

NO CHILD LABOUR ON CURVERID FARMS!!

DEFINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

- Child labour is work for which the child is too young; work that is
 - Physically 0
 - 0 Socially
 - morally 0

harmful to children (exploiting the child).

Child labour is

- Dehydration, no clean drinking plus washing water 0
- Working with dangerous and sharp materials 0
- Working for long hours with no rest 0
- Working in the dark (at night or before sunrise) 0
- Toiling in unhealthful and hazardous conditions 0
- Unsanitary condition cause diseases (inhumane conditions) 0
- Working at heights 0
- Hazardous work work likely to jeopardize/harm a child`s health, safety or morals 0
- Child labour is any work that interferes with a child's schooling (If the work deprives the child of the opportunity to attend school, makes them leave school prematurely or requires children to try to combine school attendance and educational achievement with long hours and heavy work, with no rest.)
- Child labour is determined by: -
 - Child`s age 0

0

- Conditions of work 0
- Country's law Zimbabwe 0

Type of work Hours of work 0

WHAT IS A CHILD? - A child is a girl or boy that is less than 18 years of age

WHAT WORK CAN A CHILD DO?

- Children participating in light work, including help on the family farm, is generally regarded as appropriate, provided it does not affect their health and personal development, or interfere with their school attendance or their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes
- When a child works please consider
 - The nature of the tasks that the child does 0
 - The conditions of work 0

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) LAWS ON CHILD LABOUR

- No person under 18 can perform hazardous work
 - Work that is inherently dangerous 0
 - 0 Work which is likely to jeopardize a child's physical, mental or moral health, safety or morals
- The basic minimum age for employment in non-hazardous work should not be below the age for finishing compulsory schooling
 - \circ 14 15 years of age
- Children of farmers between the ages of 13 and 15 years old or above the minimum age for light work as defined by the country's law, whichever affords greater protection
 - 12 years can also be included here 0
 - Children to do light work on the family farm 0
 - Work should not 0
 - Threaten the child's health or safety
 - Hinder education
 - Hinder vocational orientation and training
- Children of farmers between the ages of 15 and 17 years old can do non-hazardous work on their own family`s farm
 - 14 years can also be included here 0



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ACCEPTABLE WORK

- Varies from
 - Country to country
 - Tobacco type

- The intensity of the work and
- agricultural practice
 - Among sectors within countries

CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD LABOUR/ ARGUMENTS AGAINST CHILD LABOUR

- Child labour weakens the future workforce
- Child labour causes death in a worst-case scenario
- Child labour end up with no time for education
 - Lack of education
 - A child grows up with no employment
 - School drop out
- Exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides
- Long working hours
- Cuts, abrasions, fall, accidents
- Heavy loads, exposure to weather, snake and insect bites
- Exploitation and abuse
- Child labour is an obstacle to a child `s social development
- Child labour increases the depth of child poverty and household income insecurity
- HIV/AIDS
- Child labour affects future national economic and social development of children
- The worst forms of child labour and other hazardous work deprive children of their
 - o Dignity o
 - Rights to education

Well beingprotection

• Health

WHAT IS CHILD LABOUR

- More common in rural communities than in urban centers
- Child labour is work

TYPES OF CHILD LABOUR

- People don't know importance of child labour, thus these children remain illiterate
- Forced to work by parents (no alternative)
- Voluntary work to support family
- Domestic work (cleaning, cooking, caring for children and elderly)
- Weekend or holiday work
- Working as unpaid family workers in home based farm settings

EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD LABOUR

- Tired cause of exhaustion
- Retards development
- Jeopardizes health and safety (leading to illness and death)
- Affects children`s physical development
 - Malnutrition
 - Long working hours in bad conditions
- Exposes children to physical, psychological abuse and violence
- Deprives children of their childhood
- Deprives children of their future No skills for future are developed
- No education
 - People do not know the importance of education
 - Lack of returns to schooling
 - Low quality or non-existent schools
 - \circ Deprives them of schooling



CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR

- Agriculture
- Poverty
 - Leading a life below the poverty line in which people are deprived of basic necessities of life 0 like
 - Clothing
 - Shelter
 - Food
 - Thus, children are forced to become labourer's to survive 0
 - Children work to help earn money 0
 - Crisis of consumption in the family 0
 - The effects of income shocks a household 0
 - Children work as labour in school going age for their families survival, to fulfill basic 0 necessities
- HIV/AIDS
- Forced and bonded labour
- Child domestic workers
- Armed conflicts

- Illicit activities
- Migration
- Climatic changes

- - Government does not follow up on the laws that guard against child labour Lack of legislation and or poor enforcement of existing legislation 0
- Better outcomes
- Culture and tradition

- Barriers to education
- Market demand

SOME OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF A CHILD

- The right to education
- The right to health

SOLUTIONS TO CHILD LABOUR

- Parents should know importance of education (Raise awareness) some think education is luxury 0 Education free of charge
- Child labour laws are there already. These should be strictly put into practice

WFCL - WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

- Working with plants laden with pesticides
- Working in dangerous and hazardous jobs
- Working 10-12 hours work without break

FAIR LABOUR STANDARDS ACT: HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS

The following are considered hazardous occupations, forbidden to children under 16 hired to work on the farm

- Operating, connecting or disconnecting implements from a tractor
- Operating machinery, including combines, mowers, balers, dryers, augers, and power equipment, earth moving equipment, forklifts, and power driven saws
- Working with stud animals, a sow with suckling pigs, or a cow with a new calf
- Forestry activities on timber with a diameter of over 6 inches
- Working from a ladder or scaffold over 20 feet high
- Driving a bus, truck or automobile to transport passengers, or riding on a tractor as a passenger or helper
- Working inside: a storage facility for fruit, forage or grain, a manure pit or horizontal silo
- Handling or applying toxic agricultural chemical identified by the words
- Handling or using explosives and
- Transporting, transferring or applying anhydrous ammonia

THESE DO NOT APPLY TO CHILDREN EMPLOYED ON FARMS OWNED OR OPERATED BY **THEIR PARENTS??**

Medication education