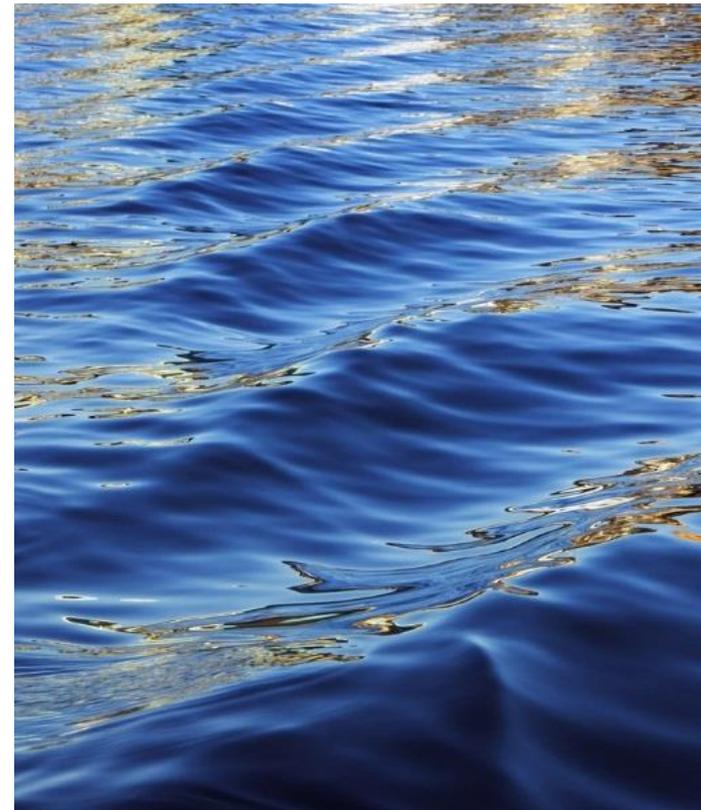




Child Labor & Forced Labor



Food Products

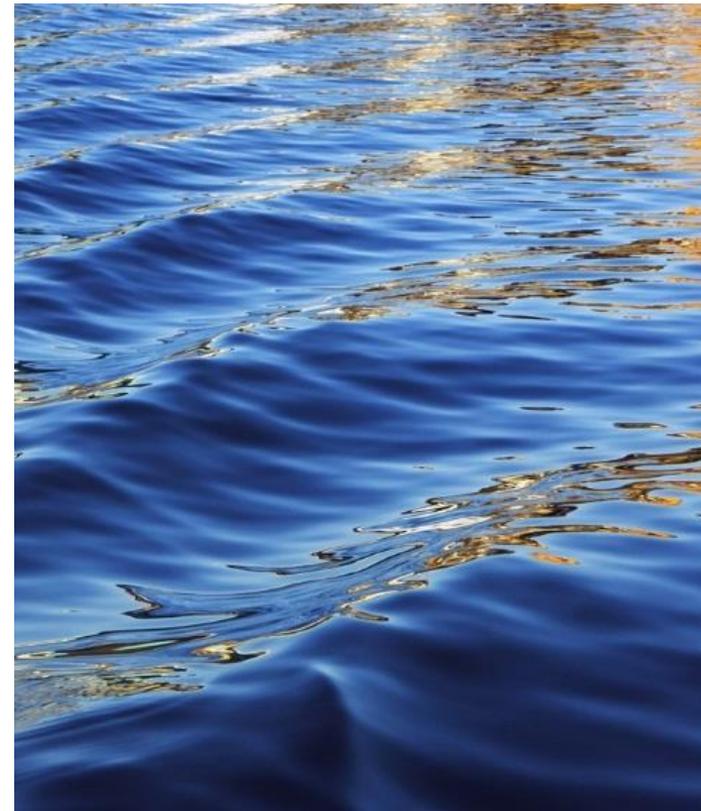


Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Challenges addressing child labor and forced labor in global supply chains
3. Child labor interventions
4. Key takeaways



Introduction



Child labor



CHILD LABOUR REFERS TO WORK THAT:

- > engages children below the minimum age for employment;
- > interferes with compulsory schooling;
- > is hazardous; and/or
- > is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children.

CHILD LABOUR IS NOT:

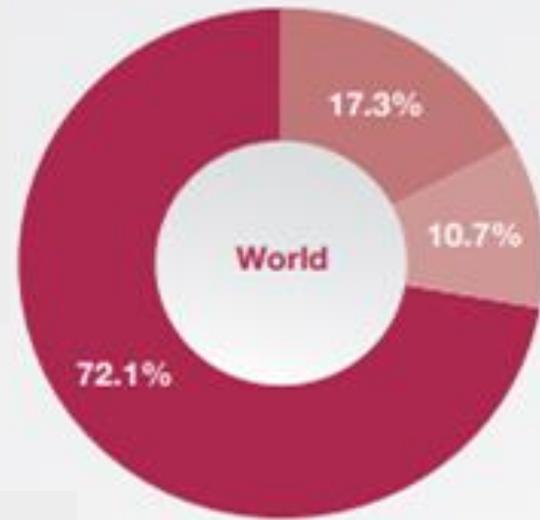
Age appropriate tasks that are not hazardous and do not interfere with a child's education. On the contrary, these tasks can be helpful for a child to acquire agricultural and life skills for their future, to ensure inter-generational knowledge transfer and can contribute to their family's livelihood.

[FAO](#)

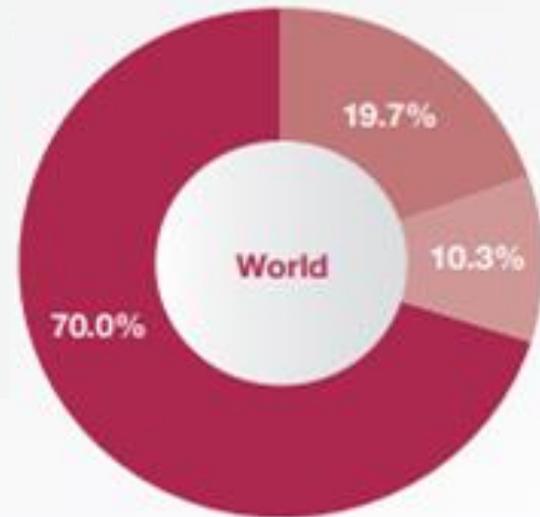
Children in
child labour,
160.0 million

Children in
hazardous work,
79.0 million

- Contributing family workers
- Employees
- Own-account workers



- Agriculture
- Services
- Industry



Impact of COVID-19



ILO, UNICEF

Child labor in agriculture

Globally, **agriculture is one of the three most dangerous employment sectors** for any age group in terms of work-related illness, accidents and fatalities.^a



Children below 18 years of age are among those particularly vulnerable to hazardous work.^b



The **agriculture sector accounts for 71 percent of all child labour** that is 108 million boys and girls in crop production, fishing, livestock and forestry.^c



Nearly half of all those in child labour – 73 million children in absolute terms – **are engaged in hazardous work.**^c

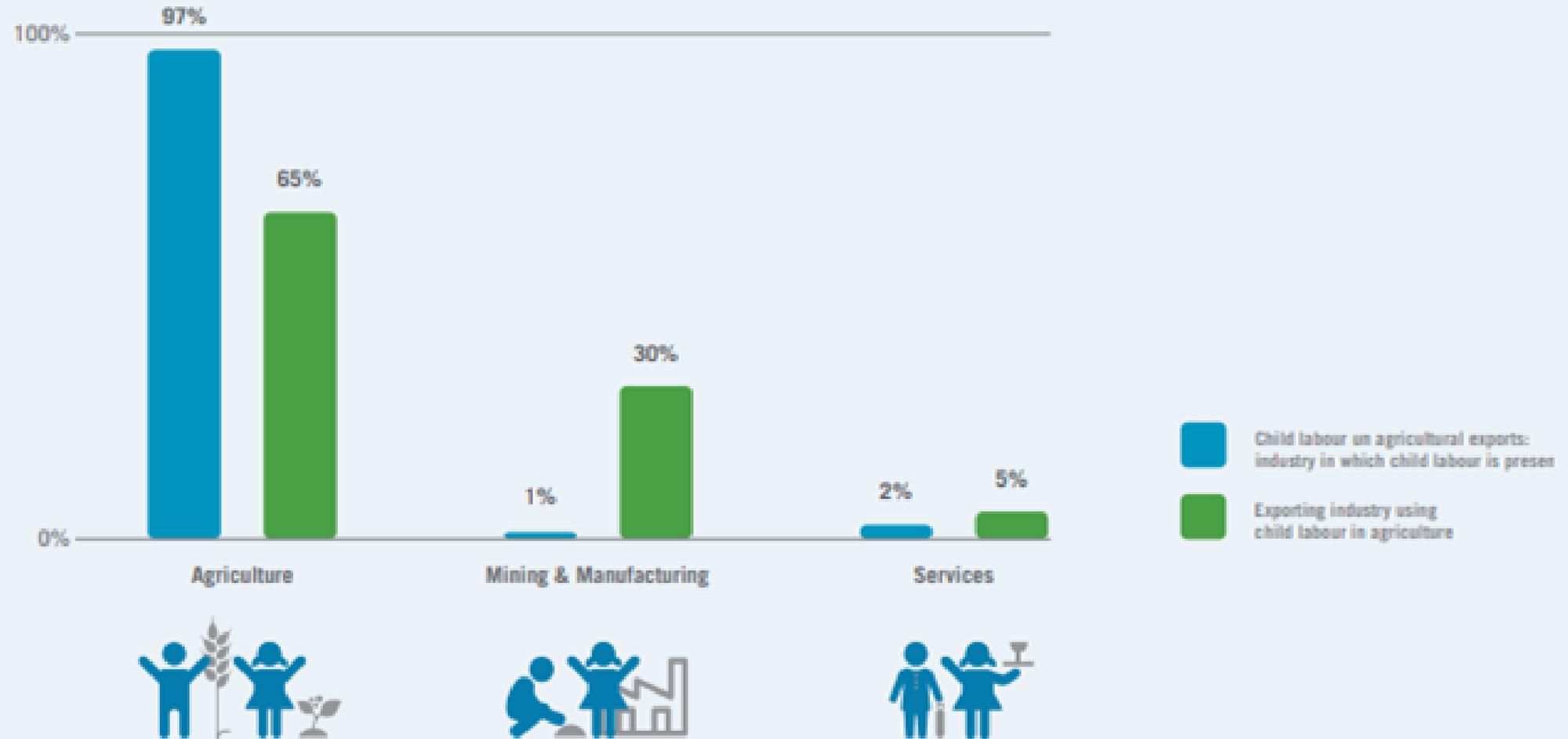
Agricultural pesticides and agrochemicals pose serious risks to the health of rural workers and communities, especially children.



Given that agriculture accounts for the largest portion of child labour and is one of the most dangerous sectors **a special focus is needed on hazardous child labour.**



CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS (DOWNSTREAM PERSPECTIVE) AND EXPORT INDUSTRIES USING CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE (UPSTREAM PERSPECTIVE)



*ILO,
OECD,
IOM,
UNICEF*

Imports by the EU

38.55 Billion Euro worth of products are imported by the EU which have been made with the help of forced child labor.

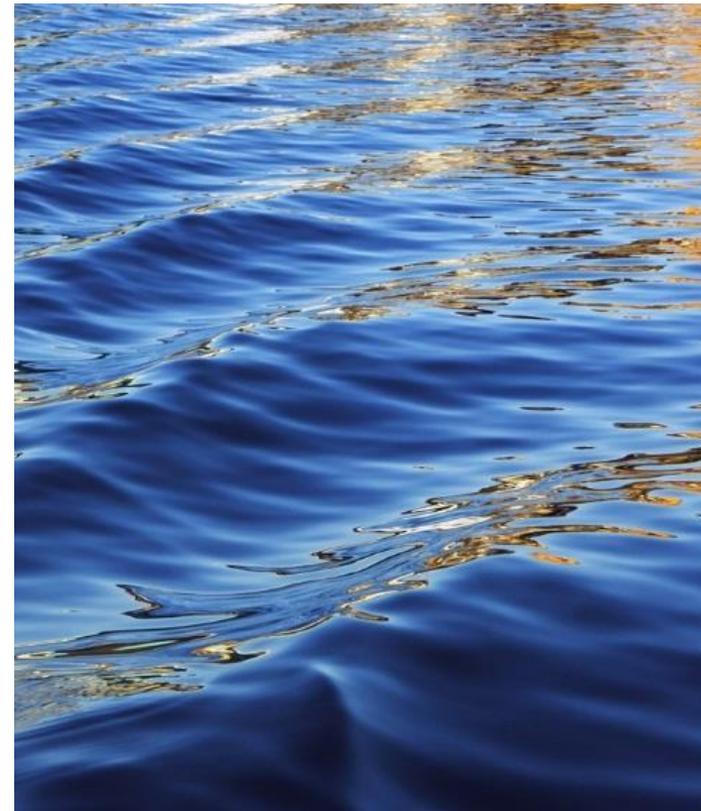
[Development International](#)

50.08 Billion Euro worth of products are imported by the EU which have been made with the help child labor.

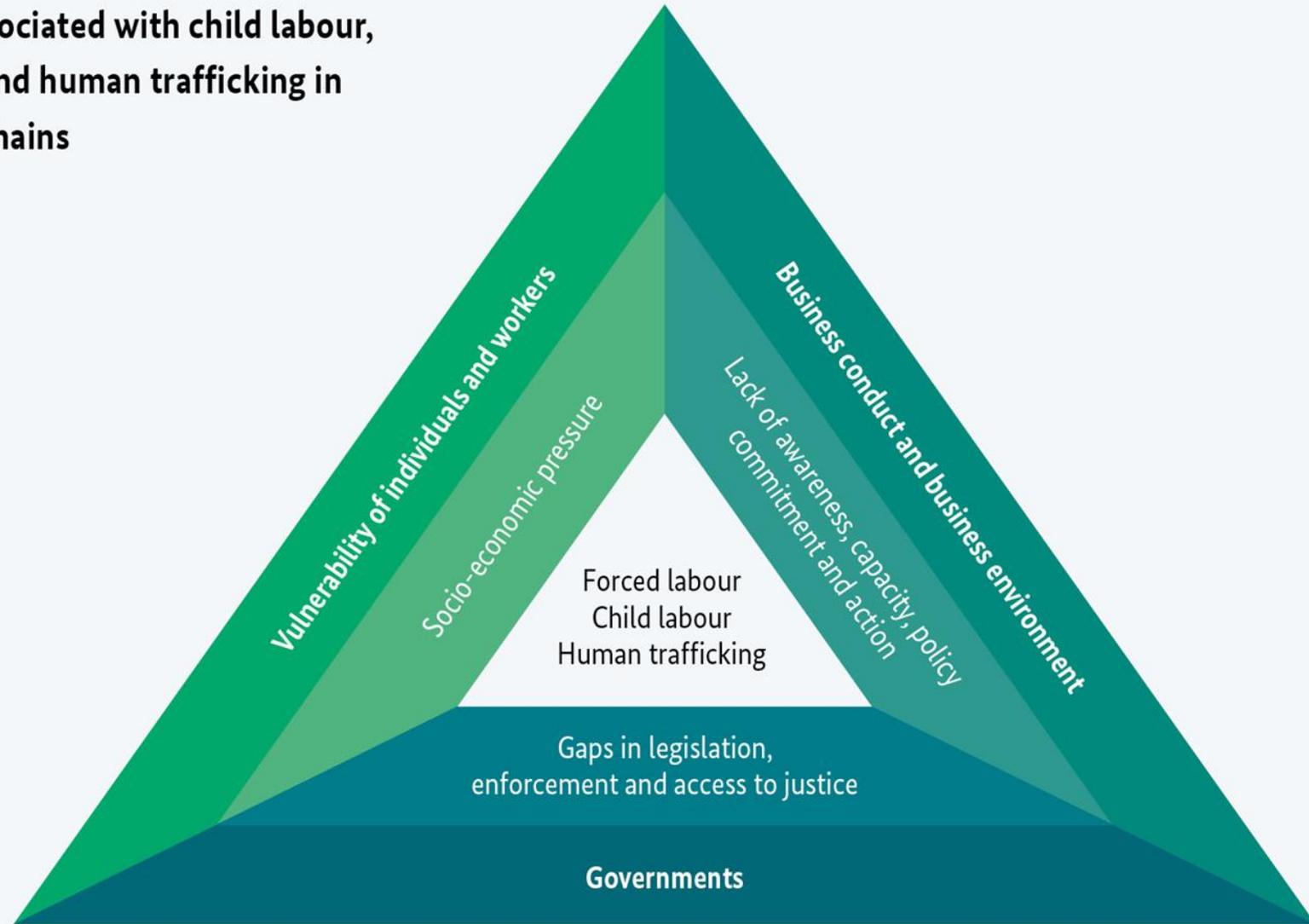




Challenges



Risk factors associated with child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in global supply chains



Source: ILO, OECD, IOM, UNICEF. (2019). Alliance 8.7 Report “Ending child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in global supply chains”. Geneva.

Challenges in addressing child labor in agri-supply chains

General

- Upstream and complex supply chains
- Sector specific interventions
- Limited actors - lack of collaboration
- Informal trade - not organized farmers
- (Seasonal) migration and conflict

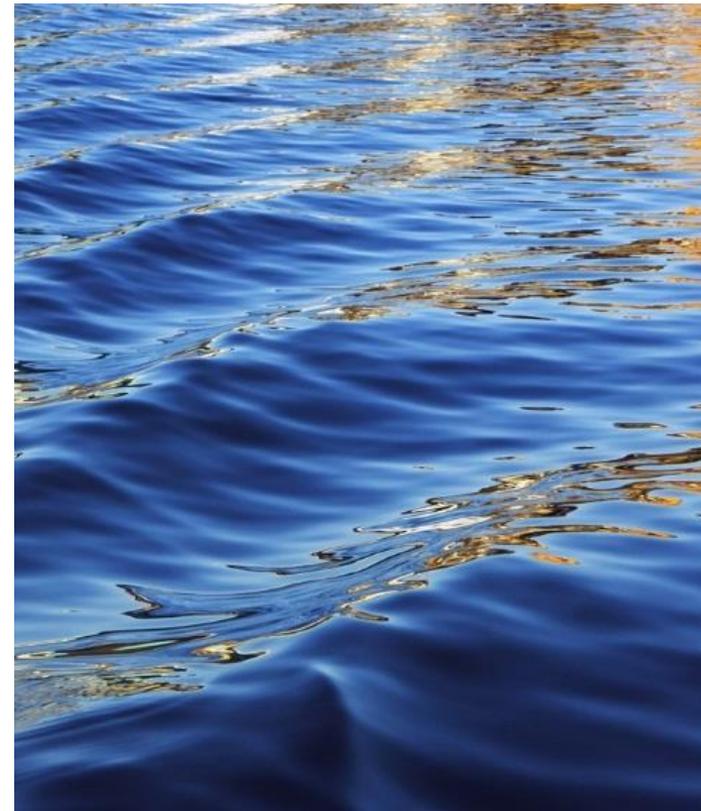
Challenges (continued)

Companies

- Addressing what is closest (Tier 1)
- Identifying the specific supply chain actors in Tiers 2,3,4
- Lack of information - transparency and traceability
- Finding leverage to influence and change practices
- Using same tools for Tier 1 (e.g. audit cycles and corrective action plans) less effective in lower Tiers



Interventions



RESPONDING TO CHILD LABOUR, FORCED LABOUR AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS

BUSINESS

- Full supply chain approach
- Due diligence
- Transparency
- Gathering information/traceability
- Purchasing practices



GOVERNMENT

- Adequate implementation of standards and Conventions and enforcement of national laws and regulations
- Protecting workers and mitigating vulnerability
- Governance of business conduct and business environment



MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COOPERATION,
such as:
Promoting social dialogue
Fair recruitment
Remediation

SOCIAL DIALOGUE & TRIPARTITE CONSULTATION



[ILO,](#)
[OECD,](#)
[IOM,](#)
[UNICEF](#)



TONY'S CHOCOLONELY

Agricultural production free of child labor





Proces for obtaining the Child Labor Free Seal - SELTI for agriculture



Integrated approaches from the ground

- Addressing root causes
- Eliminating obstacles to access education
- Area-based interventions with community ownership
- Solid monitoring and remediation systems
- Advocating for scaling up projects

Combining approaches

BOTTOM - UP

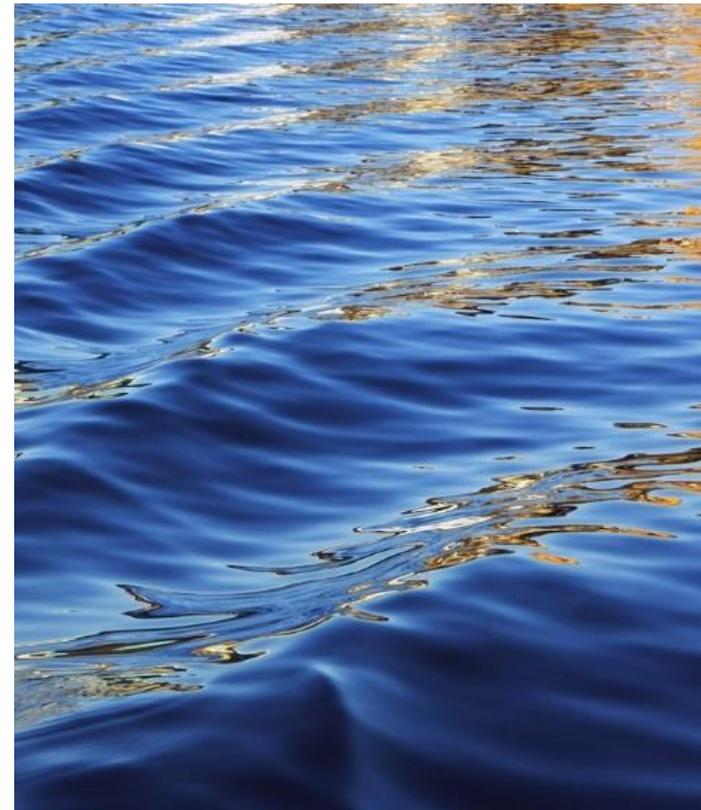
- Comprehensive government responses, (e.g. extension of social protection, access to finance for small producers, transition to formality)
- Strong social dialogue and collective bargaining mechanisms to mitigate undue competitive pressure
- Area-based approaches

TOP DOWN

- Private compliance initiatives that complement effective statutory regulation and enforcement. Improving rural livelihoods
- Mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence legislation
- Development work and trade policy / investment agreements

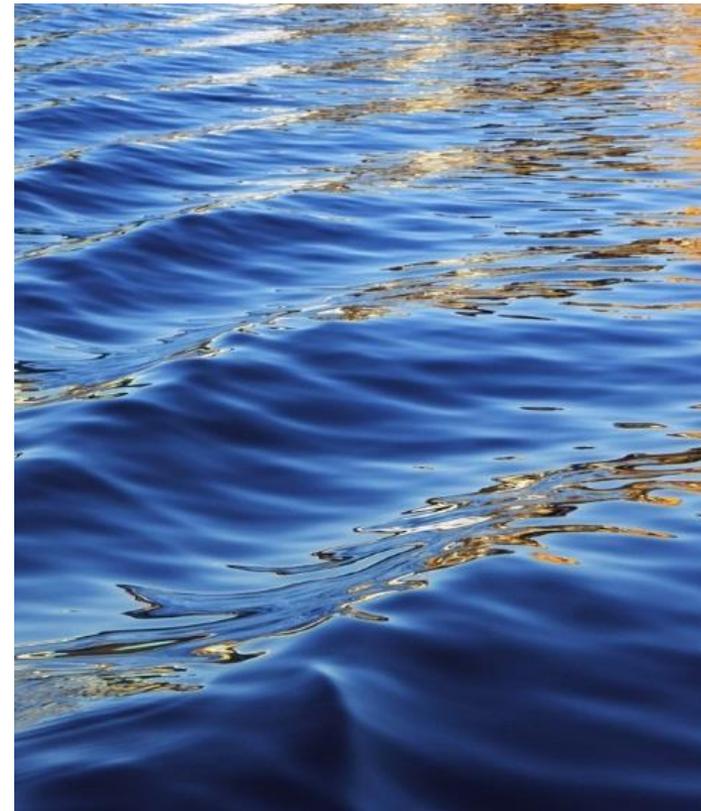


Questions & Answers





Takeaways



Takeaways

1. Child labor and forced labor in agriculture supply chains is a priority
2. Combining bottom-up and top-down approaches
3. Child Labor Monitoring System - Child labor Free Seal to be scaled -up for transparency

Useful tools, links

[Child Labour: Global estimates 2020, trends and the road forward](#), ILO and UNICEF, 2021

[Eliminating hazardous child labour through safe and sustainable farming practices](#), FAO, 2021

[Ending child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in global supply chains](#), ILO, OECD, IOM, UNICEF, 2019

[International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture \(IPCCLA\)](#)

What's next

Welcome to join more [webinars](#):

- **Environmental risks in agri-food supply chains**
22 February 2022 9.00-10.30 / 15.00-16.30 CET

Further training and contact

Regional training on conducting risk assessments

- East - Africa: Entebbe Uganda, 17-19 May 2022
- Latin - America: Bogotá Colombia, 14-16 June 2022
- Asia: Bangkok Thailand, 11-14 July 2022
- West - Africa/ MENA: Morocco, 26-29 September 2022

Roadshow for Dutch companies on Human Rights Due Diligence

Questions and further information: secretariaatIMVO@ser.nl



Koninklijke Nederlandse
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Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken



Ministerie van Landbouw,
Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit