

# PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The partnership between Development Workshop and UNICEF aims to generate evidence on the systemic causes on child labour and to develop policy recommendations and toolkits. This research and advocacy initiative will focus on seasonal agricultural work, where the majority of the children work according to the TURKSTAT data. As part of this partnership, research on the role of agricultural intermediaries, the role of payment systems and the role of socio-economic and demographic profiles of the worker families on child labour in seasonal agriculture will be conducted. Additionally, tools to raise awareness and build capacity of relevant actors, including agricultural intermediaries, will be developed to contribute to the elimination of child labour.

## OUTCOME 1

Evidence is produced on the underlying causes of child labour in order to inform policies and programmes

**OUTPUT 1.1:** Research on the role of agricultural intermediaries on child labour in seasonal agriculture

**OUTPUT 1.2:** Research on the role of payment systems on child labour in seasonal agriculture

**OUTPUT 1.3:** Research on the role of socio-economic and demographic profiles of worker families on child labour in seasonal agriculture

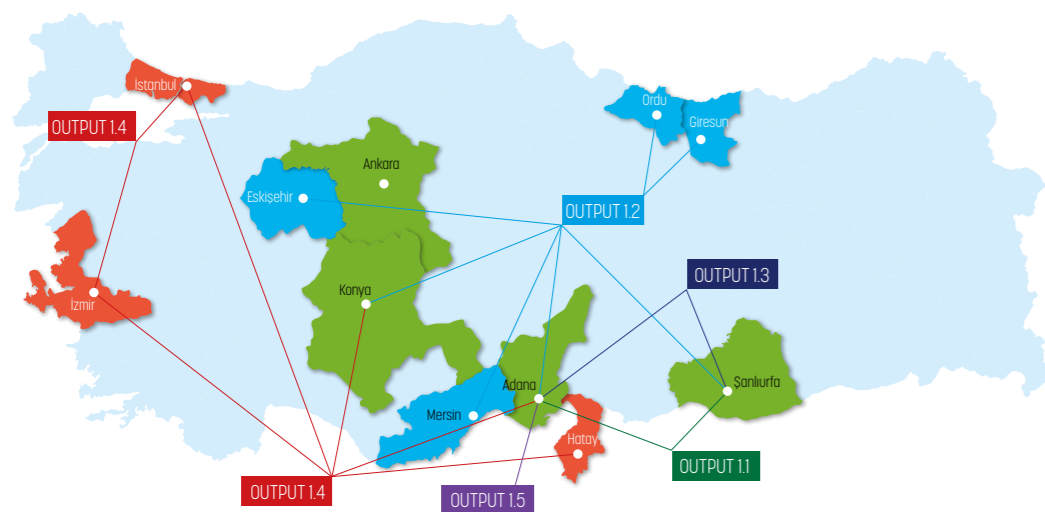
**OUTPUT 1.4:** Rapid assessments on child labour in shoe and furniture industry is conducted

**OUTPUT 1.5:** A situation analysis is conducted in the agricultural region of the Adana province in order to develop alternative and additional action models

## OUTCOME 2

Capacity development tools are developed to address intermediaries' role in elimination of child labour and awareness of the harmful effects of child labour is increased

### Sites for the Activities



**Output 1.1** Research on Agricultural Intermediaries    **Output 1.3** Research on Socio-Economic Profiling    **Output 1.5** Service Model for Adana  
**Output 1.2** Research on Payment Systems    **Output 1.4** Rapid Assessment on Furniture-Footwear Production



## ABOUT US

A group of young people with vision of conducting development activities in Turkey established the Development Workshop Working Group in 2003 to support and be a part of national and international development efforts. This working group consisted of professionals who are experts in social anthropology, sociology, physical anthropology, international relations, biology and forestry. On 3 November 2004, this group of professionals founded Development Workshop as a cooperative. Cooperatives are not a common choice for organisation in the area of social development in Turkey or in the world. The most significant reasons for becoming organised as a cooperative are solidarity, cooperative production and contributing to new ideas in the area of social development. Another important reason is becoming a multi-partner actor in social development activities and having active participation in the democratic process.

The Development Workshop is a non-profit cooperative established to support the development of Turkey and to provide contributions to conduct sustainable, reproducible and successful projects of all scales. The Development Workshop develops and implements programs in the field of governance, social development, education, and children and youth for and together with non-governmental organisations and producer unions. Areas of particular interest and strength for the Workshop are local development programs and project development, research and capacity building, promoting the cooperative movement, agriculture, seasonal labour migration and child labour.

## GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Combatting against child labour
- Reducing poverty and deprivation
- Protecting and developing the natural environment
- Strengthening the position of women in society and supporting gender balanced development
- Developing cooperation for regional and international development
- Designing and implementing sustainable development models

## PRINCIPLES

- Combatting poverty and deprivation
- Democratic participation
- Sustainability, reproducibility and dissemination
- Working with disadvantaged groups
- Strengthening the position of women in society and gender equality
- Protecting and developing the natural environment

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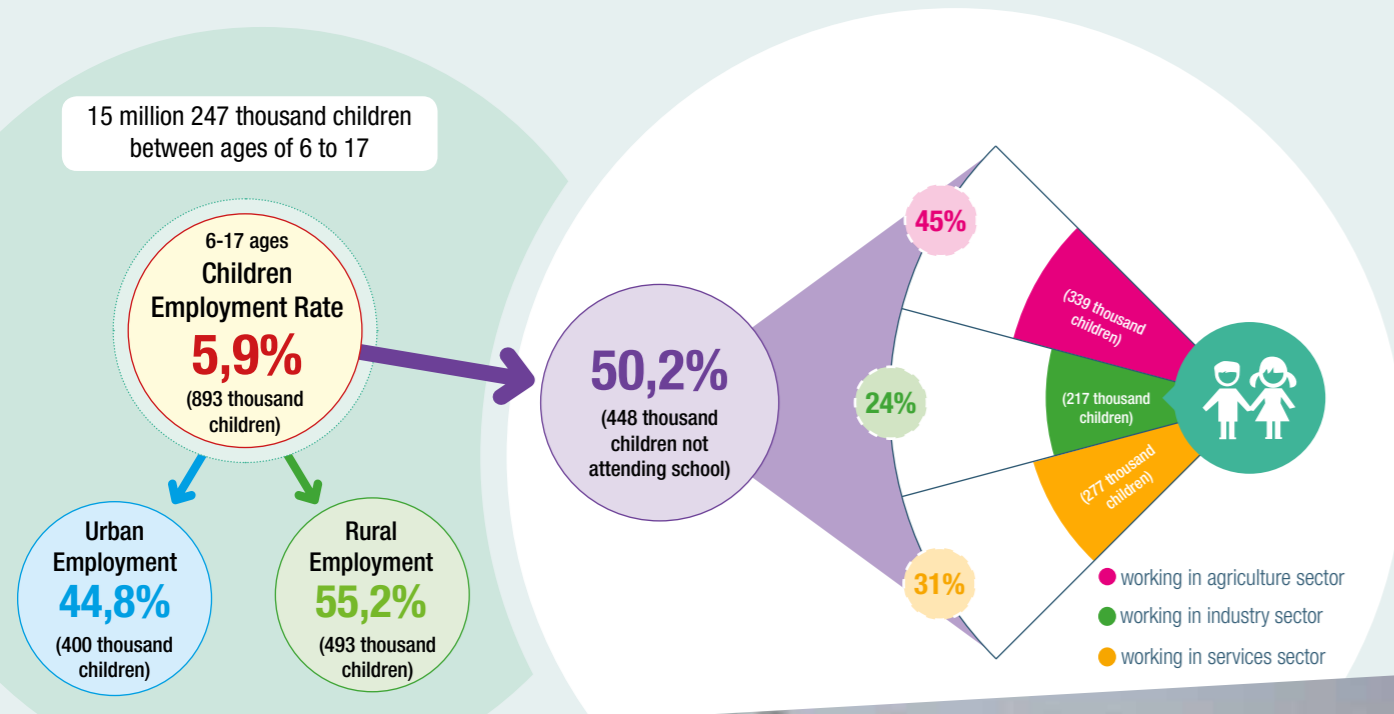
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# BACKGROUND

## Child Labour Survey, TÜİK (2012) Results



Child labour can be defined as the labour done by children who are too young to perform this work (UNICEF, 2014). The majority of children who are engaged in economic activities do not attend school, or even if they do, they show lower performance compared to their peers. Moreover, they are exposed to unhealthy conditions, occupational hazards and accidents that would negatively affect their healthy physical, psychological and mental development. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child underlines that every child has the right “to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education” or that is likely to harm the child’s health or “physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development” (UNICEF, 2014).

Turkey is party to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to ILO conventions 138 (the Minimum Age Convention) and 182 (on the Prevention of the Worst Forms of Child Labour). Combating child labour has been on the agenda of the Turkish Government since the beginning of the 1990s. Current figures portray a sharp decrease compared to the early 1990s.



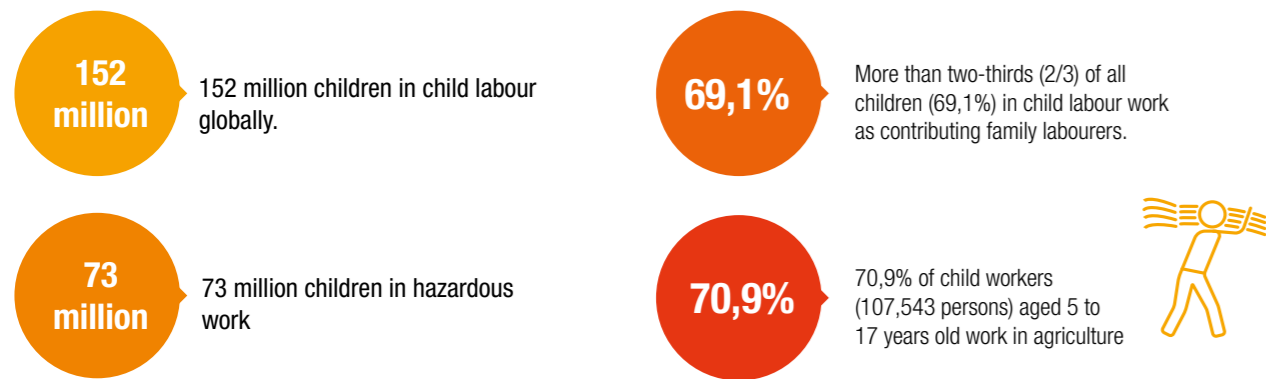
Development Workshop archive, 2016 / Sanliurfa

However, as per the official figures in 2012, there are still approximately 850,000 children working in Turkey, in contrast to 3 million in the mid-1990s. In Turkey, more than 45% of the working children cite “contributing to family income” as the main reason for their engagement in economic activity. This is followed by “contributing to the economic activity of the family” (28%) and “acquiring vocational skills” (15%). The values and rankings vary slightly when the data is disaggregated by urban and rural areas.

44% of working children are engaged in seasonal agriculture, 24% in industry and 31% in services. The statistics also reveal that almost 50% of these children do not attend school and work more than 40 hours a week. Additionally, as the Syrian conflict is now well into its 7th year, an increasing number of Syrian families revert to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour. Unfortunately, there are no statistics available on children engaged in economic activities among the Syrians under temporary protection. However, field observations and other available information show that Syrian children do work in the same sectors and under similar conditions as Turkish children.

Poverty is only one of the root causes. Prejudices and unethical business principles also perpetuate the practice. Child labour is seen as a way for children to acquire useful skills; its irreversible effects on their development are all too frequently ignored. When they do attend schools, moreover, working children face discrimination and bullying due to their low social status and inevitably weak academic performance. Hence they are pushed further into child labour. Finally, child labour is also perpetuated when companies fail to take necessary steps to respect the rights of children in their supply chains.

## Child Labor Report, ILO (2017) \*



Development Workshop archive, 2017 / Adana

\* ILO (2017) Global estimates of child labour: Results and trends, 2012-2016

\* This data does not include refugee children and no national statistics are available on child labour among refugees