

Methodology

This course will be held in English. In addition to interactive classroom sessions, group activities are foreseen to examine case studies and formulate practical recommendations. The course will seek to draw on the first hand experience of the participants to the maximum extent possible, using this as a basis for country-specific analysis of different types of situations of hazardous work in agriculture. The course will make a broad use of documents and materials published by ILO, FAO and other organizations on child labour, worst forms of child labour, youth employment and on options for policy and interventions in the context of the rural economy and food/agricultural supply chains.

Prior to the course participants will be encouraged to complete Unit 1 of the FAO-ILO e-learning course "End Child Labour in Agriculture" which lasts 90 minutes and provides an overview of hazardous child labour in agriculture.

More information about this e-learning course can be found at : <http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/CL>

Following completion of the face to face phase participants will have access to an on-line platform where they will be able to continue exchanging on their respective experiences addressing the nexus between child labour and youth employment.

Course language

English

Costs

The total cost of participation in the course is 2,150 Euros and includes tuition fees and subsistence costs.

Tuition fees cover:

- tuition;
- books and training materials;
- course preparation, implementation and evaluation.

Subsistence costs cover:

- full board and lodging at the Turin Centre's Campus;
- emergency medical insurance;
- socio-cultural activities.

The price indicated does not include travel costs between participants' home and the course venue. The cost of passports, visas to enter Italy, airport taxes, internal travel in the participant's home country and unauthorized stopovers is not reimbursed.

Payment should be made in advance by bank transfer to:

Account No. 560002

Bank: Intesa-Sanpaolo SPA

IBAN: IT96 G 03069 09214 100000560002

SWIFT: BCITITMM

Address: Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10, 10127 Turin - Italy

Note: On the bank transfer form, kindly state your name and the course code (A909196).

Funding support and rebates

A very limited number of partial fellowships may become available to qualifying candidates. Sponsoring institutions enrolling more than two participants will be eligible to receive a 50% discount on the tuition fee for each additional participant enrolled. This rebate does not apply in the case of participants who have been granted a fellowship

Enquiries and applications

Enquiries regarding this course may be submitted via e-mail to the following address: ils-clft@itcilo.org.

Individuals interested in attending this course must apply on line, filling in the registration form available at:

<http://intranetp.itcilo.org/STF/A909196/en>

All applications should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and a nomination letter from the sponsoring/funding institution. Interested candidates are asked to submit their application by **September 30, 2016**.

In line with the ILO's mandate to promote social justice and universally recognized human and labour rights, the Turin Centre encourages applications from women.

For further information, please contact:

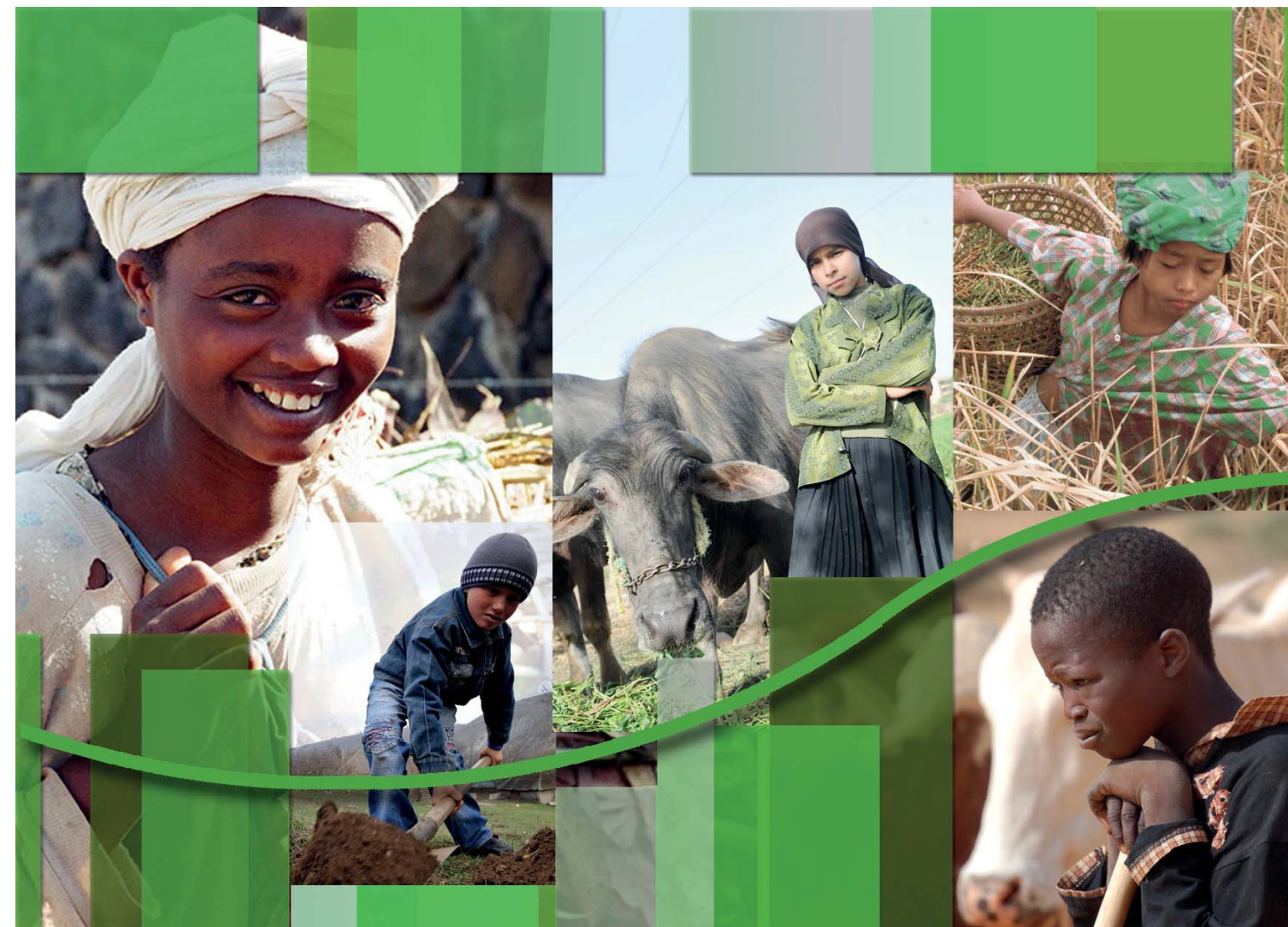
Child Labour, Forced Labour and Trafficking Cluster
International Labour Standards, Rights at Work and Gender Equality Programme
International Training Centre of the ILO
Viale Maestri del Lavoro, 10
10127 Turin - Italy

E-mail: ils-clft@itcilo.org
Phone: + 39 011 693 6626 - Fax: + 39 011 693 6906
Web site: www.itcilo.org



Copyright © International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization, 2016. All rights reserved.
Design Luca Fiore – Printed by the International Training Centre of the ILO, Turin, Italy

Made of paper awarded the European Union Eco-label, reg.nr FR/011/002, supplied by International Paper.



A909196

Eliminating child labour and promoting decent work in agriculture for young people of legal working age

14 - 18 November 2016
Turin, Italy



www.itcilo.org

Eliminating Child Labour and promoting decent work in agriculture for young people of legal working age

Justification

Child labour in agriculture remains a global challenge. Close to 60 percent of the 168 million girls and boys aged 5 – 17 who are in child labour worldwide, can be found in agriculture. Agriculture is one of the three most dangerous sectors in which to work at any age, along with construction and mining. The vast majority of the world's child labourers are working on farms and plantations, sowing, cultivating and harvesting crops, spraying pesticides, tending livestock on rural farms and plantations, fishing on vessels and in aquaculture, and logging in forests. These girls and boys play an important role in crop, fish and livestock production, helping supply some of the food and drink we consume, and the fibers and raw materials we use to make other products. Child labour in agriculture is not only limited to export commodities such as cocoa/chocolate, coffee, tea, sugar, fruits and vegetables, shrimps, tobacco and cotton, but it is often a feature of subsistence and small-scale agriculture whose produce is marketed locally.

Child labour is defined as work that interferes with compulsory schooling and is damaging for health and personal development. The ILO Minimum Age for Employment Convention No. 138 (1973) sets the minimum age for children to work at 15 in general and 18 years for work considered to be hazardous.

Work that begins too early, is hazardous for children and keeps them out of school or undermines their school attendance hampers the healthy development of children's minds and bodies. Child labour thus has an enormous cost for children themselves and for their society. It blights their future chances of escaping from the cycle of poverty by finding better jobs or becoming self-employed.

It must be emphasized that work carried out by children in agriculture is not all bad for them and cannot be considered something that needs to be eliminated on the basis of Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Employment or Convention no. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Tasks adapted to their age that do not constitute a large risk and do not interfere with the education and leisure of children can be positive for children, as they give them practical and social skills which will be of use when they enter the labour market. Greater self-confidence, self-esteem and professional skills are qualities often found in young people working in certain aspects of agricultural work.

On the other hand, there are more young people today than ever before - 1.8 billion aged 10-24, with the large majority of them living in rural areas in the least developed countries. Young people in rural areas must overcome major challenges in agriculture. They encounter huge difficulties in accessing: 1) knowledge, information and education; 2) land; 3) finance; 4) decent work, including green jobs; 5) markets; and 6) in participating in political dialogue and in rural organizations¹.

These challenges generally apply to all young people in rural areas in developing countries. In dealing with these issues, special attention must therefore be given to young people under 18 whom have reached the minimum age for employment. They face additional challenges in accessing productive resources and services or in joining representative organizations due to their status as minors.

Conditions of decent work in rural areas must be ensured if young people are to reach their full potential, be the engine of new productivity gains and growth as well as innovation, and contribute to the sustainable and positive transformation of the rural economy.

This cannot be achieved without addressing the two-way linkages between child labour and youth employment: child labour and early schooling leaving affect the transition paths of youth and their eventual employment outcomes², while youth employment challenges in agriculture, and the lack of relevant and accessible rural education can be a push factor for child labour and school drop out early in the lifecycle.

Protecting young people 15-17 years age from child labour and ensuring them safe and productive working conditions in the rural economy is thus a moral, legal and economic imperative which must be urgently taken into consideration in order to ensure a better future for them and for their communities.

In 2007, to give additional impetus to actions aimed at eliminating child labour in agriculture, the ILO launched a new international partnership for cooperation on child labour and agriculture. This partnership counts four other international organizations operating in this field:

- United National Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) of the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR);
- International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Association (IUF).

The International Partnership for Cooperation on Child labour and Agriculture has since endeavoured to promote actions bringing together stakeholders in the world of agriculture and labour to ensure that children are not required to carry out hazardous work in agriculture, and, to offer those who have reached the age of admission to labour, prospects of decent work.

The offer of this training course, which is the fruit of this collaboration, is timely, given the recent launch by the UN system of an ambitious global initiative to generate Decent Jobs for Youth and to assist in their transition from school-to-work. The Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth was launched at UN headquarters in February 2016 at the opening

of the UN's annual Youth Forum and is an important corner stone of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which were adopted during a UN summit in September 2015, and include a goal (SDG 8) which aims to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, re-affirm the importance of decent work in achieving sustainable development. The further adoption of specific targets on full productive employment for young people (target 8.5) as well as on the elimination of child labour (target 8.7) is a further acknowledgment that the overarching goal of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all cannot be achieved without tackling both of these issues.

Learning objectives

At the end of this course participants will have gained knowledge on child labour in agriculture, on why children are especially at risk to ill health, injuries and even death, and on the employability challenges young rural workers face. The training will mix theory and practice. Participants will learn about concepts and terminology on child labour, occupational safety and health, and decent work. They will further reflect upon policy options within the specific framework of agriculture and the rural economy for eliminating child labour and promoting decent work for young workers.

Participants' profile

This course is designed to attract a broad audience of practitioners who have an interest in deepening and broadening their existing knowledge on child labour in agriculture in particular and on the policy options to address child labour and promote decent work in rural areas for young people of legal working age.

This course is particularly addressed to:

- Government representatives such as policy-makers, government officers, programme managers and others, charged with formulating and implementing policies and programmes to tackle labour and to address youth employment challenges; or with promoting sustainable agriculture and value chains, working for a positive and lasting rural transformation;
- Representatives of workers and employers' organizations charged with policy-making, advising and acting on child labour issues;
- Staff of international organizations focusing on agriculture, labour and youth employment;
- Staff of national agricultural organizations – Ministries of agriculture, agricultural extension advisory service staff,

agricultural research staff, small producers' organizations, Ministries of Rural Development;

- Staff of national youth organizations – Ministries of Youth and Sports, National Youth Development Funds
- Member-based organizations representing rural producers, fishers, pastoralists and farmers.
- Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) specialists focusing on agricultural industries;
- Labour inspectors;
- Representatives of NGOs and civil society organizations engaged in initiatives to eliminate child labour, as well as to promote youth employment and youth social inclusion.

Structure and content of the training

This one-week course takes a broad view in looking at child labour in agriculture with a special emphasis on the policy options to eliminate child labour in agriculture and to promote decent employment for rural youth.

The course will address the following topics:

- Overview of decent work deficits in agriculture, including examples of child labour in specific agriculture sub-sectors and the employment challenges faced by youth in rural settings;
- Definitions, terminology and overview of child labour and of the international and national legal framework on child labour;
- Definitions and concepts on decent work, sustainable agriculture, and food security;
- Occupational safety and health risks in agriculture;
- Children in hazardous work, injuries and ill health in agriculture; why children are at greater risk than adults;
- How to carry out and implement an OSH risk assessment in agriculture;
- Gender specific measures to tackle pronounced vulnerabilities;
- Active labour market policies, including skills training, that are relevant for addressing youth employability challenges in rural contexts;
- Good agricultural practices;
- The importance of multi stakeholder, multi sector partnerships in addressing child labour and youth employment issues: what can be the contribution of trade unions, employers' organizations, producers' organizations and other stakeholders.

During the course these questions will be analyzed through references to domestic and international experience, case scenarios, and institutional and legal practice from different regions of the world. Particular attention will be devoted to efforts made to prevent and stop hazardous work for children in agriculture.

¹ FAO 2015 Youth in Agriculture: key challenges and concrete solutions

² ILO 2015 World Report on Child Labour: Paving the way to decent work for young people