Italy



Some rights reserved. This work is available
under a CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence