



The Project of Every Child is A World

Activity Report and Field Research

2018





PROJECT PARTNERS

Kadir DURAK

Board Member of the Durak
Hazelnut Industry and Trade
Incorporated Company

Ali Recai YERLİKAYA

The District Governor of İkizce

PROJECT TEAM

Vedat MACİT

Project Coordinator

Tuğba KONTAŞ AZAKLI

Supervisor

Serdar MACİT

Field Supervisor

Mehmet AZAKLI

Field Supervisor

RESEARCH TEAM

Mükerrem KABATAŞ YILDIZ

Teaching Assitant

Aysun AYDIN

Human Rights Specialist



November 2018

Ünye / ORDU



This Project has been carried out in partnership with Durak Hazelnut Industry and Trade Incorporated Company and the Governorship of İkizce





1.	Preface	04	4.	The Research Done within the Scope of the Project	32
1.1.	The Preface of Kadir DURAK, Board Member of the Durak Hazelnut Industry and Trade Incorporated Company	04	4.1.	Physical Development Examinations for the Children	35
1.2.	The Preface of Ali Recai YERLİKAYA, The District Governor of İkizce	05	4.2.	Research on the Seasonal Agriculture Women Workers and Their Living Conditions	39
2.	The Scope of Every Child is A World Project	06	4.2.1.	Working Group	40
3.	The Activities Done within the Scope of the Project	10	4.2.2.	Living Practices and Working Conditions	41
3.1.	Signing the Protocol and the Project Launch	13	4.2.3.	Living Conditions and Accommodation	45
3.2.	The Workshop of the Project Trainers	14	4.2.4.	Safety and Health	48
3.3.	Shareholders' Meeting with Local Administrators and Authorities	16	4.2.5.	Nutrition	49
3.4.	Preparing the Project School	18	4.2.6.	Marriage and Family Life	50
3.5.	The First Contact with the Seasonal Agriculture Worker Families	20	4.2.7.	Child and Family	53
3.6.	Identifying the Seasonal Agriculture Workers in İkizce District	21	4.2.8.	Dreams and Needs	59
3.7.	Data on the Children Involved in the Project	22	4.3.	The Research on The Condition of the Children involved in Seasonal Agriculture Movements	61
3.8.	The Courses and Activities Children Participated in	23	4.3.1.	Demographic Information About the Children	62
3.9.	Healthy Diet-Meals	26	4.3.2.	The Children's Work Experiences	63
3.10.	Regional Works of Awareness	28	4.3.3.	Children's thoughts About the Living Spaces	64
3.11.	Trip to Ünye and Picnic	29	4.3.4.	Their Dreams Now and About Future	66
3.12.	The Content of the Curriculum	30	5.	The Results and Suggestions	68
				Bibliography	74





Kadir DURAK

Board Member of the Durak Hazelnut Industry and Trade Incorporated Company

We, as the Durak Hazelnut Industry and Trade Incorporated Company, aim at sustainability of our projects in addition to beneficial to the society, our producers and region with a new civil society initiative project every year. We wanted to prevent child labour in hazelnut agriculture with our project "Every Child is A World."

We met all of the expenses of our project that we fulfilled in cooperation with İkiizce Governorship.

"Every Child is A World" is a fully academic study. Our project team consists of in-field academics, teachers and auxiliary staff.

Our project is scheduled on three main themes.

1. A summer school that is made ready for the education of the 5-14 year-old children who come to İkiizce district,
2. The women who come to İkiizce as seasonal agricultural workers,
3. Mobile Programme (The women who work in hazelnut agriculture).

The difference between our project and the others is that we provide cultural interaction between the children workers and the local ones. Additionally, it indicates our project's originality that we created awareness of child labour through education given to both the seasonal agricultural woman workers and the local women.

As regard to the summer school, the İkiizce Governorship allocated a school building for the child-

ren so that they could meet all their educational and technological needs. In our summer school, a different training module and various methods and techniques were applied during the lessons. We made physical development examinations for the children, gave them educational and informative knowledge and contributed their cognitive development with enjoyable sports activities.

All of their needs such as food, drinks, health, cinema, sightseeing, picnic and educational materials were met by our company.

The seasonal agricultural workers, their families and the women received education about child rights, discrimination, health, cleaning and first-aid.

The ones who had health problems were treated at Çakırtepe Hospital. Some presents were distributed to the women so that they could meet their daily needs.

Today, we are proud that we carry out beneficial projects. We tried to be a model for the other projects by sharing our achievements. We distributed the final reports to the respective institutions in both the Turkish and English Languages.

I remark that we will go on doing new projects and would like to thank our project team on behalf of Durak Hazelnut Industry and Trade Incorporated Company.

Best regards...





We present your benefit the evaluation report of our project named “Every Child is A World” that we carry out in cooperation with the district governorship of İkizce and Durak Hazelnut Industry and Trade Incorporated Company.

Our main aim in this project was to create awareness of child labour. As you know, 2018 was declared as the year of struggle with child labour by the government.

Therefore, we initiated a civil society initiative based on the fact that we host thousands of seasonal agricultural workers in İkizce, where the organic hazelnut agriculture is very widespread.

We set off to achieve the objective to prevent the children who are at the play and school age to work in the hazelnut fields and to provide them to spend their summer holiday with education, sightseeing, sports and cultural activities.

Within this scope, we fulfilled several activities and educational programmes. In addition, we visited the agricultural workers and gave information about social issues and family matters. We monitored their health conditions by means of medical examinations and had a chance to observe and listen to their problems. We received very important feedback from this work of ours that we did for the first time.

Our goal is to make it sustainable by rendering it more comprehensive and systematical in the following years. I am of the opinion that the report which is prepared with this goal and which I believe

to serve as a modal for both us and the academics in this field, nongovernmental organizations, public institutions and private sector will be beneficial to the future projects on this topic.

Consequently, I would like to thank kindly the Durak Hazelnut Family that we worked with in the project, the educators that worked with self-devotion and a great responsibility, and the ground keepers.



Ali Recai YERLİKAYA
The District Governor of İkizce



HER
COCUK
BİR
DÜNYA

 **Durak**
HAZELNUTS



2.

**THE SCOPE OF
EVERY CHILD
IS A WORLD
PROJECT**



2. The Scope of Every Child is A World Project

The United Nations set the targets for 2030 for Sustainable Development in 2016. In other words, Sustainable Development Targets (SDT), which refers the Global Targets, has the characteristics of a universal call for action in order to eradicate the poverty, save our planet and enable all people to live in peace and well.

The 15th of the 17 targets set in the scope of SDT is going into an immediate action to reduce the loss of biodiversity and natural habitat which are parts of our common heritage. The 8th one involves the goals of taking urgent and efficient precautions to ban the worst types of child labour and of stopping all types of child labour by 2025.

(1). In İkitze, organic hazelnut agriculture is done the most and it is getting more widespread. It is stated that the size of organic hazelnut agriculture area was 5312 decares in 2010 and it is 8700 decares today. (2).

These steps are considered as an indicator of an important sustainable agricultural development. However, the problem of the present child labour is both a violation children rights and a negative effect on sustainable agricultural development. Convention on the rights of the children puts the children under protection against child labour. (3). In Turkey, it is forbidden that the children under the age of 15 are manipulated in accordance with the labour law no 4857 (71 and 85). (4). According

to the 2012 statistics of Turkish Statistical Institute, there are approximately 1 million child workers and the 400 thousand of them work in seasonal agriculture. (5).

According to the results of field studies of the Development Agency, the number of child workers in hazelnut agriculture ranges from 42857 to 128571. (6). Turkey, which has signed the Prompt Action Contract about Banning and Destroying the Worst Shape of Child Labour, accepts the child labour in agriculture as the worst one and promised the International Labour Organization that it will destroy the child labour totally by 2015.





(7). All around Turkey, there has been studies made by various institutions and an important pilot study is being carried out in Ordu. (8). The year 2018 was announced as the year of struggle with the child labour with the notice of prime ministry with the main goal of preventing the worst shapes of child labour.

Thousands of children come to Ordu with their parents as agricultural workers from July to September for hazelnut harvest.

Although the children do not work in agriculture, they can be deprived of the rights of education, health, protection from economic exploitation, appropriate life and playing games. (9). It is known that the children leave school in April and move to the working fields and that they cannot attend school by the end of November.

A social responsibility project named "Every child is a world" was carried out by İkizce District Governorship and Durak Hazelnut for the first time in İkizce in 2018.

The Project "Every Child is A World" was carried out in cooperation with Durak Hazelnut Industry and Trade Incorporated Company and İkizce Governorship. Child labour that is one of the most important problems all over the world is considered widespread in agriculture. It is both the result and cause of children poverty.

The aim of this project is to prevent child labour in hazelnut agriculture and to present education, health and nursing services in an overall approach for the children workers who come to İkizce district of Ordu province during the hazelnut harvest season.

The primary goal of the project is to identify the educational and physical needs of the 5-14 year-old children workers who come to İkizce district of Ordu province during the hazelnut harvest season with their parents and of the 5-14 year-old local children, and to support them in educational and physical aspects during their stay.

The objective of the project is to increase the awareness of the women workers coming to İkizce and the women in that district about child labour.

A report about the results of the project has been published.



HER
ÇOCUK
BİR
DÜNYA

 **Durak**
HAZELNUTS



3.

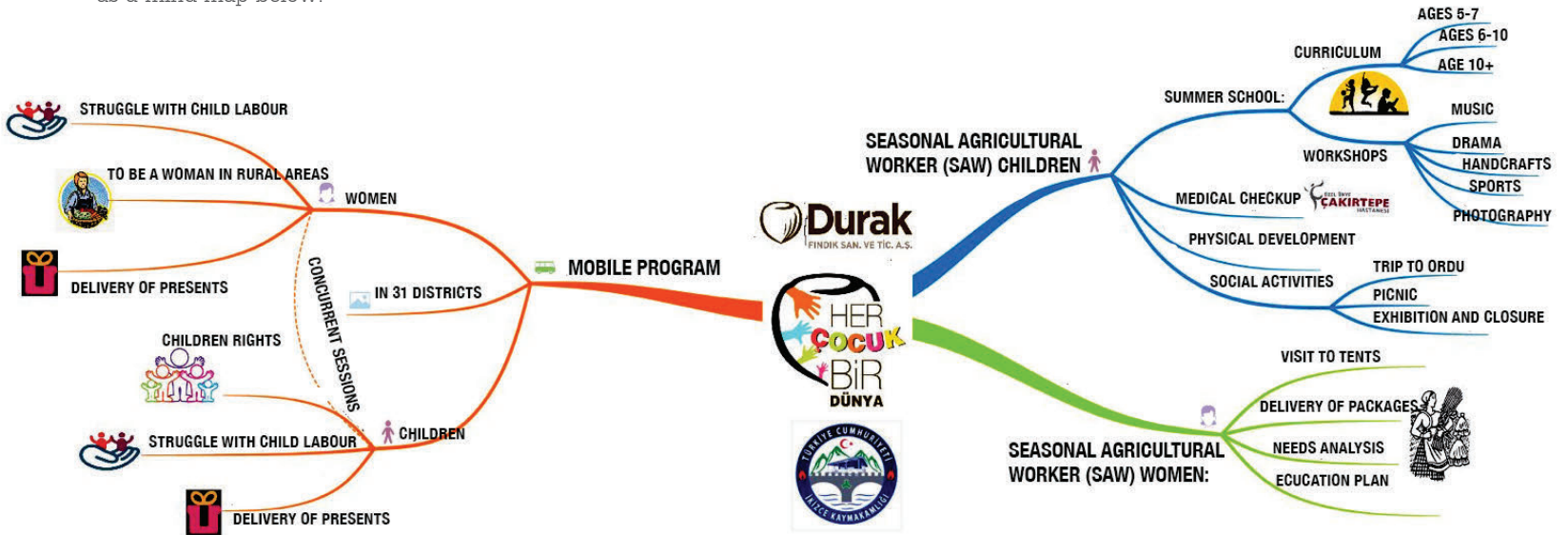
**THE ACTIVITIES
DONE WITHIN
THE SCOPE OF
THE PROJECT**



3. The Activities Done within the Scope of the Project

The activities done within the scope of the project, which was carried out in 3 steps, have been illustrated as a mind map below.

ACTIVITIES



3.1. Signing the Protocol and Launching the Project / July 5th, 2018



Kadir DURAK
Board Member of the
Durak Hazelnut Industry
and Trade Incorporated
Company



Ali Recai YERLİKAYA
The District Governor of
İkizce

The civil society initiative project named Every Child is A World was started on July 5th, 2018 after the signing of the contract between The İkizce Governorship and Durak Hazelnut Industry and Trade I.C. The project area was determined as Ordu Grand Municipality İkizce Anatolian Religious Vocational High School because of its safety qualities and having enough space.

It was come to an agreement that the educational activities of the project would be carried out by the Administration of İkizce Public Education Center. The responsibilities of the counterparties were determined with the contract and the project was explained to the press in the launching meeting.

The district governor of İkizce, Mr. Ali Recai YERLİKAYA, made some explanations about child labour. Next, the board member of Durak Hazelnut Industry and Trade I.C., Mr. Kadir DURAK, talked about their previous projects and the details of the activities of this year. After that, Ordu University lecturer, Tuğba KONTAŞ AZAKLI, made a presentation about the project.

Besides the press, the district governor of Ünye Ümit Hüseyin GÜNEY, the district governor of İkizce Ali Recai YERLİKAYA, the mayor of İkizce Municipality Bahri SÖĞÜT, Ünye district gendarmerie commander Captain Esat Can ÖZTÜRK, Ünye district Chief Constable Ahmet AKSU, UTZ the director of Turkey Osman Yalçın TEKİNARSLAN and the manager of İkizce Vocational School Hülya SOLAK participated in the project launching meeting.



Project Launch



Project Launch



3.2. The Workshop of the Project Educators / July 28th – 29th, 2018

Prior to the project, a two-day workshop was carried out for the teachers, assistant teachers and field workers who would take part in the project. The aim of the workshop was to give them information about the content of the project and their responsibilities. The workshop was done in the Ünye center office and Durak Hazelnut Industry and Trade I.C. hosted it. The first day started with the warm up activities, introducing each other. After the welcoming speech of the host Hasan Durak, Ordu University lecturer, Tuğba KONTAŞ AZAKLI made a presentation about the project. Ordu Uni-



versity lecturer, Yasemin BULUT made a presentation about children rights and working with children. Then, Tuğba KONTAŞ AZAKLI ended the day with its presentation about child protection.



On the second half of the first day, First Aid Education was done in case of accidents or/and sickness. Univesity lecturer Mükerrerem Kabataş Yıldız worked with children about it.

On the second day, Aysun Aydın, human rights experts, gave an education about discrimination and gender.

The possible problems in filed during the workshop:

- I.** Language problems of children,
- II.** Social non-cohesion of children with different cultures,
- III.** The parents' not being convinced about sending their children.





ACTIVITIES





3.3. Shareholder's Meeting with Local Administrators and Authorities – July 31th, 2018



Stakeholders' Meeting
Local Authorities



Ali Recai YERLİKAYA
İkizce District Governor

Bahri SÖĞÜT
The Mayor of İkizce
Municipality



Project Presentation

The district governor of İkizce, Ali Recai YERLİKAYA, presided a coordination and introductory meeting on July 31st, 2018, when the seasonal agriculture workers come to İkizce. The mayor of İkizce Municipality Bahri SÖĞÜT, İkizce district gendarmerie commander, İkizce district Chief Constable and 31 district local authorities participated in the meeting. The district governor of İkizce, Ali Recai YERLİKAYA, said that they supported the project. In addition, the project coordinator Vedat Macit and the university lecturer Tuğba Konaş Azaklı explained the details of the project to the local administrators and authorities.





ACTIVITIES





3.4. Preparations in the Project School – August 1st – 5th, 2018



Chess Class

Between the 1st and 5th of August, all the project staff started to work at Ordu Grand Municipality İkizce Anatolian Religious Vocational High School. Different classrooms for each subject were made ready for the lessons. The teachers from all subjects were assigned. A classroom for the nursery students was formed with the support of İkizce District Governorship.



Visual Arts Class



Science Laboratory





ACTIVITIES



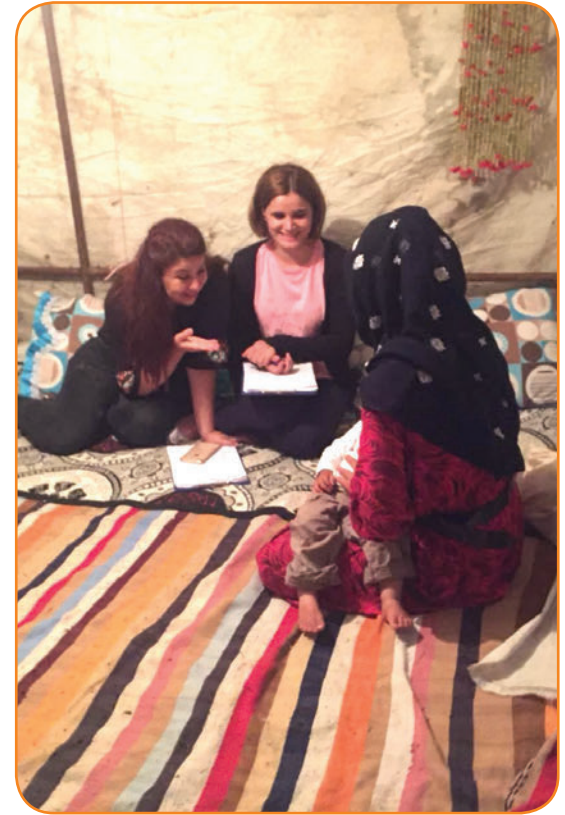
3.5. The First Contact with the Seasonal Agriculture Worker Families – August 2nd, 2018

Field work was started on August 2nd, 2018. The project field team visited the meeting points and the places that the hazelnut producers provided for accommodation. They negotiated with the families about education of their children under 16 years old and wanted them to send their children to school. It was observed that the parents were not eager to send the children above 13 years old. However, they agreed to send the children between 5 and 13 years old. They were informed about the laws on child labour. According to these visits, it was observed that most of the people living in the tents are women and children and there were



1-2 men per each tent. A bag with daily basic needs of women was given to each woman. The bag had various things in it, from hygienic materials to cosmetics. They were also given some brochures about health issues such as breast cancer. They were taught to examine their breasts by hand by themselves.

The project team talked to the volunteer women

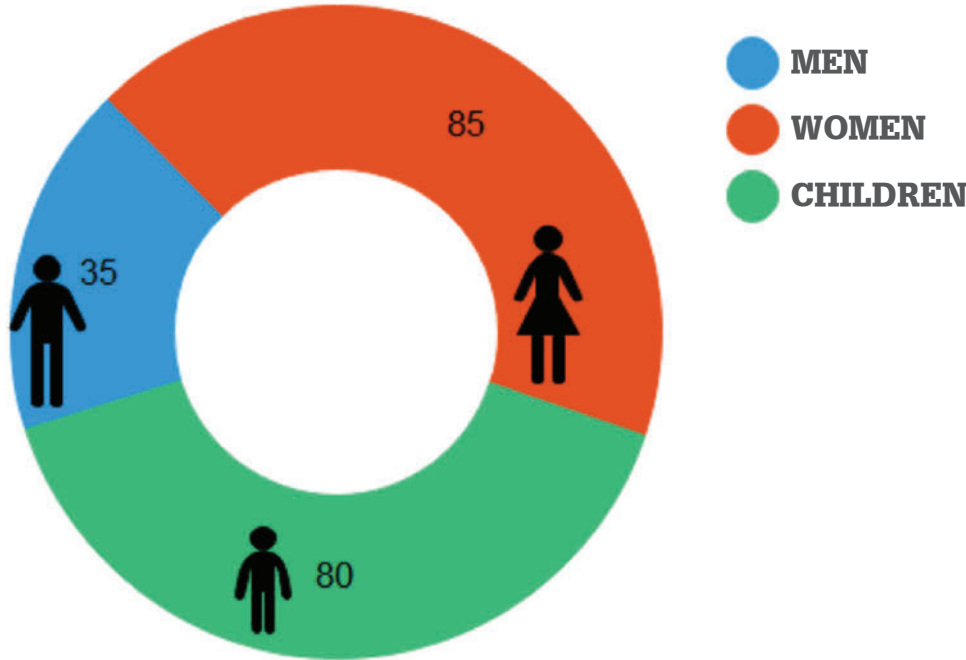


during their visit to the tents and did some analysis about their background. We will share a detailed report about it later. It was observed as a result of these talks that most of the seasonal agriculture women workers cannot read and write, had to have early school leaving. It was concluded that especially the girls are responsible for house chores, child care, cleaning and cooking at home.



3.6. Identifying the Seasonal Agriculture Workers in İkizce District

According to the data received from İkizce district gendarmerie commandership, 66 seasonal agriculture workers came to their area, the 14 of whom are men, 32 women and 20 children. According to the data received from İkizce district police department, 134 seasonal agriculture workers came to the area, the 21 of whom are men, 53 women and 60 children. The distribution of the total 200 seasonal agriculture workers is shown in the graph below.



Graph 1

The distribution of the total 200 seasonal agriculture workers coming to İkizce



ACTIVITIES





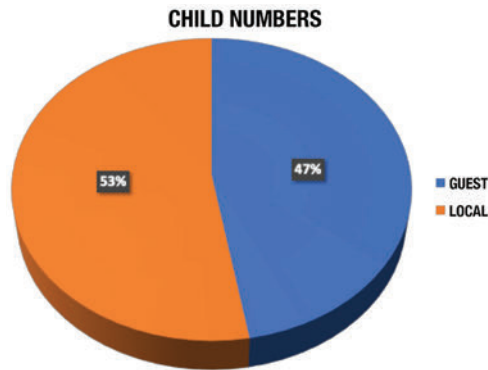
3.7. Data on the Children Involved in the Project

The 67 of 127 children enrolled in the project school live in İskizce and 60 children are from the seasonal agricultural worker families. 65 of them are girls and 61 boys.

		GENDER		TOTAL
		GIRL	BOY	
CHILD	GUEST	33	27	60
	LOCAL	32	35	67
TOTAL		65	62	127

Table 1:

Gender Distribution of children taken part in Every Child is A World Project



Graph 2:

Distribution of guest and local children taken part in Every Child is A World Project

When we look at the age groups, there are more children at the age of 5,7,8,10,13 as guest students, but the local students are mostly at the age of 8,9,10,11.

GROUP NAMES	AGE	f
1. GROUP	7	12
2. GROUP	8	16
3. GROUP	9	16
4. GROUP	10	23
5. GROUP	11	14
6. GROUP	12	24
NURSERY CLASS	3-6	22

Table 2:

Age Distribution of children taken part in Every Child is A World Project



3.8. The Courses and Activities That The Children Participated in – August 6th – September 6th, 2018

The following list is composed of the courses and activities that the children participated in via The Administration of İkizce Public Education Center.



Reading and Writing Courses	Crafts Courses
Turkish	Visual Arts Education
Science	Chess Course
Mathematics	Information and
Folk Dances	Communication Technologies
Physical Education and	Child Rights Education



ACTIVITIES





3.8. The Courses and Activities That The Children Participated in – August 6th – September 6th, 2018

The education team was composed of 11 teachers and 7 assistant teachers. Additionally, there were 3 personnel who are in charge of the distribution of the meals, cleaning and transportation. There were also 3 buses with drivers and assistant personnel that are responsible for the transportation of the children from the camping area to the school.

ACTIVITIES

- Reading and Writing Courses (1 teacher)
- Turkish (1 teacher)
- Science (1 teacher)
- Mathematics (1 teacher)
- Folk Dances (1 teacher)
- Physical Education and Sports (1 teacher)
- Handicrafts Courses (1 teacher)
- Visual Arts Education (1 teacher)
- Chess Courses (1 teacher)
- Information and Communication Technologies (1 teacher)
- Child Rights Education (2 teachers)
- Free Activities 4 assistant teachers)
- Nursery Class ((1 teacher and 1 assistant teacher)







3.9. Health and Nutrition-Meals



On the first day of the programme, all the children's height, weight, waist circumference and foot size were recorded for the purpose of physical evaluation. On the completion of the programme, this record was repeated. This data were used to follow the development of the children and the distribution of clothes, shoes etc.

Another remarkable thing worth mentioning is that the children were undergone medical and tooth health screening by Ünye Private Çakırtepe Hospital, which is a business of Durak Hazelnut. The detailed report will be announced later. According to the re-

sults, the most common health problem of the children is bronchitis.

In addition to that, during the programme, the children were taken to Ünye District Community Health Center and the expenses were met by the project budget.



During the project, the children ate 4 meals a day (breakfast, lunch and two snacks). The content of the menu was prepared by a dietician. The dietician visited the school to give an education about healthy diet. It was observed that most of the children were physically not developed enough when compared to their peers. Those who are overweight lost weight and the thin ones gained weight at the end of the project.





3.10. Regional Works of Awareness

For the success of the project, we came together with not only the seasonal workers but also the women who live in İkizce and who are engaged in hazelnut agriculture. They received an education of awareness about struggle with child labour. 250 women got this education locally. We received that feedback that they had not had an

ACTIVITIES



education like that before and that they learned there is criminal sanction about this problem.

Th women stated that this education was very beneficial and that it should be made widespread.



3.11. Trip to Ünye and Picnic

The children had a trip to Ünye and had a picnic at Ordu Grand Municipality Yumus Emre Camping. They started the day with breakfast near the sea.

After that, they enjoyed the sea under the supervision of Ordu Grand Municipality lifeguards. They ate their lunch and snacks at the camping and played enjoyable games in nature during the day.





3.12. The Curriculum is The Same, The Method is Different - The Content of the Curriculum, Game-Based Education

The children learnt all the school subjects by playing games. Therefore, they came to school in summertime very eagerly. They spent good time during the project. They did experiments etc. Science and Mathematics became their favourite subjects.



ACTIVITIES



3.13. Exhibition and Closure

The children prepared an exhibition and they displayed their activities during the project. The district governor of İkizce Ali Recai YERLİKAYA, the Mayor of İkizce Municipality Bahri SÖĞÜT, the Board Member of Durak Hazelnut Ahmet DURAK, the Manager of İkizce Public Education Center Murat PARLAK and İkizce Vocational School Hülya SOLAK participated in this exhibition and closure activities of the project. The exhibition started with folk dances and ended with the display of the children's products.





HER
COCUK
BİR
DÜNYA



Durak
HAZELNUTS



4.

**THE RESEARCH
DONE WITHIN
THE SCOPE OF
THE PROJECT**



4. The Research Done within the Scope of the Project

- 4.1. Physical Development Examinations for the Children
- 4.2. Research on the Seasonal Agriculture Women Workers and Their Living Conditions
- 4.3. Condition of the Children involved in Seasonal Agriculture Movements



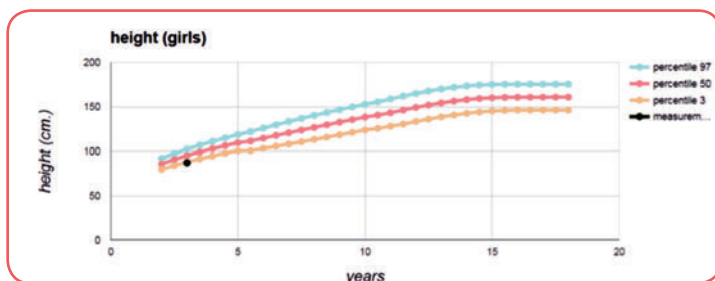
4.1. Physical Development Examinations for the Children

The rate which shows the place of the children in the percentage when compared with their peers is called percentile. All the children's height, weight, waist circumference and foot size were recorded for the purpose of physical evaluation. On the completion of the programme, this record was repeated. These data were used to follow the development of the children and the distribution of clothes, shoes etc.



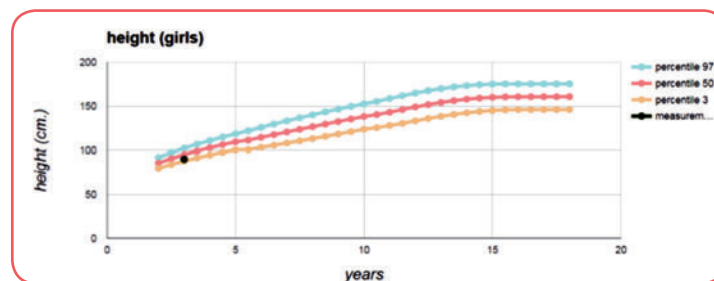
4.1. Physical Development Examinations for the Children

The percentile of B (3 years old) changed considerably from the beginning and end of the programme. While the height of B was shorter than most of her peers in the beginning (%1,8), It increased %9,7. While her weight was less than his peers in the beginning (13,6), it became closer to her peers' (42,1).



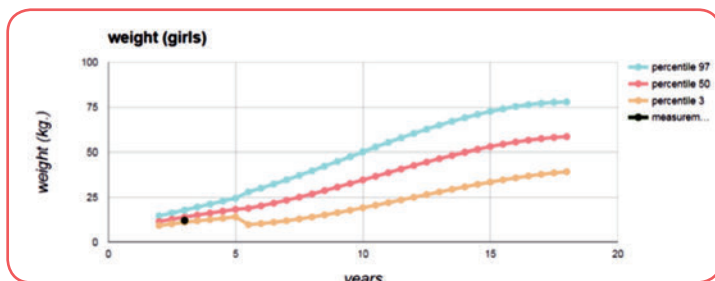
Graph 3

The height percentile at the beginning of the programme (3 year-old girl)



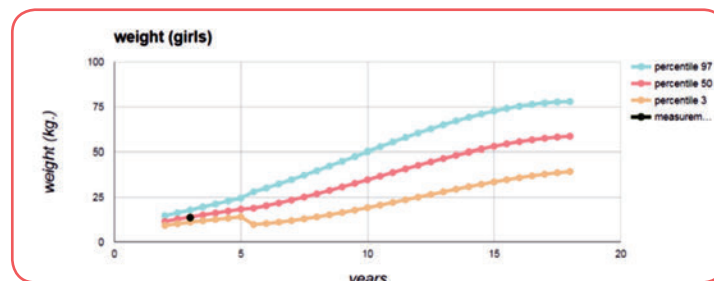
Graph 4

The height percentile at the end of the programme (3 year-old girl)



Graph 5

The weight percentile at the beginning of the programme (3 year-old girl)



Graph 6

The weight percentile at the end of the programme (3 year-old girl)



4.1. Physical Development Examinations for the Children



The percentile of the guest and local children participated in Every Child is A World Project when compared to their peers' average values

The height and weight of almost all the children changed. They are shown in the tables below. Whereas the average values of the guest girls developed below the level of their peers at the beginning of the programme, they increased in the end and it became closer to the average values in some age groups. The percentile of the local girl students was more than that of the guest girls. Their height increased and the height percentile of the 5 year-old increased.



Guest Girls	The Beginning Height	The Beginning Weight	The End Height	The End Weight
Age				
7	34.5	38.2	54 ↑	42.1 ↑
8	21.2	24.2	30.8 ↑	30.8 ↑
9	38.2	18.4	38.2	24.2 ↑
10	21.2	15.9	21.2	18.4 ↑
11	24.2	18.4	24.2	24.2 ↑
12	34.5	24.2	34.5	24.2
13	30.8	50	34.5 ↑	50

Table 3

The average percentile of the guest girls

Local Girls	The Beginning Height	The Beginning Weight	The End Height	The End Weight
Age				
5	38.2	46	65.5 ↑	97.7 ↑
6	54	50	65,5 ↑	50
8	100	100	100	100
9	54	84.1	54	84.1
10	75.8	86.4	75.8	86.4
11	69.2	98.6	88.5	95.5 ↓
13	57.9	65.5	57.9 ↑	69.2 ↑
15	38.2	94.5	21.2	65.5 ↓

Table 4

The average percentile of the local girls





4.1. Physical Development Examinations for the Children

The

height and weight percentile values of the seasonal agriculture worker boys were less than most of their peers.

At the end of the programme, the height percentile became closer to the average values and more. The

height percentile of the local boys increased in all the age groups.

The weight percentile decreased in the 8 year-old group, remained the same in the 5 year-old group and increased in the other age groups.

Guest Boys	The Beginning Height	The Beginning Weight	The End Height	The End Weight
Age				
5	21.2	30.8	57.9 ↑	65.5 ↑
6	65.5	21.2	65.5	34.5 ↑
7	15.9	27.4	46 ↑	46 ↑
8	27.4	34.5	50 ↑	38.2 ↑
10	27.4	34.5	50 ↑	38.3 ↑
11	30.8	34.5	42.1 ↑	46 ↑
12	21.2	13.6	30.8 ↑	24.2 ↑
13	30.8	11.2	30.8	13.6 ↑
14	18.4	13.6	18.4	13.6

Table 5

The average percentile of the guest boys

Local Boys	The Beginning Height	The Beginning Weight	The End Height	The End Weight
Age				
5	68.1	99.2	75.8 ↑	99.2
7	54	86.4	100 ↑	100 ↑
8	86.4	99.5	99.4 ↑	95.5 ↓
10	54	69.2	65.5 ↑	97.1 ↑
11	88.5	95.5	91.9 ↑	96.4 ↑

Table 6

The average percentile of the local boys



4.2. Research on the Seasonal Agriculture Women Workers and Their Living Conditions



It is known that there are intense efforts of women in agriculture without any employment and social security.

Meetings with the local and seasonal agriculture worker women coming to the region and visits to the tents were organized in order to determine their

needs and increase the level of their child labour awareness.

This research involves the interviews done during the tent visits of the mobile programme carried out within the scope of Every Child is A World project.

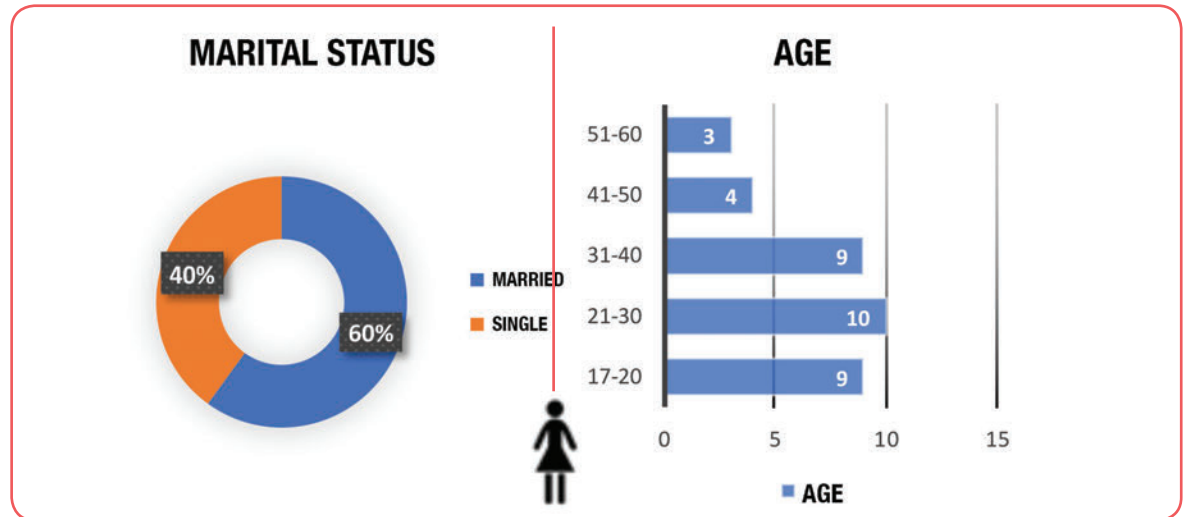




4.2.1. Working Group



The research was carryout out with participation of 35 women coming to Ordu for hazelnut harvest in August and September after they set out from Urfa and worked as seasonal agriculture workers in various provinces. The marital status and age of the women are shown in the graph below.



Graph 7
The marital status and age of the women

It is illustrated that the 60% of the women are married and the number of the women under the age of 40 are more. They all have worked as seasonal agriculture workers coming from Urfa.



4.2.2. Living Practices and Working Conditions



It is obvious that it varies from 1 to 40 years when we have analyzed the answers of the questions of how long the participants have been working in seasonal agriculture.

Figure 1

The working duration of the participants in seasonal agriculture



They have been working in seasonal agriculture for 12 years in average. They start to work when they are approximately 10 years old. Their expressions are as the following.

K4: "Since I was a child."

K6: "I am 20 years old now and I started to work when I was 12."

K15: "I have been working since I could."

K18: I have been working since childhood and for three years in hazelnut harvest. However, it is more than 30 years when I consider my parents." (34 years old now.)

K20: I have been working since I opened my eyes, I was 7 years old."

The observations in field work shows that seasonal agriculture workers are mostly women, the young and the children, but men are very few.

Figure 2

The average number of the household



The average number of children
f: 4

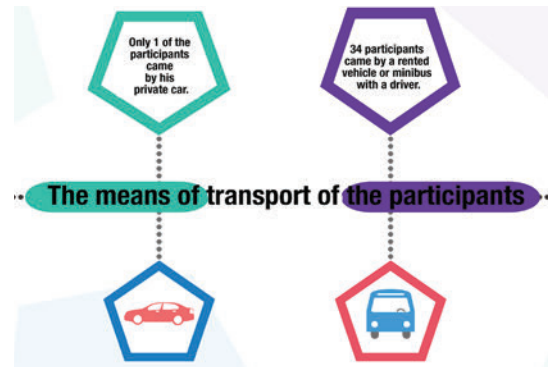


The average number of people coming
because of seasonal agriculture move
f: 6

The frequency is shown as f.

Figure 3

Types of transportation of the participants in seasonal agricultural move





4.2.2. Living Practices and Working Conditions

It is observed that the workers came to İlıkızce by rented vehicles or minibuses with drivers and paid 120 Turkish Liras per person. They said it is very expensive and it covers most of their earnings.

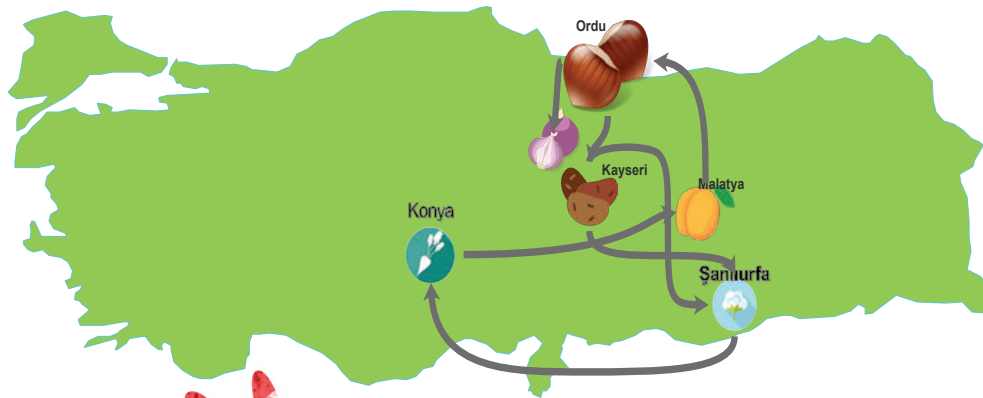
K20: "... We paid 800 TL and it is too much for travelling fees."

K17: "... We meet the travelling fee by ourselves. We paid 1600 in total only for arriving."

K16: "... We paid 100 TL per person for rent. It costs 100 TL per person."

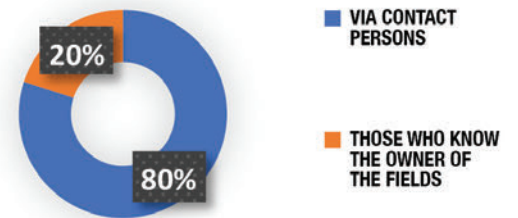
Figure 5

A map of the moving route of the workers coming to İlıkızce



The most of the workers came to İlıkızce with the help of contact persons.

THE CONTACT PERSONS



Graph 8

The contact person issue in seasonal agriculture

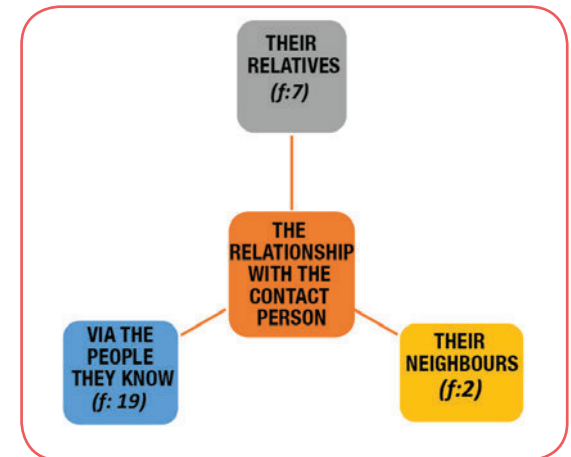


Figure 4

The relationship of the seasonal agriculture women workers with the contact persons



4.2.2. Living Practices and Working Conditions

It is seen that 35 women interviewed in İközçe came from Urfa and returned using the same route to their hometown. Only 5 of the workers know the daily wage. However, as illustrated in Figure 6, most of the participants (f:30) said that they didn't know the wage although they already started working. They expressed themselves as the following.

K3 (Woman 3): "I don't know the wage this season, but I guess it will be 60-70 TL."

K19: "It was 55 TL last year. I was paid 60 and I paid 5 of it to the contact person. And it was not enough."

K13: "I don't know at all, because somebody says it is 60, another one says 65. It was 53 last year..." It was seen that women and men are paid equally.

K10: "...The children are also paid the same, everybody the same..."

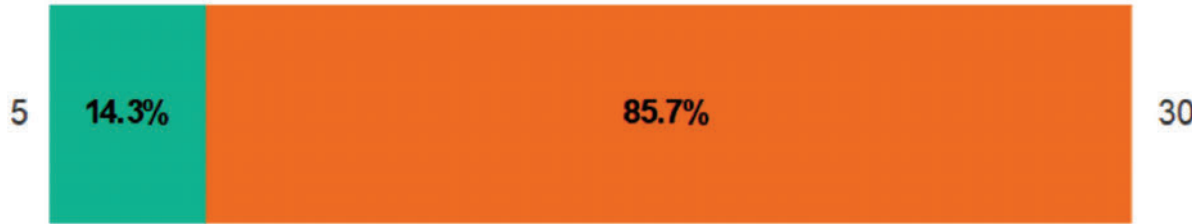


Figure 6

The percentage of the workers who knows and doesn't know the daily wage





4.2.2. Living Practices and Working Conditions



Working Conditions

All the participants describe the same working conditions. They say that they work 10 hours a day and have 2-3 breaks during the day.

They state that they take their packed lunch with them and have 1-hour break for lunch at noon. Also, they say they start working at 7 a.m. and finish at 6 p.m.

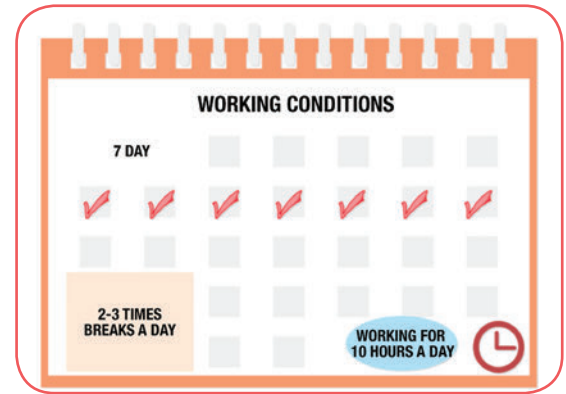


Figure 7
The weekly and daily working durations



4.2.3. Living Conditions and Accommodation



There are 3 types of accommodation for the seasonal agriculture workers. These are as the following.

1. The areas for overall tents,
2. The individual tents set up in the field of the land owner,

3. The accommodation at the buildings normally not used for living.

Below are the photographs and descriptions of such places.

1



The workers living in the individual tents set up in the field of the land owner stated that they were in a better situation than the ones in overall tents as a result of the fact help that the land owner met their needs such as toilets, electricity, wood and water even though they were not sufficient enough.

It was observed that there were areas for overall tents in Düzpelit and Şenbolluk districts. The workers here stated that they had limited facilities such as toilets, bathing, electricity and water. Due to heavy rain, they had problems.



2

3



It is observed that the workers living at the buildings normally not used for living had better conditions than the ones living in tents. Especially, they were safe when a natural disaster occurred such as flood and safe against the possible danger from pigs, dogs, snakes and insects.



Figure 8

The accommodation areas for seasonal agriculture workers in İkizce



4.2.3. Living Conditions and Accommodation

5 problems that must be solved urgently were identified in accommodation areas. These are as the following.

1. Insufficient infrastructure in the tent areas,
2. Limited access to clean water,
3. Lack of toilets with drains,
4. Lack of proper bathrooms,
5. Lack of sufficient lights.

The expressions of the participants about these problems are as the following.

Especially the workers living in the individual tents set up in the field of the land owner could solved their problems more easily than the ones living in the overall tents who had problems in meeting their basic needs.

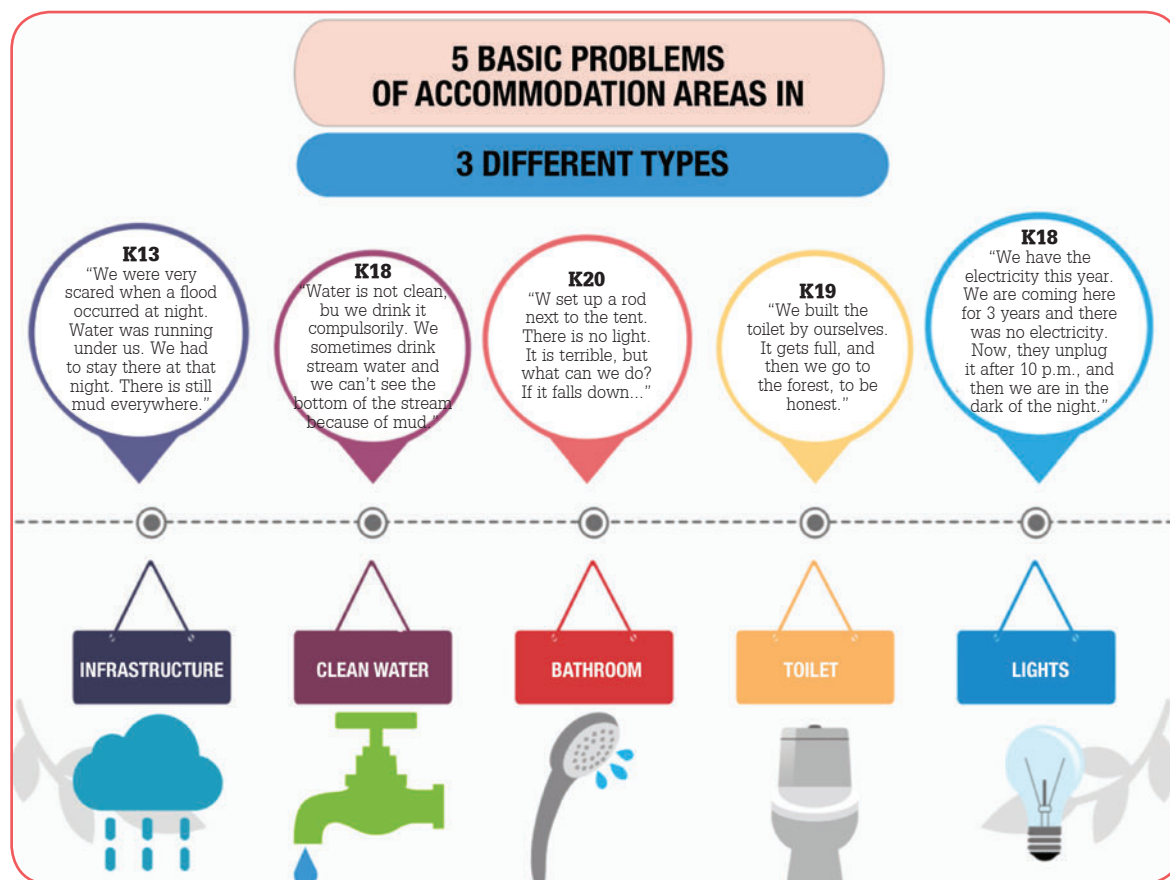


Figure 9
Common problems in accommodation areas



4.2.3. Living Conditions and Accommodation

One of the most important problems in 2018 harvest was the 2 big floods. The floods damaged the tents and wood. Therefore, it became a big obstacle to meet the basic needs. After the floods, the tents were visited. The governorship of İkiçze took necessary precautions against possible loss of lives.

K18: "Today, flood water ran under us."

K24: "" After the flood, the wood became wet, so we couldn't have breakfast for two days. What can we do?"

K10: "We had no wood. We called the boss. He said he would bring wood, but he didn't, because his wife became sick. We have propane cylinder. As we have no wood, we make something like tea."



4.2.4. Safety and Health

W

We asked the participants how safe they feel. The graph below shows how they feel. As we see, the number of those who don't feel safe at all and of those who feel totally safe is almost the same.

Below are the views of the participants about why they feel and don't feel safe.



Graph 9

How safe the participants feel in the accommodation areas

K18: "...Here is a forest. A pig came to our tent three days ago. I would take my child to the toilet, but I couldn't... He cried and cried. I was scared. They were passing behind the tent, so I couldn't."

K16: "No, it is not safe... There is no door. Sometimes, dogs come..."

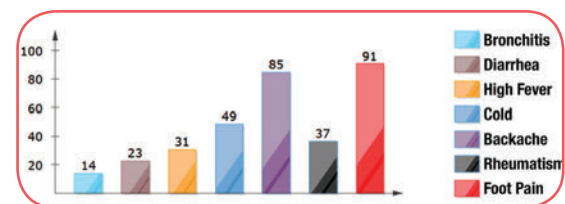
K17: "We all compulsorily stayed in the same room due to the flood. We are staying in the same room now."

K15: "I have gotten accustomed to this place. It is a good place."

K13: "To be honest, we are not in safe at all, because this tent has no door. I tied up a rope to its door. I am living in a tent for the first time."

K3: "There is nothing to do with the people to feel safe or not. I don't have any prejudices against them."

K20: "We are not in safe. We feel scared. We are not in our hometown. It rained last night and we felt scared that a flood can occur. It damages a lot."



Graph 10

The diseases that the seasonal agriculture women workers had in the last month

K19: "Here is a field desert, forest.. Look! Today I have killed a snake in the field."

It is observed that the women had foot pain mostly and then respectively backache and cold.



4.2.5. Nutrition

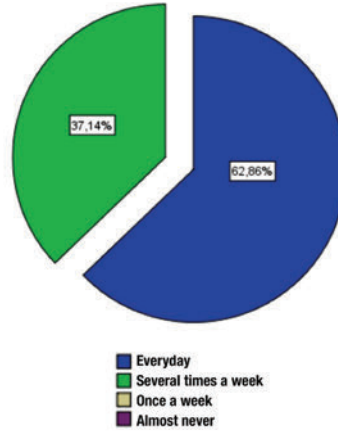
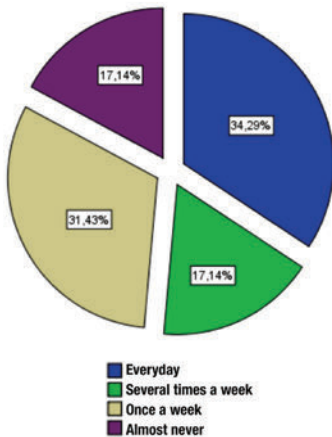
Nutrition habits of the seasonal agriculture workers

In the interviews with the women workers, they said that they had brought a lot of dry food from their hometown and they consumed less milk, cheese, vegetables, fruit, meat and meat products because they didn't have proper equipment to keep these products fresh in tents. The observations during the visits to the tents showed that there wasn't proper equipments to keep the food fresh nad clean.

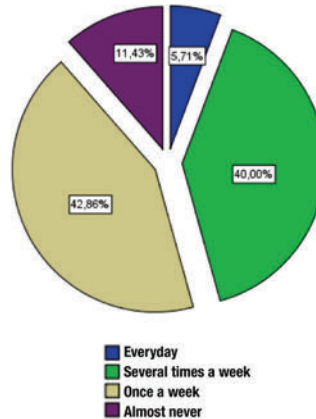
K16: "To be honest, we didn't eat meat for 50-60 days. The Sacrifice Feast passed, but nobody gave us meat."

K11: "The field owner meet our needs, gave also milk and yoghurt. May God bless him."

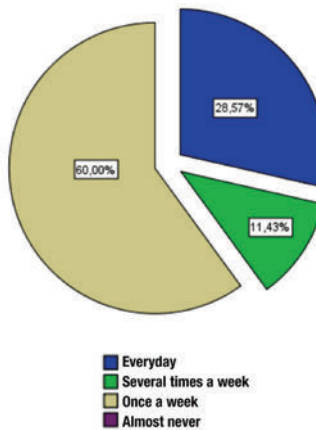
Graph 11
How often the seasonal agriculture workers consume milk and cheese in tents



Graph 12
How often the seasonal agriculture workers consume bulghur and lentil in tents



Graph 13
How often the seasonal agriculture workers consume vegetables and fruit in tents



Graph 14
How often the seasonal agriculture workers consume meat and meat products in tents



4.2.6. Marriage and Family Life

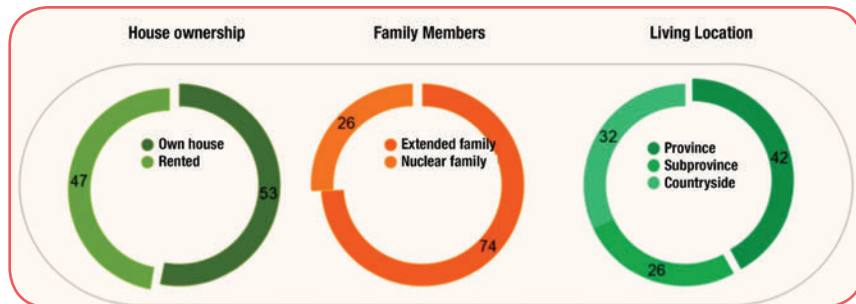
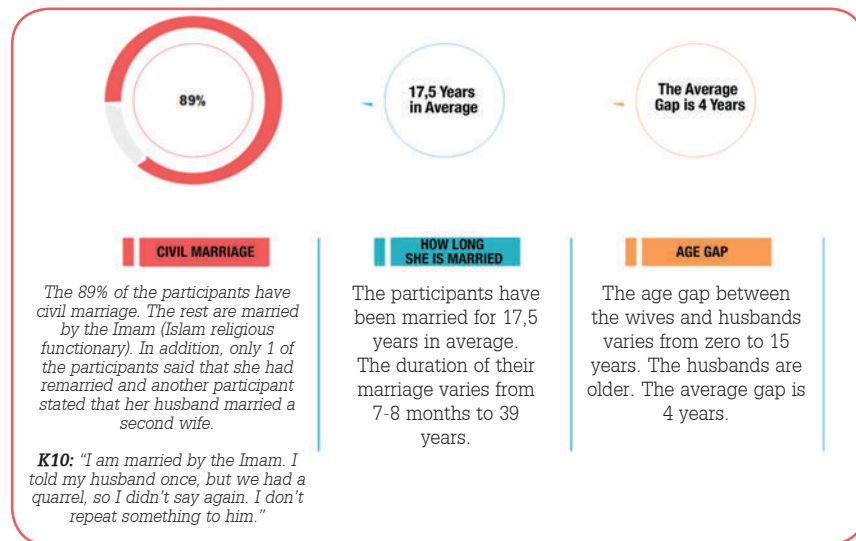


Figure 10
The residence of the participants

Marriage and family life of the seasonal agriculture women workers

This part of the research was carried out on 19 women of the 35 women who participated in the interview. All the women are either married with children or pregnant, and they are 21-30 years old at maximum.



The graph below shows if their house in their hometown belongs to them and if they have extended family or not. Most of them have extended families. They marry at the age of 17 in average.

The youngest one married at the age of 13 and the oldest one 24. The education level of the women and their husbands are low and that of the women are lower than their husbands.

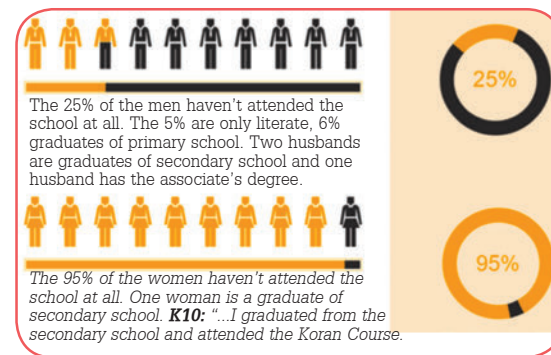


Figure 12
The education level of the women and husbands

Figure 11
The marriage types and duration of the participants

4.2.6. Marriage and Family Life

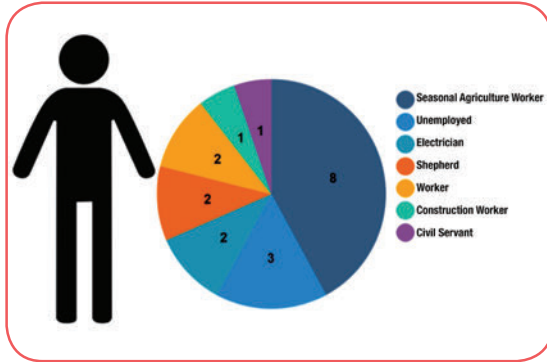
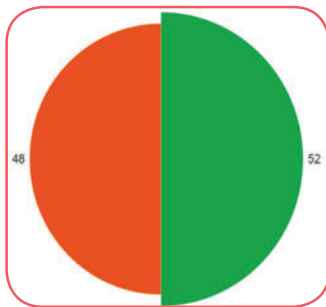


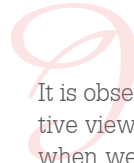
Figure 13

Distribution of husbands' occupations



Graph 15

Participants' views about marriage



It is observed that the rate of the positive and negative views of the participants is close to each other when we examine their thoughts.

Although the rate is almost the same, their attitudes towards marriage changed over time as most of them got married when they were a child and they got to know their husband after marriage. For example, "I loved my husband over time." or "I got used to marriage and my husband over time." and etc. The following are the expressions of the women about marriage.

K18: "Why shall I think it? I couldn't change anything, because I have nothing. Anyway..."

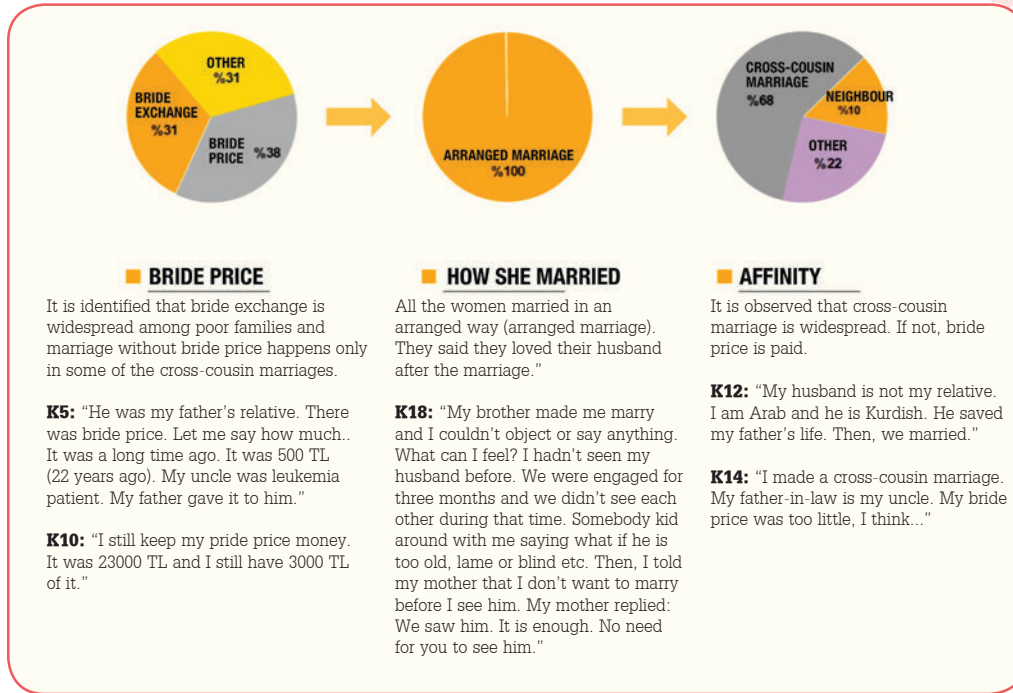
K19: "I don't know. It happened in a way. I must serve and meet his needs."

K10: "Marriage is something like it can be both good and bad. It can be both a heaven and hell. You stand the hell for the heaven. (She is laughing). What else can I say?"

K31: "...Marriage means getting on well. Women should sing another tune. Men should have influence on women."



4.2.6. Marriage and Family Life



It is observed that all the participants' mothers married like them such as arranged marriage, cross-cousin marriage, and most of them bride price or bride exchange.

Some of them married as second wife (f:2) and married brother-in-law, the levirate custom (f:1).

K18: "My mother married as a second wife."

K20: "First, my mother married my uncle and when he died, she married my father. My father had two wives..."

All the participants except 4 of them worked before they married. Their average working duration is 9,5 years. When they were a child, they gave their earnings to their father and now to their husband.

K31: "... I spent my childhood by working in agriculture."

Figure 14
Marriage Types
of the Women

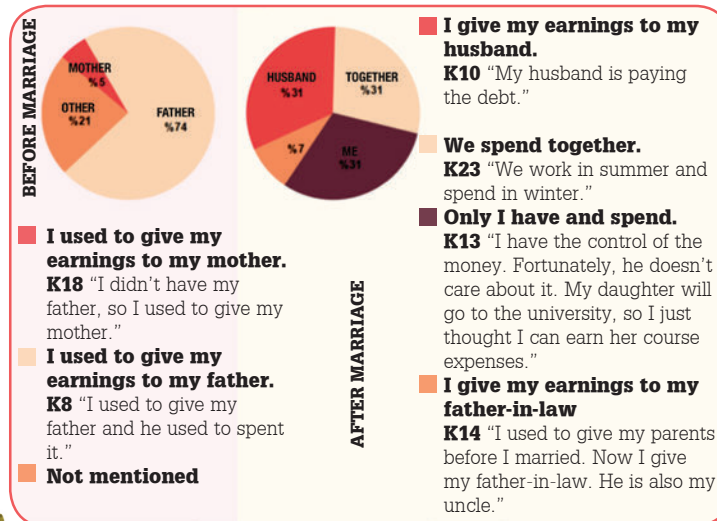


Figure 15
Working
of the
participants
before
and after
marriage

4.2.7. Child and Family

Child and Family

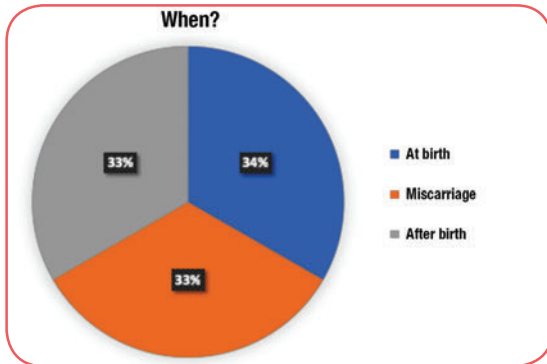
It is observed that the total number of the children women have is 80 and two women are pregnant. The average number is 4. They became a mother when they were 20 years old in average. Those who became a mother for the first time is 16 years old for the youngest ones and 27 years old for the oldest ones.

The following is the statement of a woman who became a mother when she was a child.

K13: "When I was 17, I became a mother. It was not a good feeling for me. Too bad, because it is not good to marry and have a child before one enjoys her being young."

Child Death

The 9 of 19 participants said that thie children had died before. The average number per mother for child death is 1,4.



Graph 16

When the participants' children died

The following are the statements of mothers whose children have died about its reasons.

K15: "... My first child died at home. When she was 2 years old, we used to go to work and she used to stay at home alone. When we went away from our home, she used to stay in tents with us. She went without water all day. We couldn't take care of her. If it were now, ..."

K13: "One of my children died when he was only 20 days old.I was living in rented houses. I moved to a new house. When I got up in the morning, he was dead in his cradle. I don't know how he died." It is concluded that the women have the low level of benefiting from health services and care both before and after the birth. When we consider that they have no education life at school, their following statements are understandable.

K5: "Who takes us to the doctor? Nobody!"

K15: "I never used to go to doctor. My younger daughter was born in Adana when we were working in orange fields. She was dead when she was born at home. And then, we went to the hospital..."



4.2.7. Child and Family

K29

K29: "I couldn't go to the doctor in my last pregnancy because I was working. We couldn't go to the doctor since we came here."

K20: "No, I can't go to the doctor. The doctor said I had a risk of miscarriage and I should see the doctor regularly, but we live away from the hospital." The 6 of the women said that they can't breastfeed their children enough.

K17: "I have given up breastfeeding this year after 3 years."

K23: "I have breastfed all my children properly." It is observed that the women are not have the necessary awareness vaccination. The following are their statements about vaccination.

K12: "I have never made my children vaccinated."

K8: "When the community health center calls, I went. Once, we went to Malatya. They called us, but I didn't made the vaccination. It eas the last one, though."

K18: "I couldn't vaccinate my first child. At that time, I was living with my mother-in-law."

The 39 of the total 80 children were born at home without any medical support.

K12: "... I have never gone to doctor before. They were all born at home."

Most of the women said that they don't want to have a child again and very few of them said that they prevent from pregnancy using various methods."

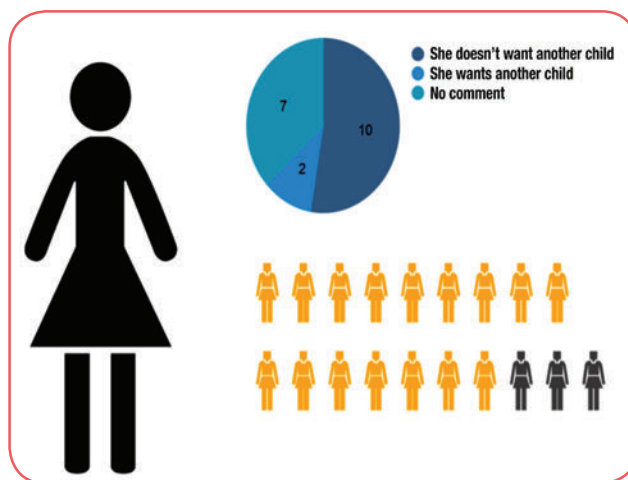


Figure 16
How much the women want a child and another child

4.2.7. Child and Family

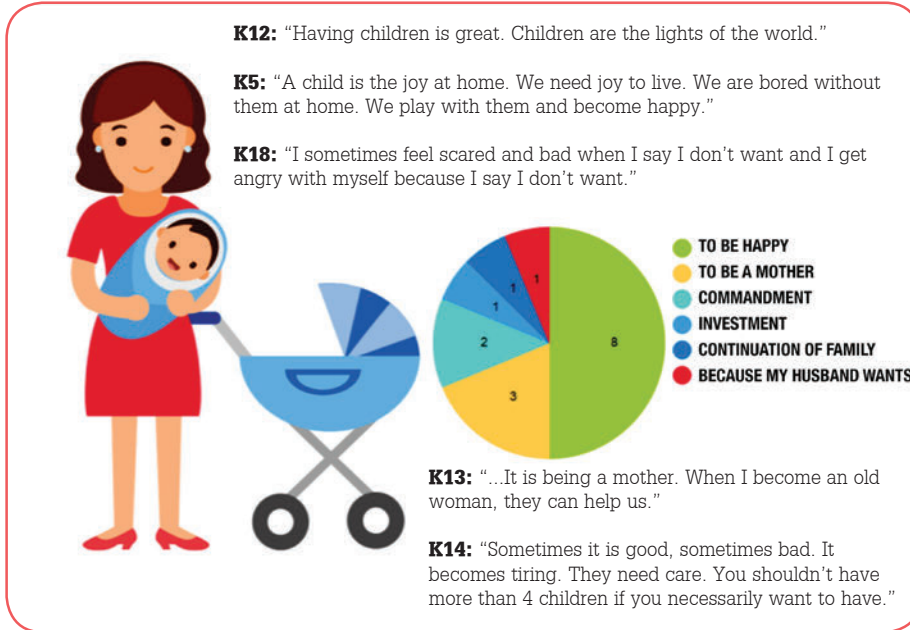


Figure 17
Participants' views about the importance of having a child



RESEARCH

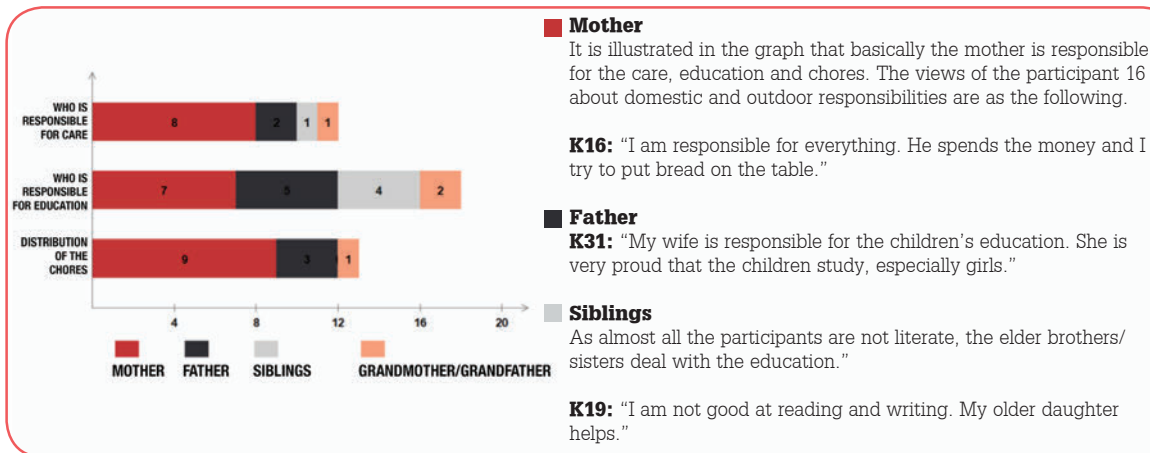


Figure 18
Child care, education and the roles and responsibilities in the daily chores



4.2.7. Child and Family

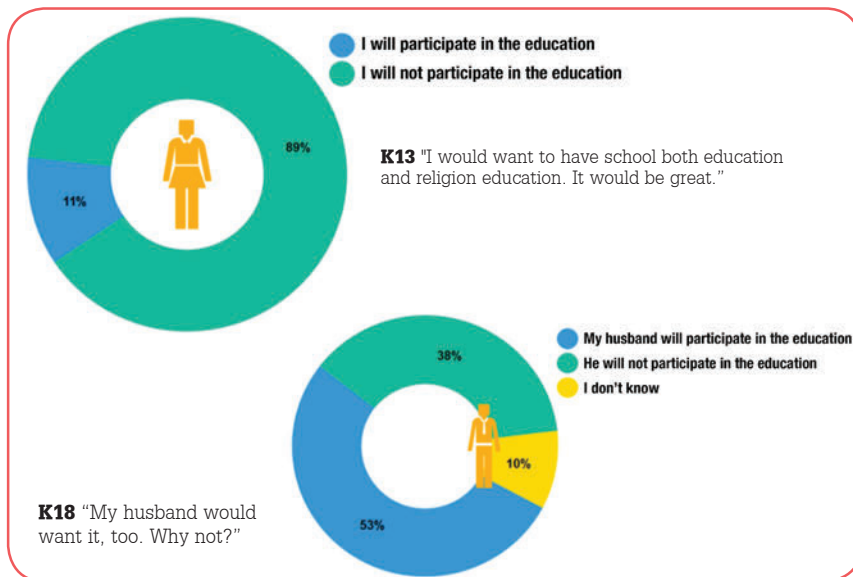


Figure 19
"Education Needs and Demands of Families"

K18: "I want my children to study. We couldn't study, so we don't have an easy life. It is their choice."

K16: "He says he wants the children to study. He likes education. I don't want it."

When we ask the families their views about preschool education, most of them know what the preschool education is. However, some of them say they prefer religious education.

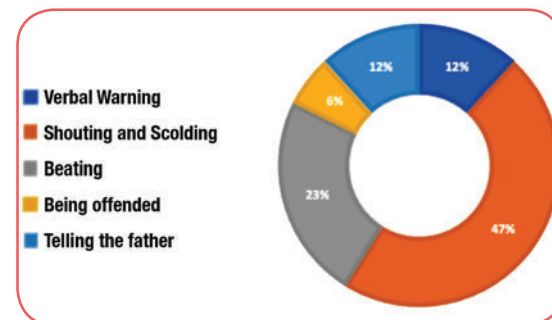
K19: "We send our children to religious courses before the age of 5 in Urfa."

Perception of Having Good Manners and methods of discipline

According to the mothers that we interviewed, they think the girls have better manners than the boys.

They describe having good manners as listening to the mother, behaving well in society and not behaving in a risky way. They want their children mostly to obey and study lessons.

The mothers' discipline methods are as the following.



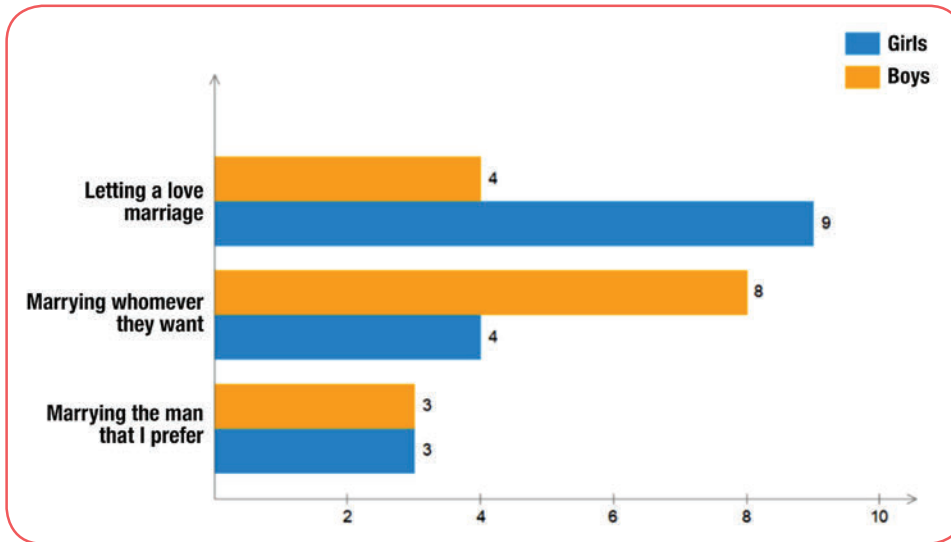
Graph 17
The discipline methods that the participant women practice on their children



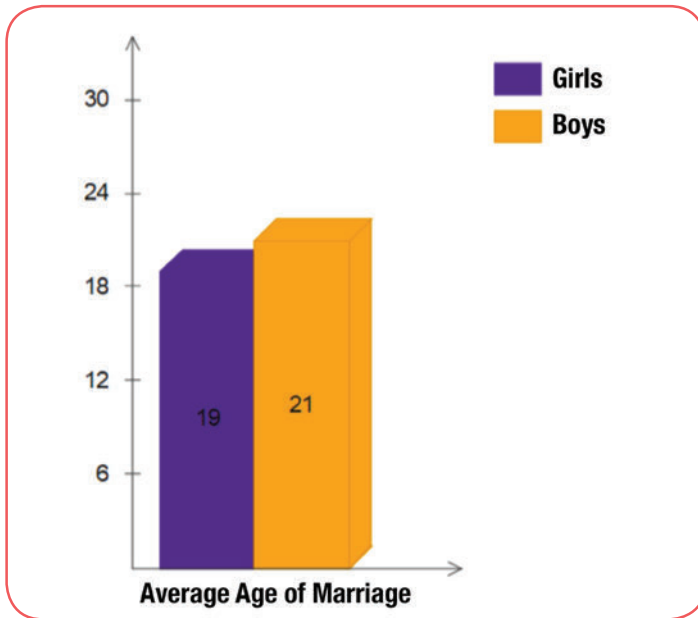
4.2.7. Child and Family



Graph 18
Children views about marriage



RESEARCH



Graph 19
Views of children about the Age of Marriage

When we consider at what age the mothers want their children marry, the average values are illustrated above.

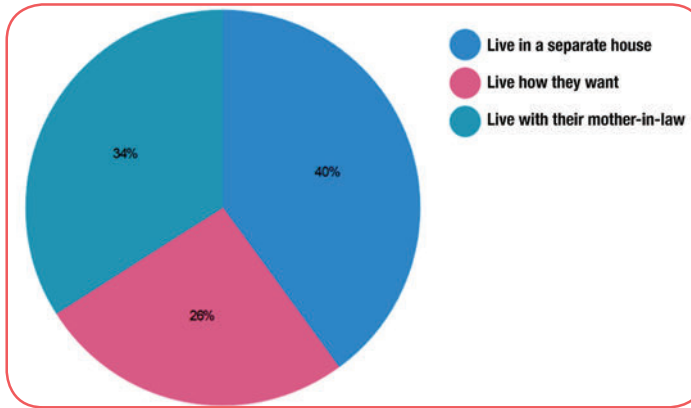
It is better for the girls to marry after they graduate, and the boys after they fulfill the military service.





4.2.7. Child and Family

Graph 20
Views of the participants about where their daughters will live when they marry



Graph 21
Views of the participants about where their sons will live when they marry

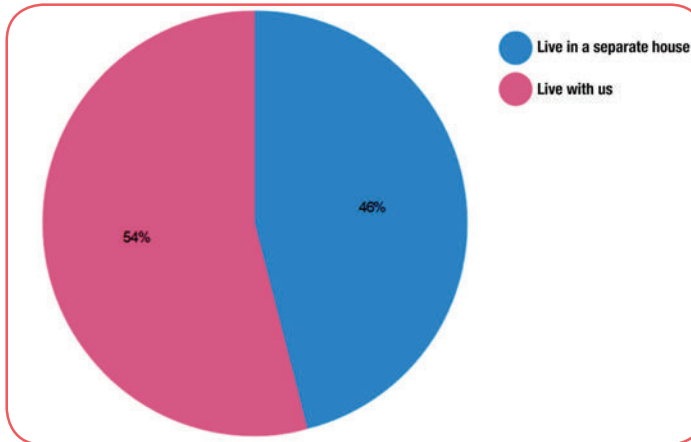


Table 7
Participants' Future Expectations from their Brides and Grooms

	Groom	Bride
Beautiful	✓	✓
Hardworking	✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓✓
Domestic	✓✓✓	✓✓✓✓✓
Having a good job	✓✓	
Taking care of my daughter/son		✓✓
Respectful		✓✓✓✓
Religious		✓✓
Cheerful	✓✓	✓
Honourable	✓	✓✓✓
Taking care of us		✓✓✓✓
Getting on well with each other	✓✓✓✓✓	



4.2.8. Dreams and Needs

Dreams and Needs

When we ask the participants what they would change in their lives if it they could, they said they would have a stable and peaceful life rather than change something. The following are the statements made by the participants about what they want to hve in life.

K5: “I want to have a peaceful life, to have a small house and I don’t want to impose.”

K16: “I wish I had studied.”

K18: “I wish my children didn’t lead such a life like ous.”

K19: “First of all, I want health and peace. I wish

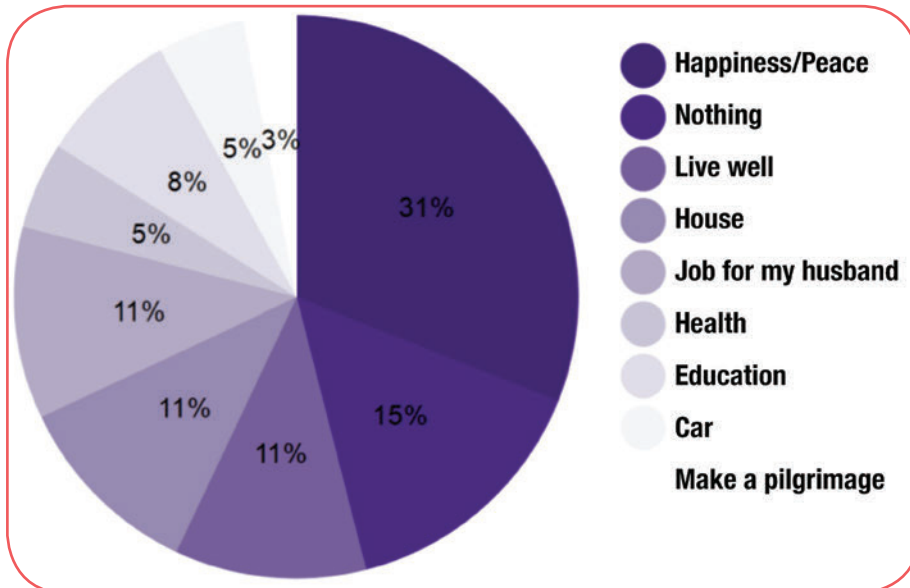
my husband had a proper job and we didn’t come here.”

K12: “I don’t want anything. Money is sometimes the problem. I wish health.”

There are various views about the areas that they want to make a change in. In addition, most of them are about getting rid of poverty.

K19: “I would put an end to unemployment if I could. Excuse me, but there are too many Syrian people in Urfa. They earn 50 TL, but the local workers in Urfa earn 100 TL. In this case, the boss prefer them as it is cheaper.

K23: “I would stop my husband from marrying a second wife.”



Graph 22
Participants' wishes to change in life





4.2.8. Dreams and Needs



Almost all the participants married when they were a child and the marriage types are bride price, bride exchange and cross-cousin marriage.

They are quite similar to their mothers' marriages. The women except one do not have school experience.

Husband's education levels are also low, but higher than wives. Husbands work in temporary jobs and don't have social security.

In addition, the women have both positive and negative views about marriage.

Most of them started to work when when they were a child and they still have been working.

Their efforts in childhood are managed by their fathers and in marriage by their husbands.

The discipline methods used for children are negative.

Violence, scolding and verbal warnings take the lead among these methods.



4.3. The Research on The Condition of the Children involved in Seasonal Agriculture Movements



RESEARCH

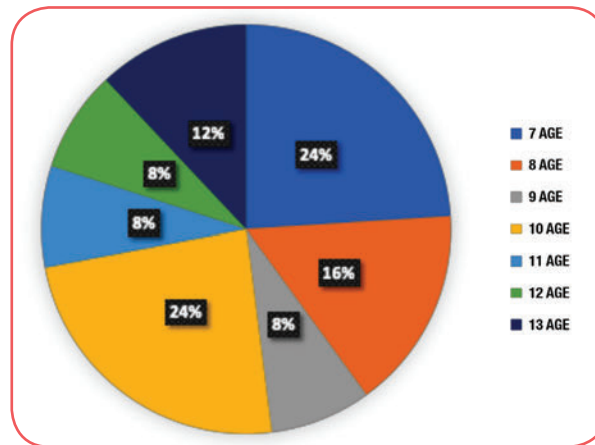




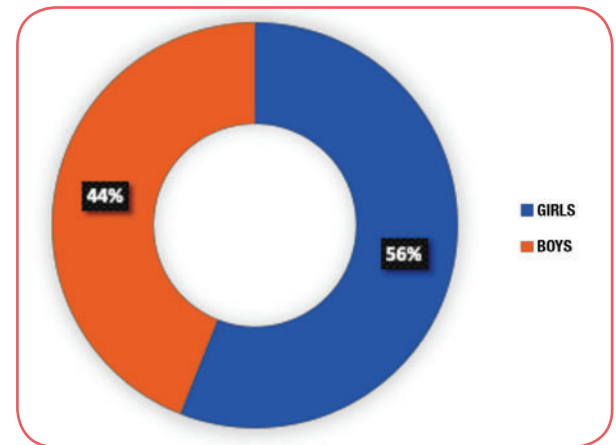
4.3.1. Demographic Information about the Children

25 voluntary children coming to İkitizce with their families as seasonal agriculture workers were interviewed within the scope of Every Child is a World project.

The aim was to see the current conditions of them. The demographic information about the children is illustrated in the graph below. The 25 children are between 7-13 years old. The age distribution is shown in the graph below.



Graph 23
Age Distribution of Children Interviewed



Graph 24
Gender Distribution of Children Interviewed

The rate of their gender is similar.



4.3.2. The Children’s Work Experiences In Seasonal Agriculture



In the interviews, 8 children said they had worked in agriculture before. However, the 17 of them haven't.

The parents are aware of the fact that children should not work.

C1 (Child 1): “I went to work las year. I picked hazelnut, but my mother wanted me not to. I am sitting.” (Age 8)

C2: “I never go to work due to the danger. .” (Age 10)

C13: “I don't go to the field as the boss doesn't accept me as a worker. .” (Age 10)

C21: “We are picking hazelnut, but for no reason, not seriously. I picked potatoes with my sister last year. I don't want my parents to work. They get tired.”

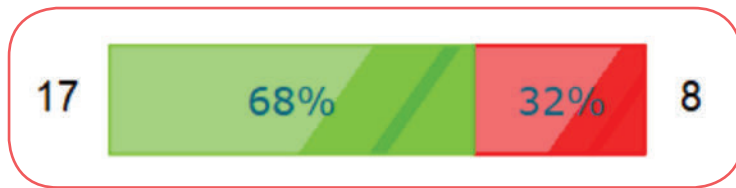


Figure 18
Rate of the Children Working Experiences in Agriculture before





4.3.3. Children's thoughts About the Living Spaces



It is observed that the tasks and responsibilities changed according to their gender when the children were asked what they did in tents when they didn't go to the field. The table below shows the distribution of the tasks and responsibilities that the girls and boys are wanted to do.

Gender	Girls (f)	Boys (f)
Responsibilities		
Carrying water	11	8
Collecting wood	9	7
Making a fire	8	6
Cleaning the tent	12	5
Looking after the younger siblings	8	8
Washing the dishes	11	2

Table 8

"What do the children do when they don't go to work in the fields?"



4.3.3. Children's thoughts About the Living Spaces

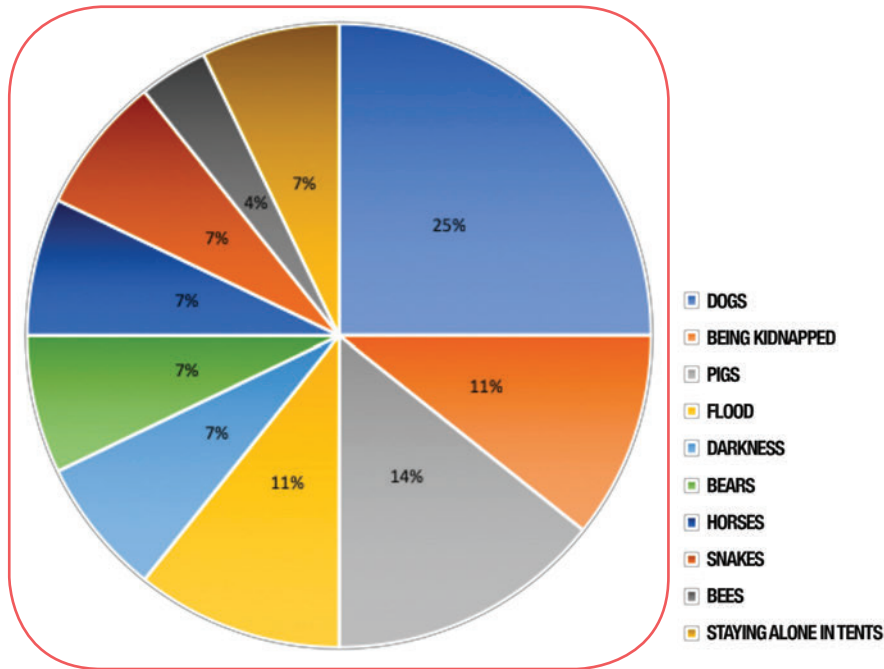


When we consider if the children are satisfied with the place that they live in İzkizce, the number of the satisfied ones (f:12) is higher than that of the dissatisfied (f:10) although the numbers are close to each other.

The number of the ones who don't feel safe (f:14) is higher than the ones that feel safe (f:11).

C24: "... I feel scared in the evening when I am alone. I am afraid of the darkness, bears, pigs and dogs."

C17: "... I am afraid of the snakes and people. They may harm us."



Graph 25
Children's Fears

RESEARCH





4.3.4. Their Dreams Now and About Future

The children were asked, "What would you do if you had a magic wand?" The answers are placed in the following pyramid based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

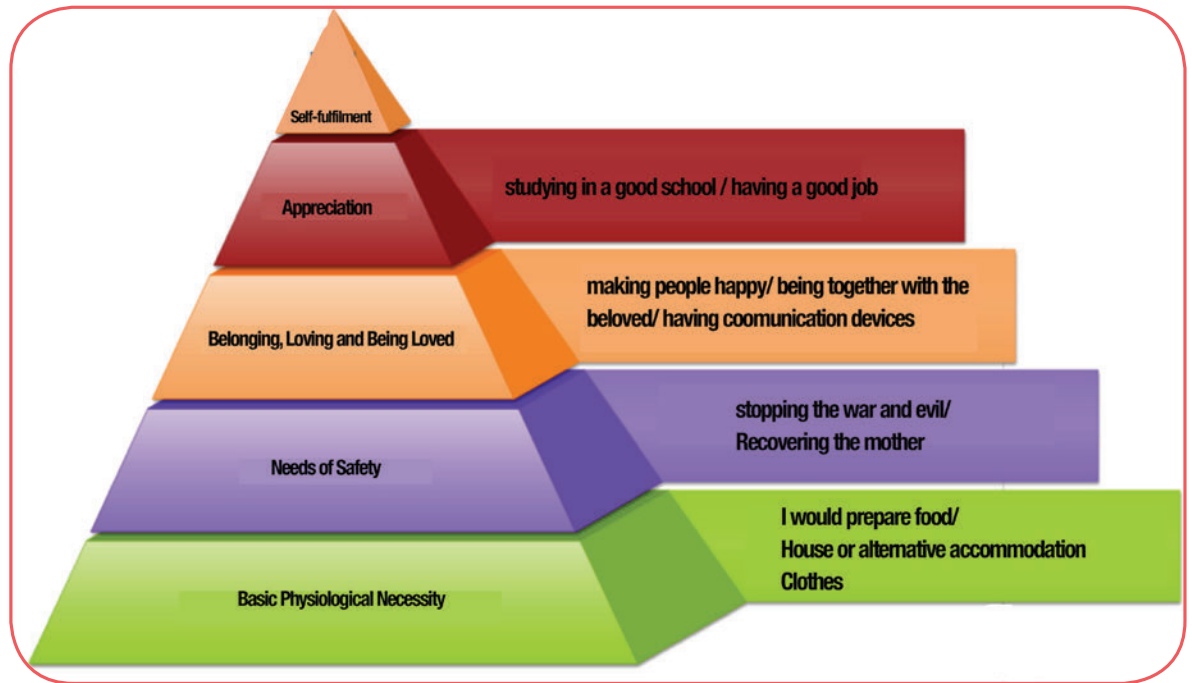


Figure 20

The categorization of the children's present and future dreams based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs



4.3.4. Their Dreams Now and About Future

The following are the basic physiological needs that the children want to meet.

C2: "I would build a tent with two floors. I would like to wear beautiful dresses."

C10: "I would buy a new house in Urfa. Our current house will be pulled down because of the urban transformation project."

C7: "I would stop the war."

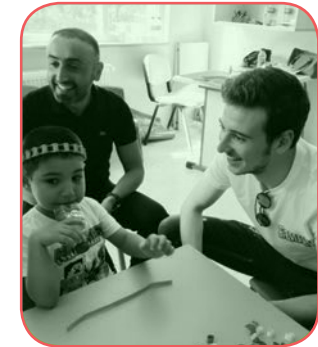
C12: "My mother is ill. I would treat her."

C13: "I would make the world a good place. I would give the magic wand to the children."

C25: "Nothing..."

C9: "...I wish we all had a good job."

C5: "...I wish I had a good classroom, a good school".





HER
ÇOCUK
BİR
DÜNYA



Durak
HAZELNUTS



5.

**THE RESULTS
AND
SUGGESTIONS**

THE RESULTS and SUGGESTIONS

The aim of the project, preventing the child labour, was achieved. 127 children spent their time at school from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. during 30 days.

“Every Child is A World” is an integrated project of education, health and nutrition. During 30 days, the children ate 4 meals a day (breakfast, lunch and two snacks). The content of the menu was prepared by a dietician.

They did physical activities with a P.E. teacher. Most of the children were physically not developed enough when compared to their peers.



Those who are overweight lost weight and the thin ones gained weight at the end of the project. The children learnt all the school subjects by playing games.



THE RESULTS and SUGGESTIONS

The goal of the project is to have a contact with the seasonal agriculture women workers and local women and to raise awareness of the child labour.

500 women were reached and a bag was given them as a present.

They were given an education about breast cancer.

The life conditions of the women were observed and 35 volunteer women were interviewed with individually.

Their needs were analysed.





THE RESULTS and SUGGESTIONS

Enhancing the living conditions of the seasonal agriculture workers moving to İkozce, Ordu

It is known that the seasonal agricultural move leads to child labour and early school leaving, health problems, negligence and exposure to exploitation in our country.

Although some families go on working like that because of poverty, the recent studies contributed to the awareness of both seasonal agriculture workers and local hazelnut growers.

The most urgent problem is the issue of accommodation. The tents should be constructed well in especially Ordu, which receives a lot of rain and where there is often the risk of flood.

The infrastructure of the accommodation areas should be appropriate so that the workers can meet their needs and feel safe.



THE RESULTS and SUGGESTIONS



RESULTS

The land owner can contribute to the solution of the problems by supplying dry wood and providing a good accommodation area.

The deficiency of the accommodation areas and weak access to clean water can cause some health problems especially for children. It is observed that the most frequent health problems are bronchitis, diarrhea, high fever, cold and flu.

The results of this project showed us that there should be a well-prepared diet programme made by an expert.

The results can be made sustainable by means of family education.





BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. <http://www.tr.undp.org/content/turkey/tr/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>
2. <http://www.cofub.com/haber.php?no=203>
3. Unicef, (1989). Convention on the Rights of the Child.
4. Yasalar, T. C. (2003). 4857 sayılı iş kanunu. Ankara: Resmi Gazete (25134 sayılı).
5. TUİK, (2012). Çocuk İşgücü Anket Sonuçları. Sayı: 13659
6. Kalkınma Atölyesi, (2013). Gezici Mevsimlik Tarım İşçiliği İzleme. Mevcut Durum Haritası.
7. ILO (2015) ILO Mevsimlik Tarımda Çocuk İşçiliği Projesi Değerlendirme Toplantısına İstanbul'da Ev Sahipliği Yaptı
8. (STL) Hayata Destek Derneği (2014) Mevsimlik Tarım İşçiliği Araştırma Raporu
9. UNİCEF (2016).Mevsimlik Tarımda Çocuk İşçiliği.





Safely From the Past to the Future...



☪ The very first rule to build a healthy society in order to look from the past to the future in a trustful way is the existence of environment-friendly, high quality and reliable corporate companies which have high standards.

Buying the most quality raw products from the growers, process them with caution and present them to the consumers are always the priority of our company.

It is always among our main targets as the family of Durak Hazelnut to find the answer to the question "How can we do better?" by meeting with the growers.

☪ **OUR MISSION**

- is to process the Turkish hazelnut best, advertise and taste it all around the world.

☪ **OUR VISION**

- is to render a customer-focused service,
- is to provide a damage-free service in time and completely,
- is to be beneficial to natural environment and mankind,
- is to be a company which is given a reference and preferred by the firms,
- is to ensure these principles' continuity and to share this happiness with our customers, employees and workers.

www.hercocukbirdunya.org
www.durakfindik.com.tr



hercocuk1dunya



hercocuk1dunya



hercocuk1dunya



durakfindik

Safely From the Past to the Future...



Levent Cad. Krizantem Sok. No:96 Levent / İSTANBUL • Phone: (0212) 282 82 30 (Pbx) • Fax: (0212) 270 97 76
durak@durakfindik.com.tr • www.durakfindik.com.tr