

**THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS FOR FIELD ACTORS IN THE SEASONAL
HAZELNUT HARVEST OF WEST BLACK SEA REGION**



2018

OLAM PROGIDA SUSTAINABILITY

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PREFACE

Due to lack of clear data about unregistered seasonal agriculture workers, the number of farmers work as a seasonal are unknown. (Akbiyik, 2011, s 139).

At Turkey for the year 2016, determining the rate of unregistered employment as %33,49, This rate has been detected as %82,09 in agricultural sector. (S.g.K, 2017). At rural region, the workers who don't have enough soil or don't have soil (they are half of the rural population), work as a unregistered (Akbiyik).

Agricultural workers, according to their live areas, has been assessed under two group as migrant and local seasonal workers. Seasonal agricultural workers has been identified as a workers who coming from outside (Görücü & Akbiyik, 2010, s.192), but for local workers no exact definition in the literature.

For all that the workers who reside near the working area and Daily wage workers are known as a seasonal agricultural workers. (Beleli, 2013, s.15). Seasonal agricultural workers are examined as insufficient and unbalanced nutrition, diseases caused by excessive heat and cold and deaths due to inability to access to services and a group exposed to social exclusion.

At the last years, these people are described as invisible and unheard of working life by scientist, government and researchers. (Hurst, 2007, s.89-90). Seasonal agricultural workers and their families main problems are listed as safely transportations, housing, occupational health and safety, clean water and infrastructure needs in working area

At Turkey, social Project about one of the most important social problems of child labor and living conditions of them in agriculture continues for years pioneered of NGO's, international companies and state agency.

Olam Proğida Sustainability

INTRODUCTION

Since the West Black Sea region is a region where hazelnut production is intense, thousands of workers come to work during the harvest period. During this period, seasonal agricultural workers face various social problems. In the face of these problems; public, private sector and non-governmental organizations take corrective and preventive actions. Social projects are diversified due to the various problems of the actors in the field.

One of the most disadvantaged groups among seasonal agricultural workers is women. Gender distribution of seasonal agricultural workers shows that women have a share of 56%. For this reason, studies on women in social projects have a significant share. The Village Motherhood Project, which is carried out in cooperation with the Foundation for the Support of Women's Work, comes to the fore. With this project, it is aimed to raise awareness of issues such as the seasonal agricultural labor agreement, workers' rights, occupational health and safety and aimed to creation of an environment where women can easily share the problems experienced by seasonal agricultural workers. In this context, workers' house visits were made during the 2018 harvest period. On the other hand, the Toy Library Project carried out in parallel with the Village Motherhood Project supports the psycho-social development of children and raises a sense of responsibility.

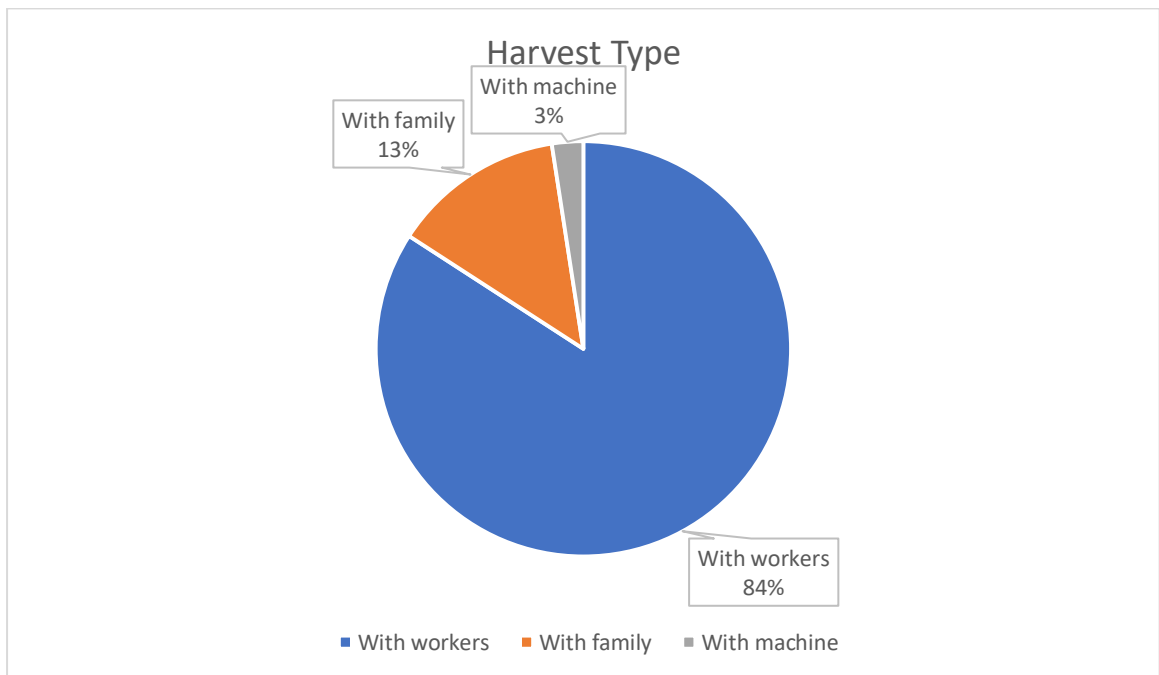
Labor contractors, which have a key role in the field actors, make a significant contribution to reaching the workers. However, both the lack of certifications and the deduction of workers' wages cause new social problems. In the face of these problems, in cooperation with the Pikolo Association, 84 labor contractors were trained in January and February of 2018. Of the 84 labor contractors, 72 were certified. With the great impact of this study, the project reaches a sustainable quality. In this context, other labor contractors entering the supply chain of Olam Progida during the 2018 harvest period were identified. 87 labor contractors will be given training in winter time and they will be provided with certificates.

In Kirazlı and Esmahanım villages, children who are directed to summer schools receive education during the harvest period. In order to make the summer schools more interactive, a collaboration was made with the Community Volunteers Foundation. The social skills workshops implemented in cooperation with Olam Progida and the Community Volunteers Foundation have been prepared with the aim of increasing the children's hand skills and facilitating their expression through creative drama activities and recycling studies. Sports workshops have been prepared in order to provide communication, teamwork and self-expression skills in children by using sport as a tool to strengthen their physical and mental development.

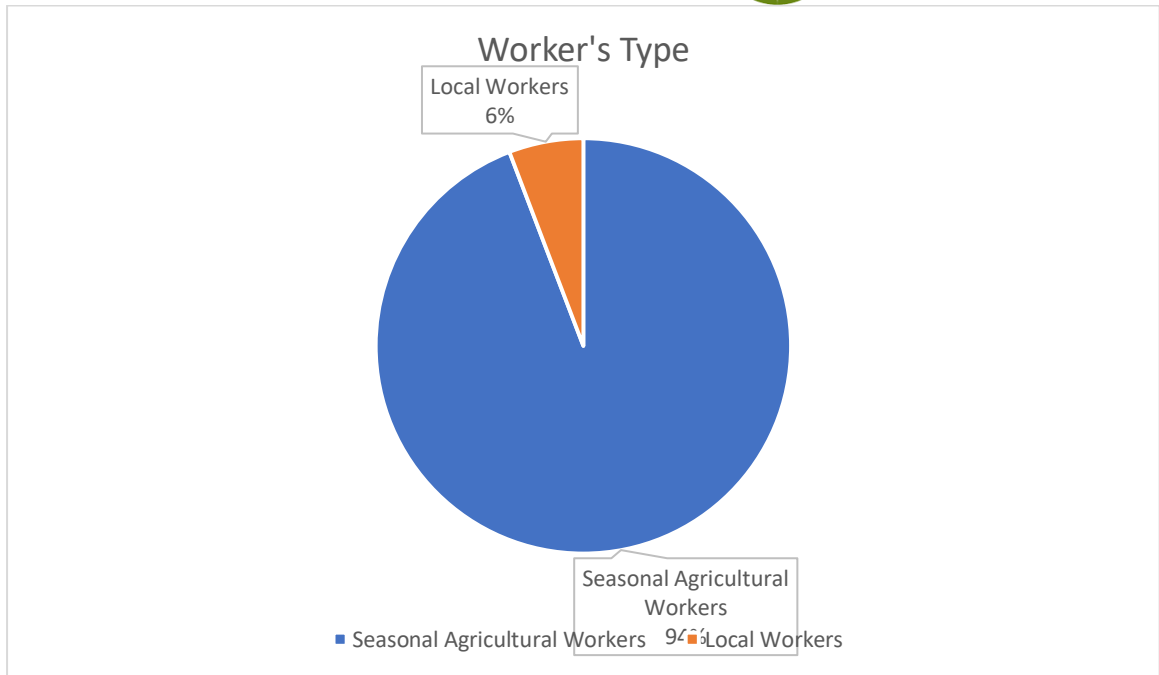
2018 HASAT ANALİZ RAPORU

In the 2018 harvest period, 164 farmers received internal audits and farm visits. At the end of the harvest, information was received about 1906 seasonal agricultural workers and 135 local workers. The results will be explained below.

1. **Harvest Type:** 138 farmers employed workers. 22 farmers worked with their families and 4 farmers used machine for the hazelnut harvest.

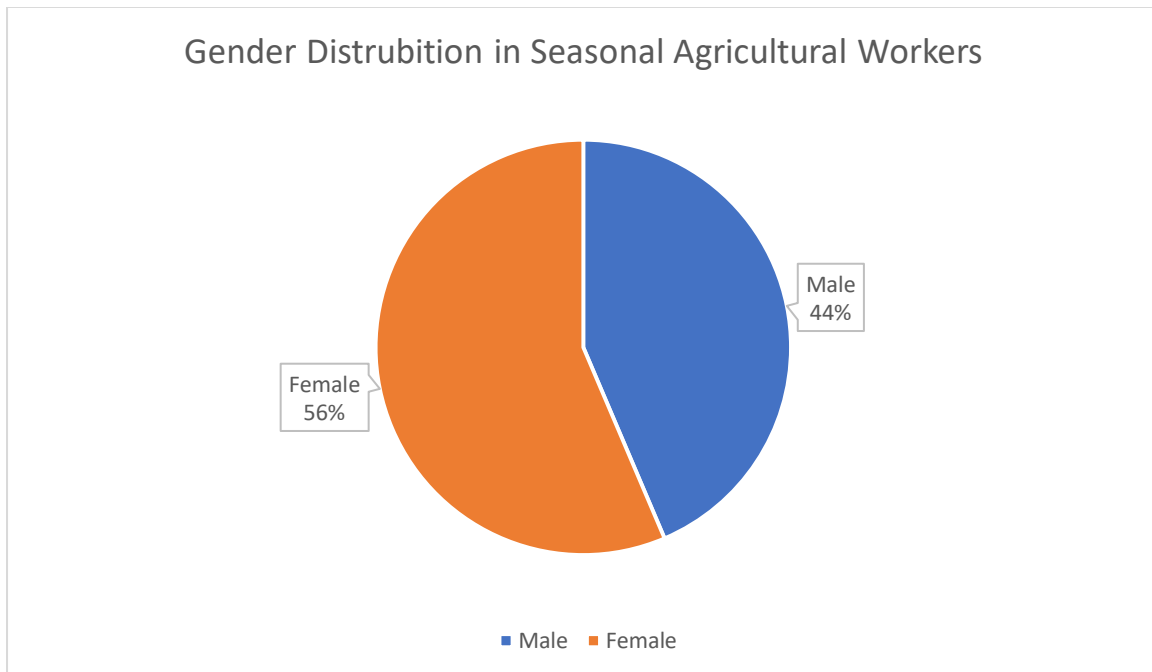


2. **Worker Type:** 130 farmers employed seasonal agricultural workers, 8 farmers employed local workers.

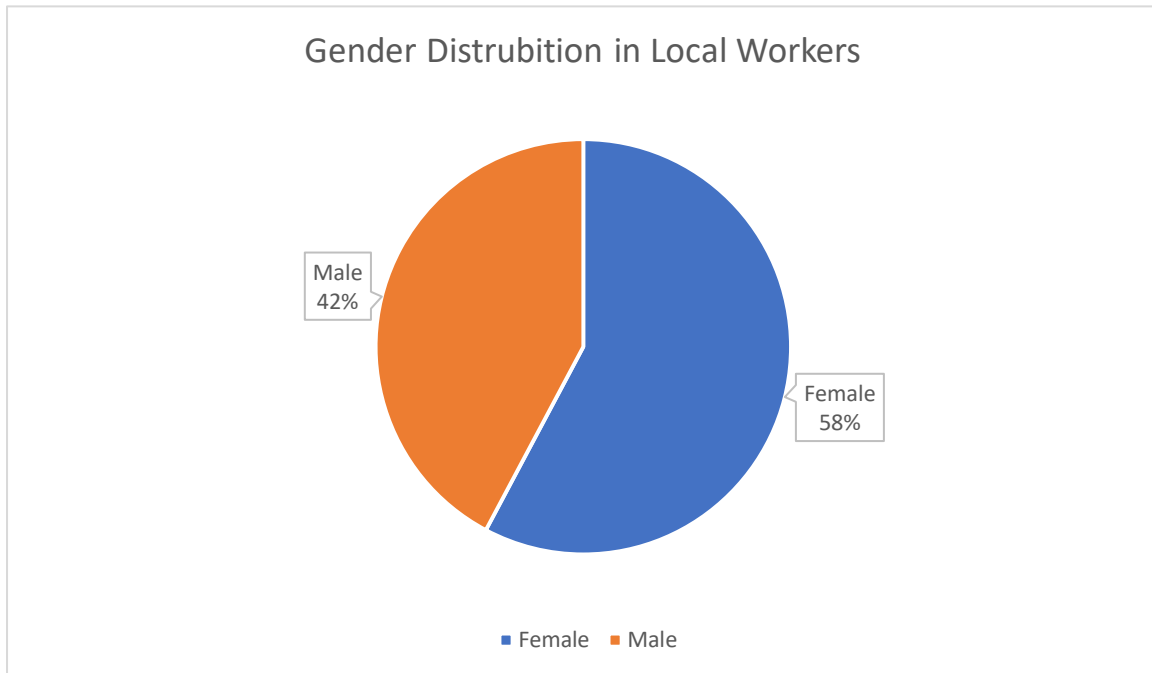


3. Gender Distribution: Gender distribution in workers' groups is as in the graph.

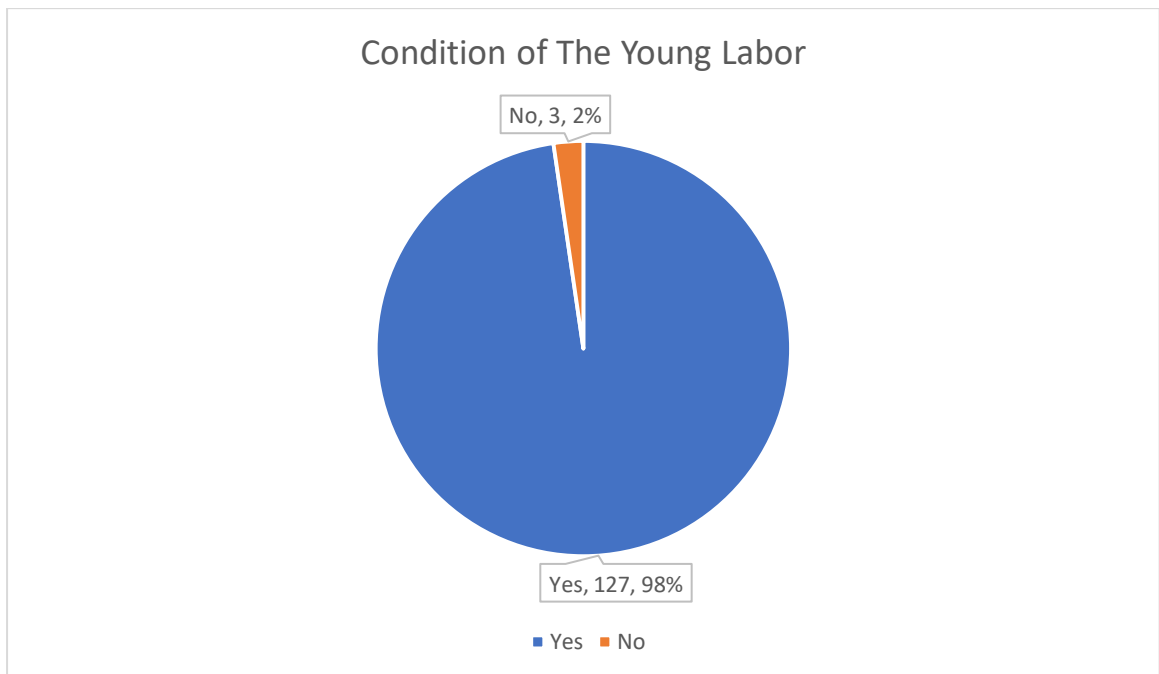
- Gender distribution in seasonal agricultural workers:



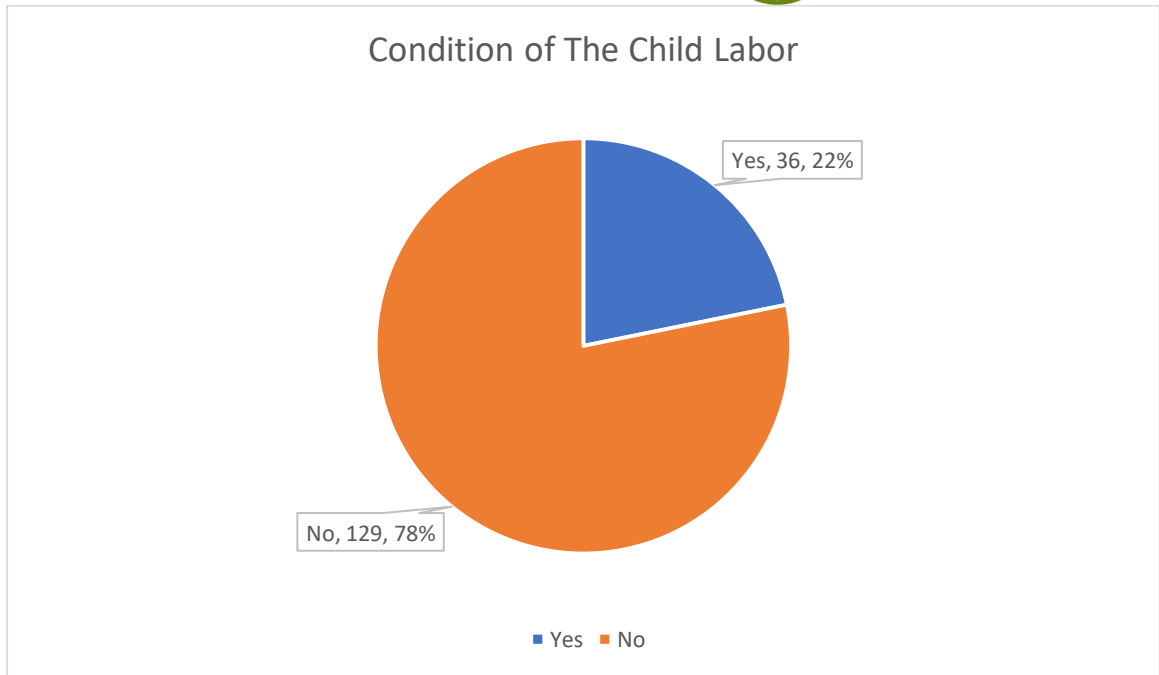
- Gender distribution in local workers:



4. **Conduction of The Young Labor:** There are 528 young labor in 127 farms which are monitored in 130 farms.

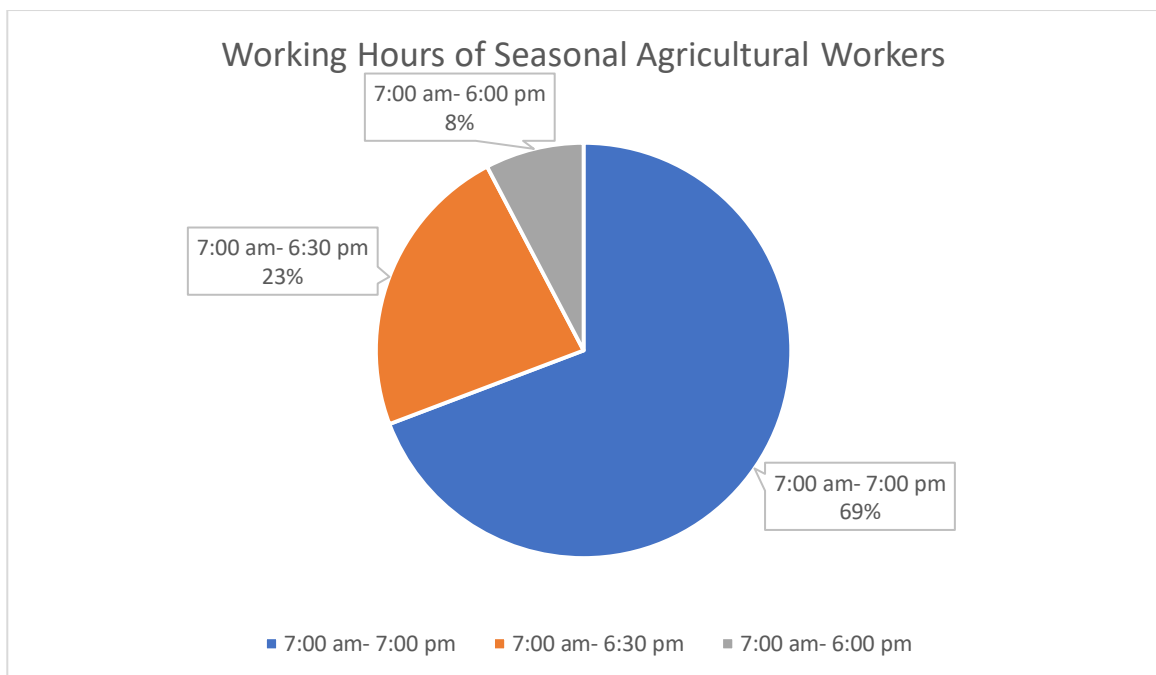


5. **Condition of The Child Labor:** Child labors were saw in 36 of 164 observed farms.

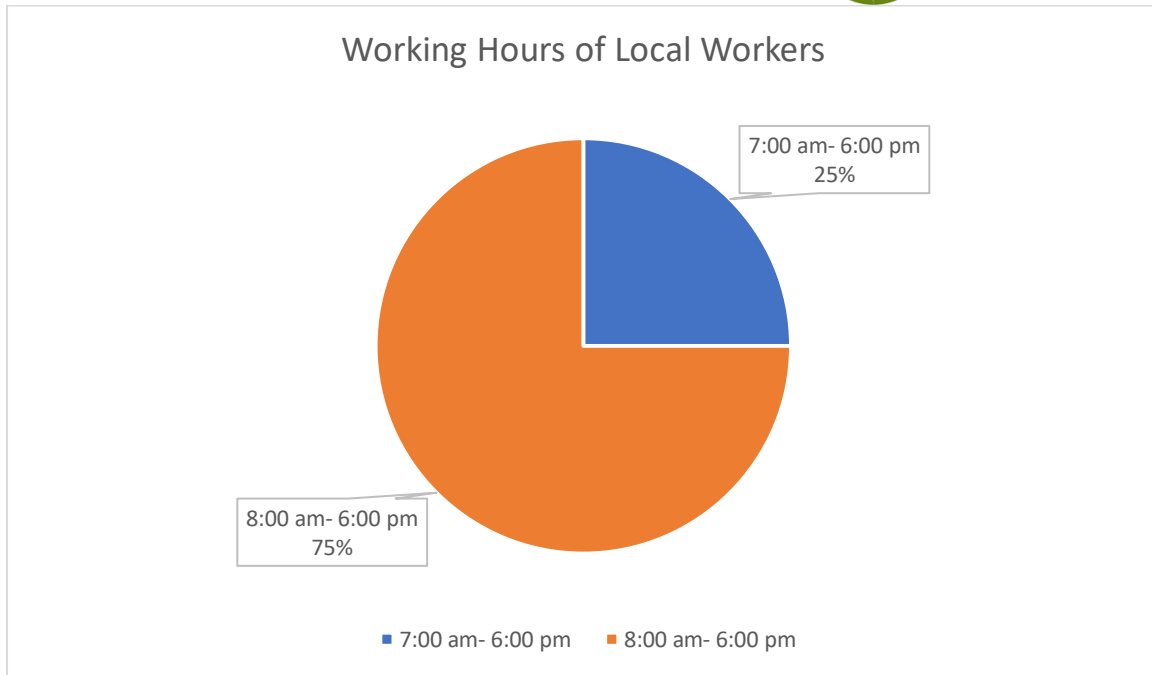


6. Work Time: Working hours of workers are as the graphs.

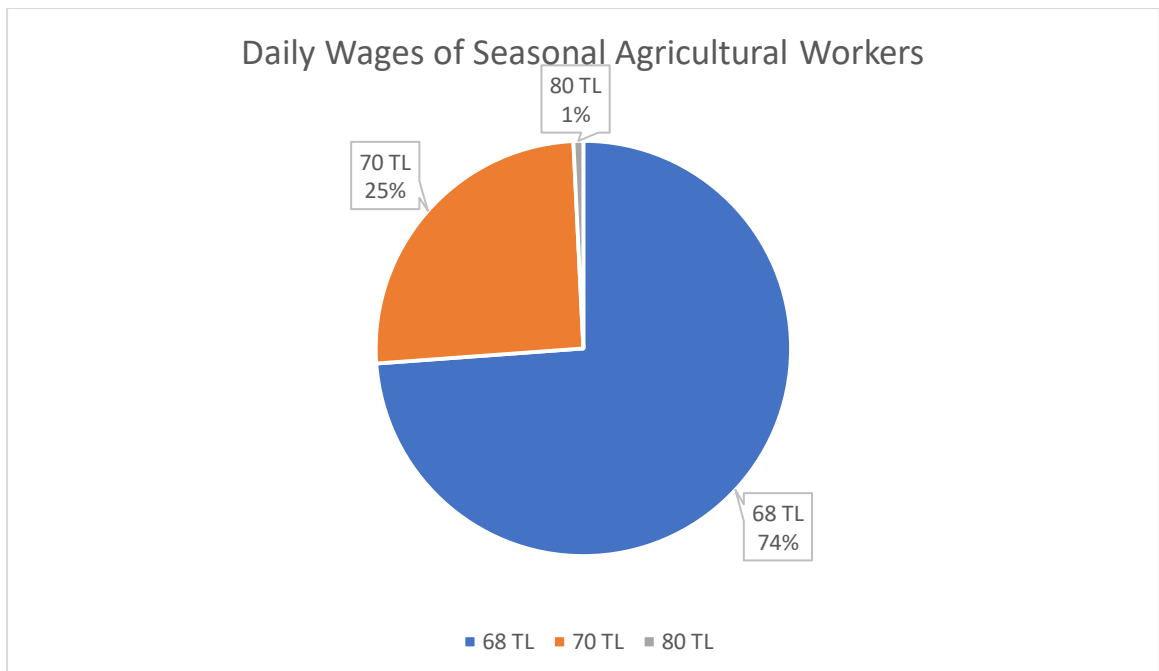
- Working hours of the seasonal agricultural workers:



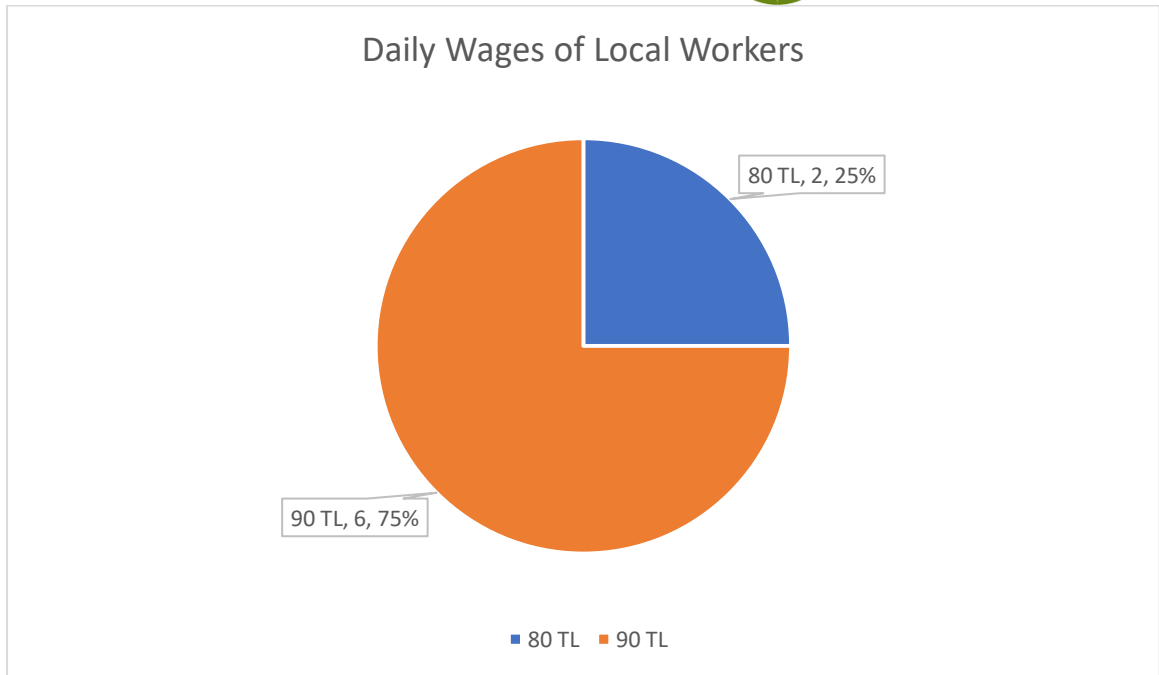
- Working hours of local workers:



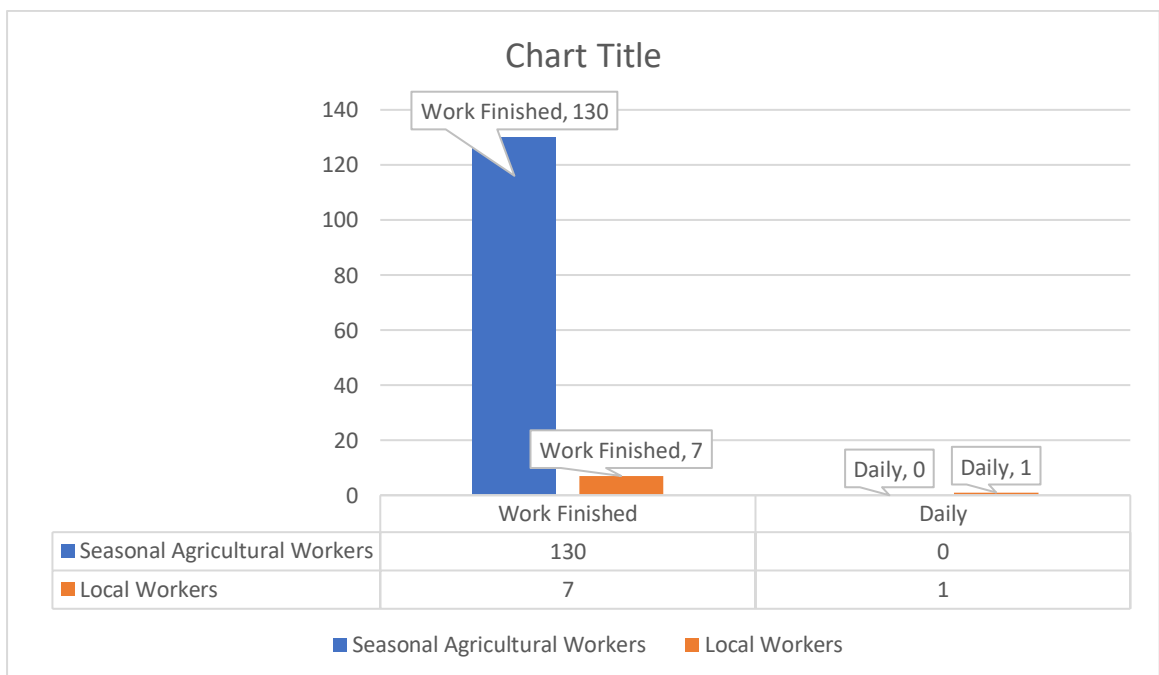
7. **Daily wages of Seasonal Agricultural Workers:** 96 farmers pay 68 TL, 33 farmers pay 70 TL, 1 farmer pay 80 TL.



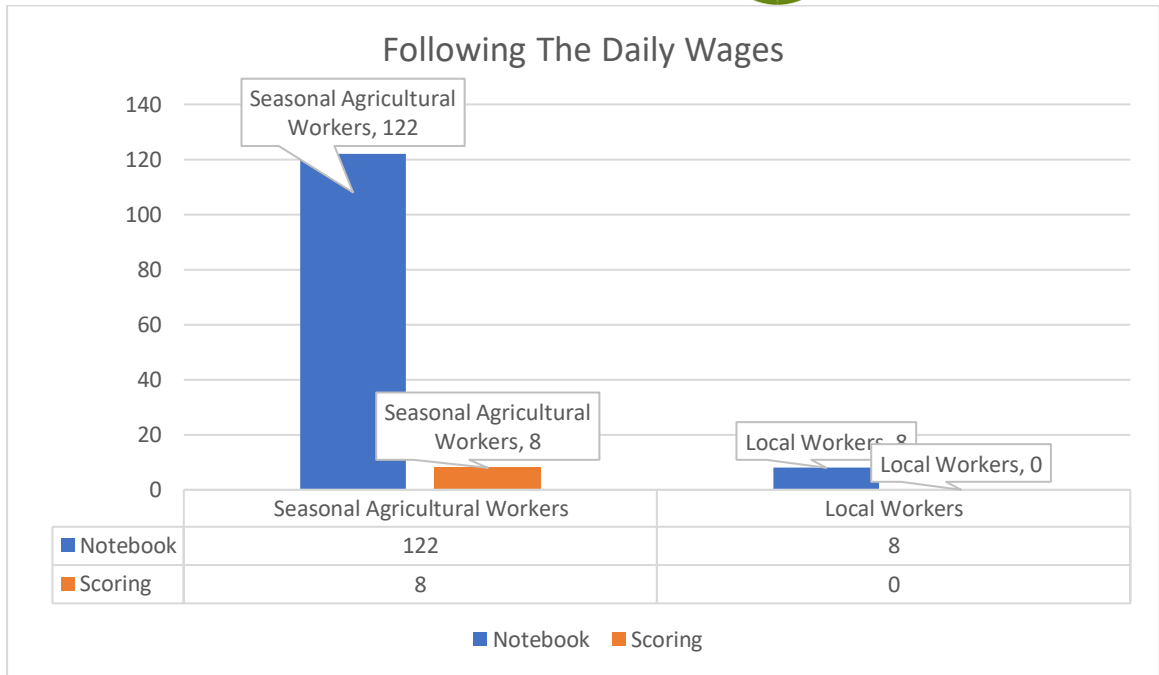
8. **Daily Wages of Local Workers:** 6 farmers pay 90 TL, 2 farmers pay 80 TL.



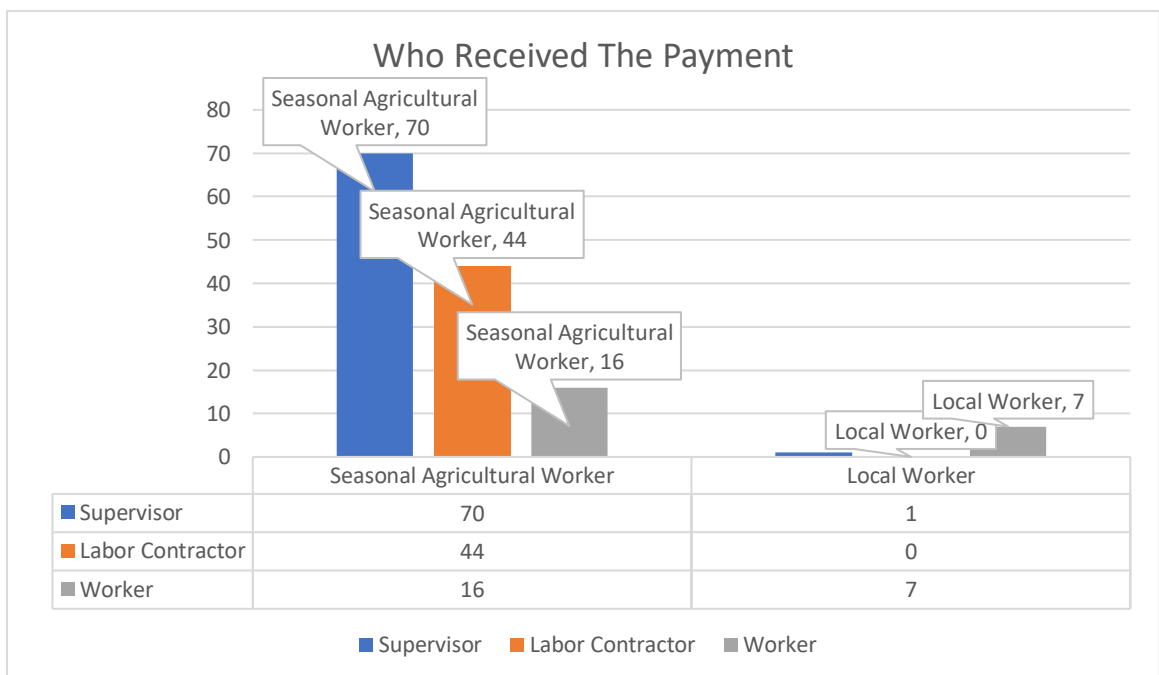
9. **Wage's Time:** 137 farmers pay the wage of workers, when the work finished. 1 farmer pay the wage of workers, when the work day finished.



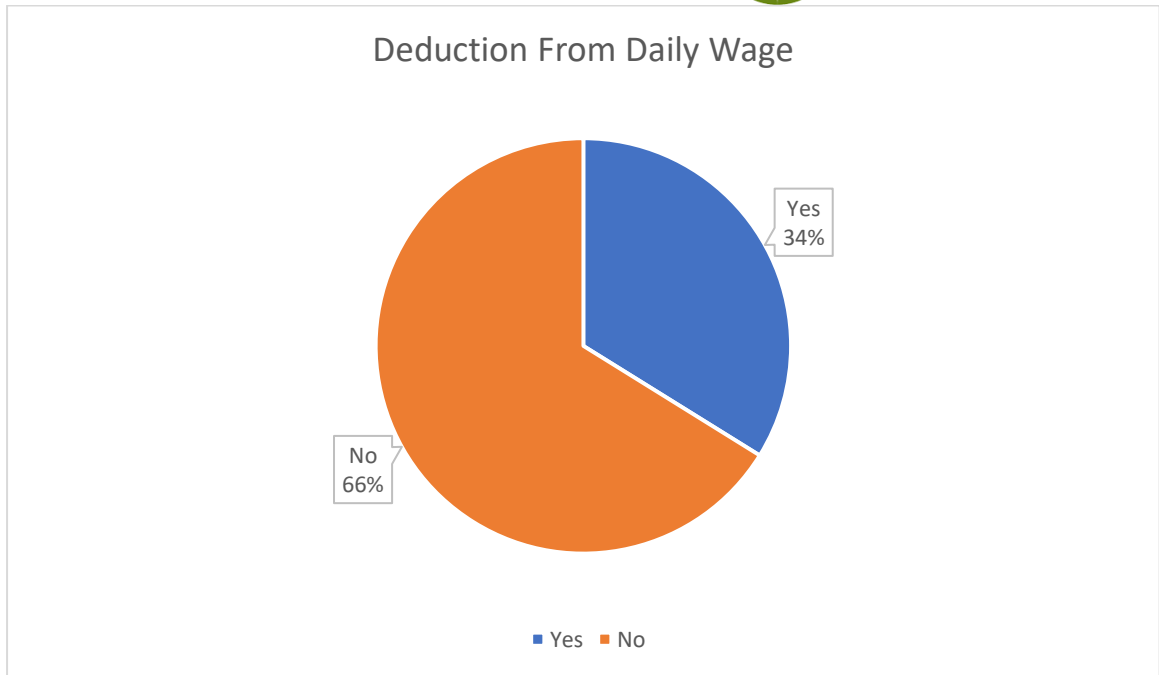
10. **Following The Daily Wage:** 122 groups of seasonal agricultural workers follow their daily wages with notebook, 8 groups of seasonal agricultural workers follow their daily wages with scoring. All local workers follow their daily wages with notebook.



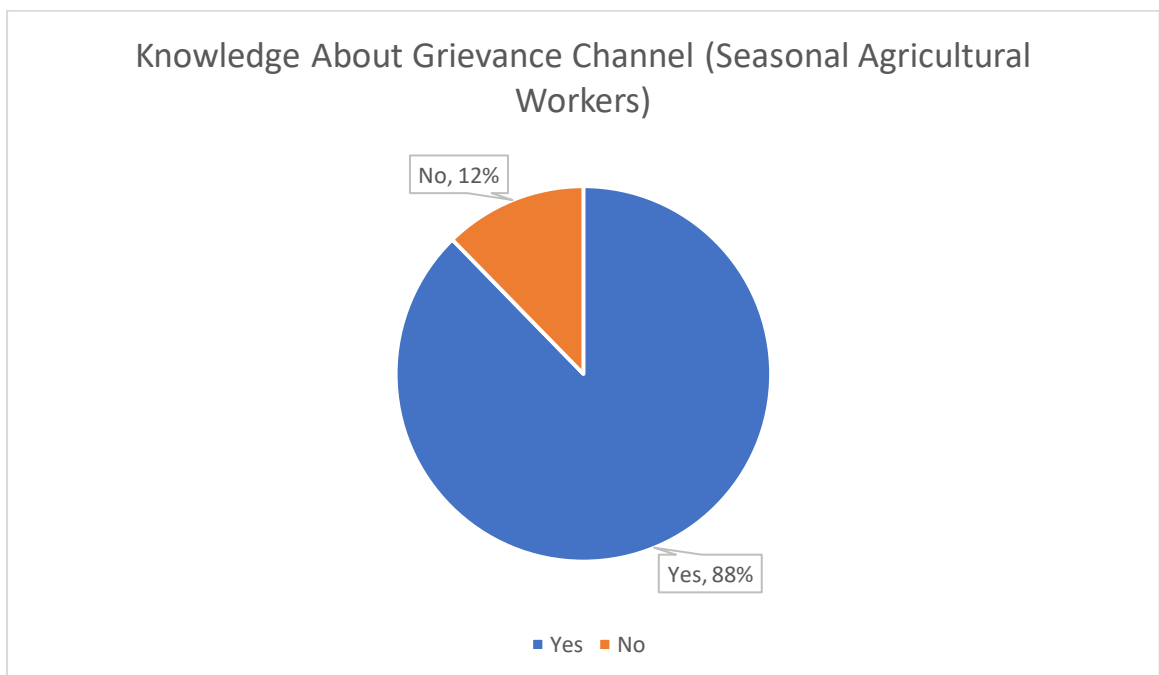
11. Who Received The Payment: 70 farmers pay the supervisors; 44 farmers pay the labor contractors and 16 farmers pay the wages directly to workers. About local workers; 7 farmers pay the wages directly to workers and 1 farmer pay the supervisor.



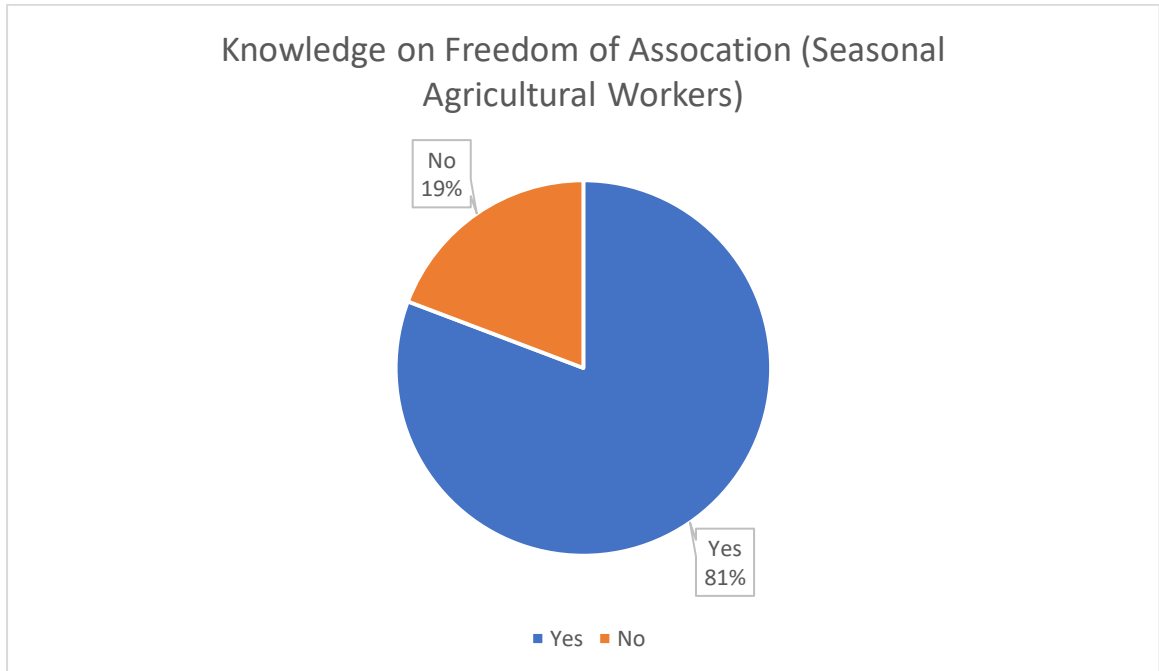
12. Deduction From The Daily Wage: There are deductions (7-10%) from daily wages in 44 farms where seasonal agricultural workers employed.



13. Knowledge About Grievance Channel: 114 groups of seasonal agricultural workers know grievance channel but 16 groups of seasonal agricultural workers do not know. All local workers know grievance channel.

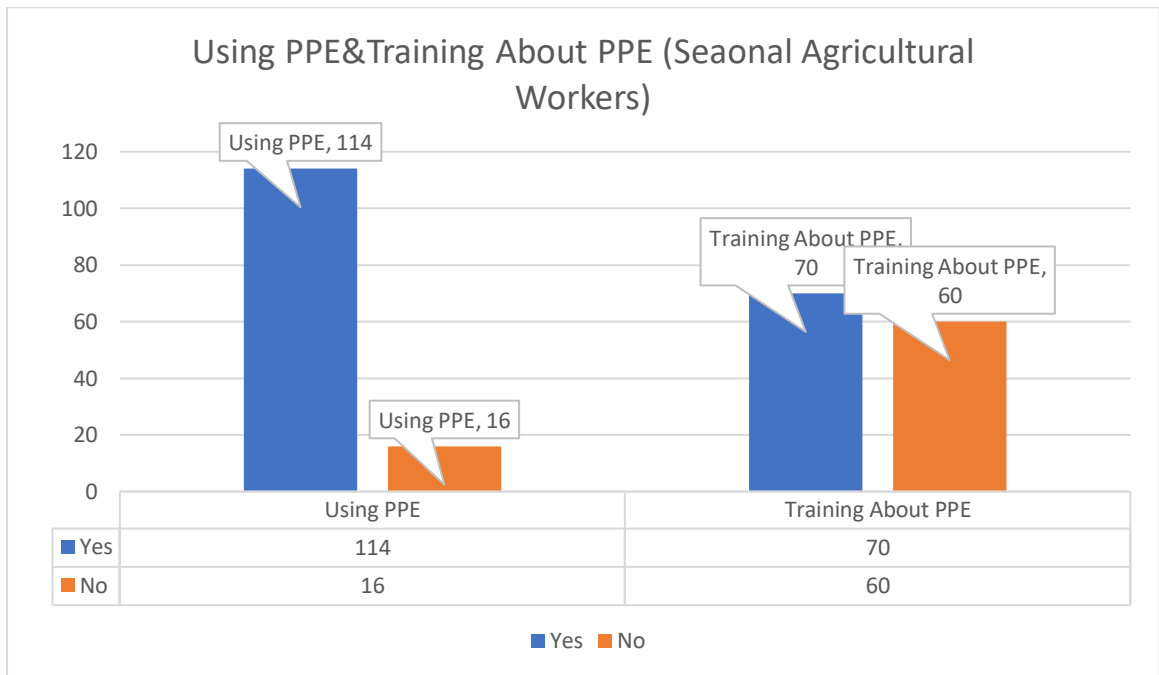


14. Knowledge on Freedom of Association: 105 groups of seasonal agricultural workers have knowledge on freedom of association but 25 groups of seasonal agricultural workers do not have. All local workers have knowledge on freedom of association.

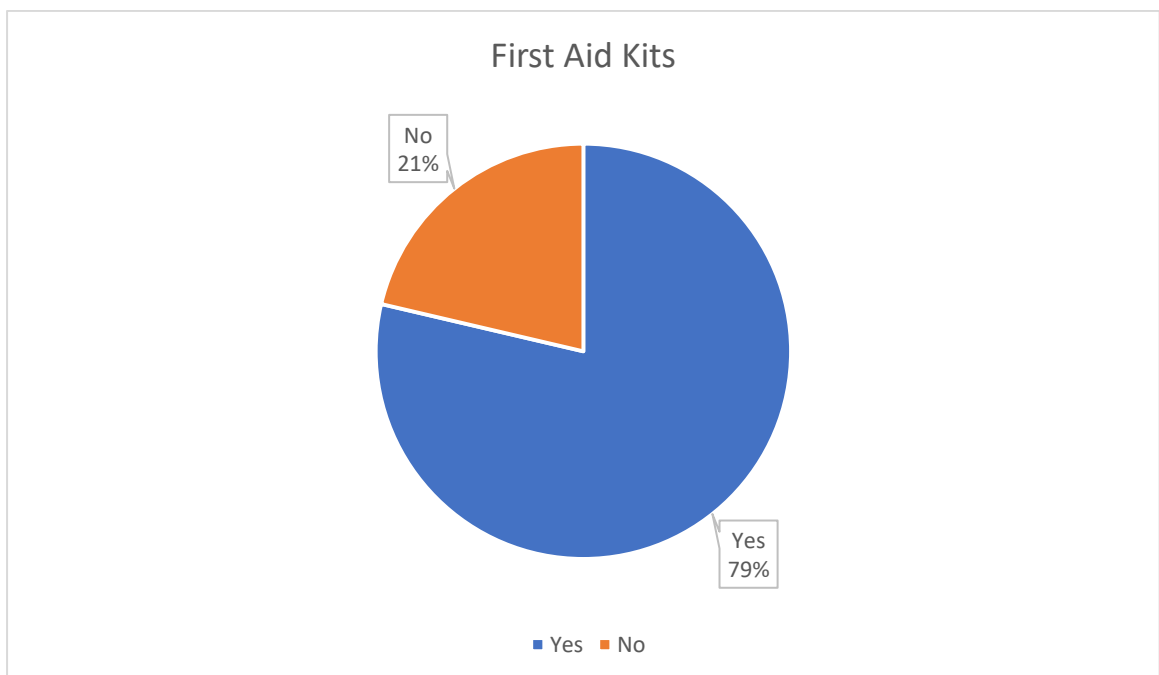


15. Using PPE&Training About PPE: 114 groups of seasonal agricultural workers used PPE while they were working in the farms but 16 groups of seasonal agricultural workers did not. 70 groups of seasonal

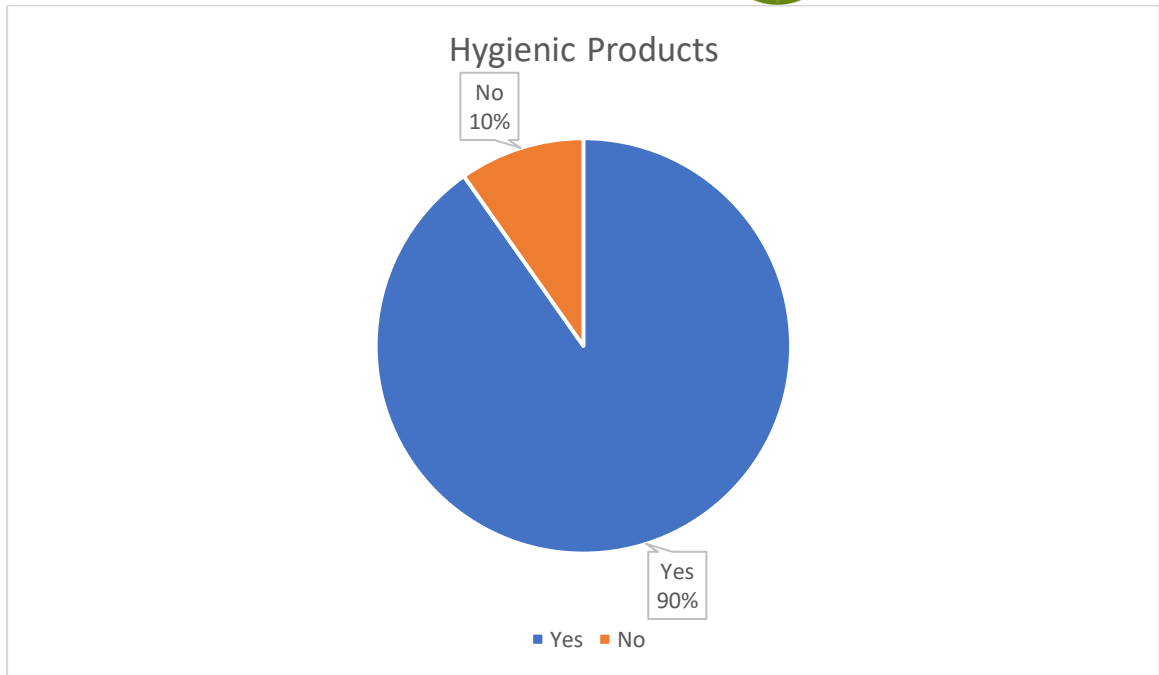
agricultural workers received training on how to use PPEs but 60 seasonal agricultural workers did not. All local workers used PPE and they received training on how to use PPEs.



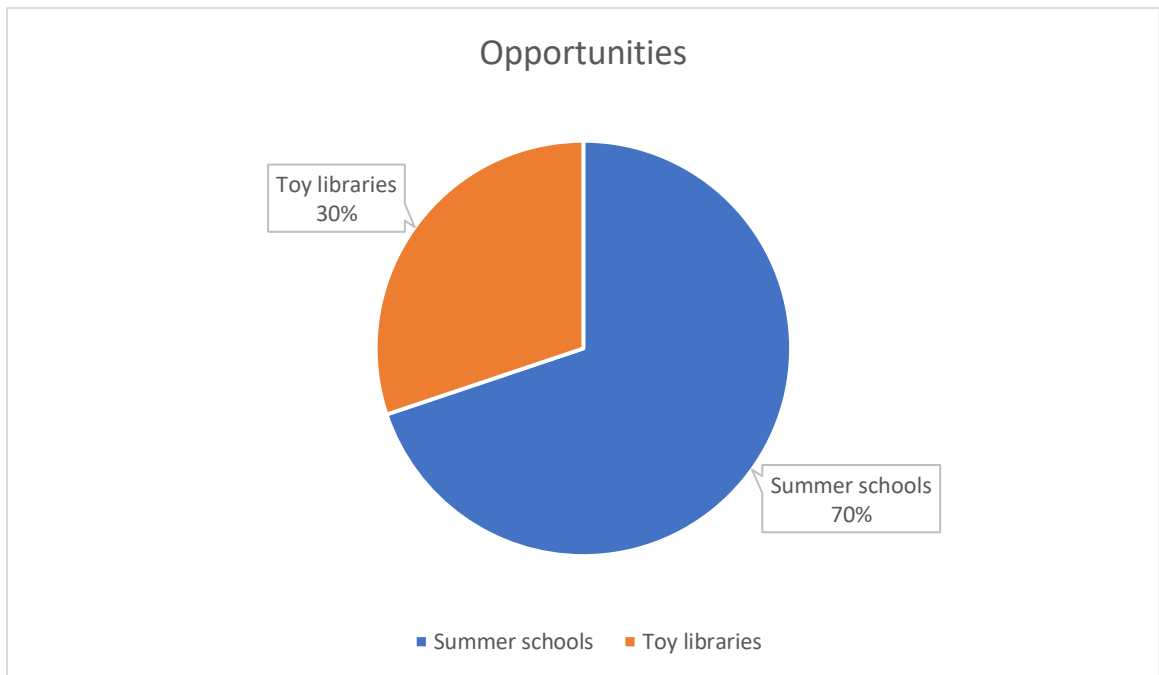
16. First Aid Kits: 129 farms have first aid kit but 35 farms have not.



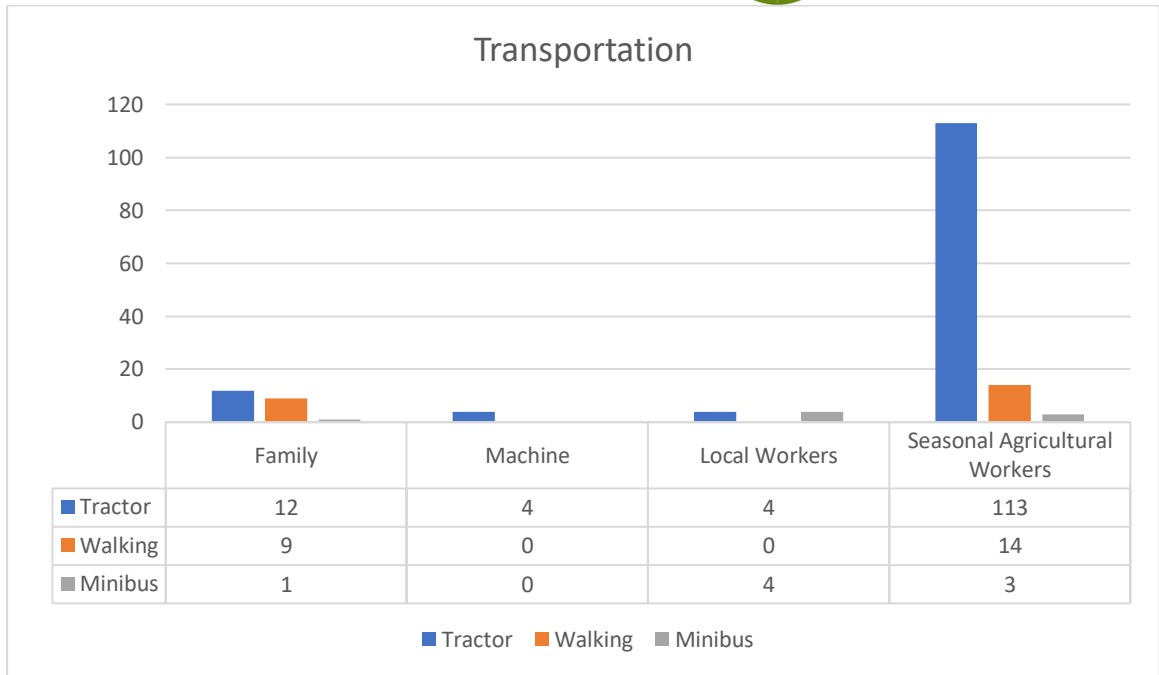
17. Hygienic Products: 148 farms have hygienic products but 16 farms have not.



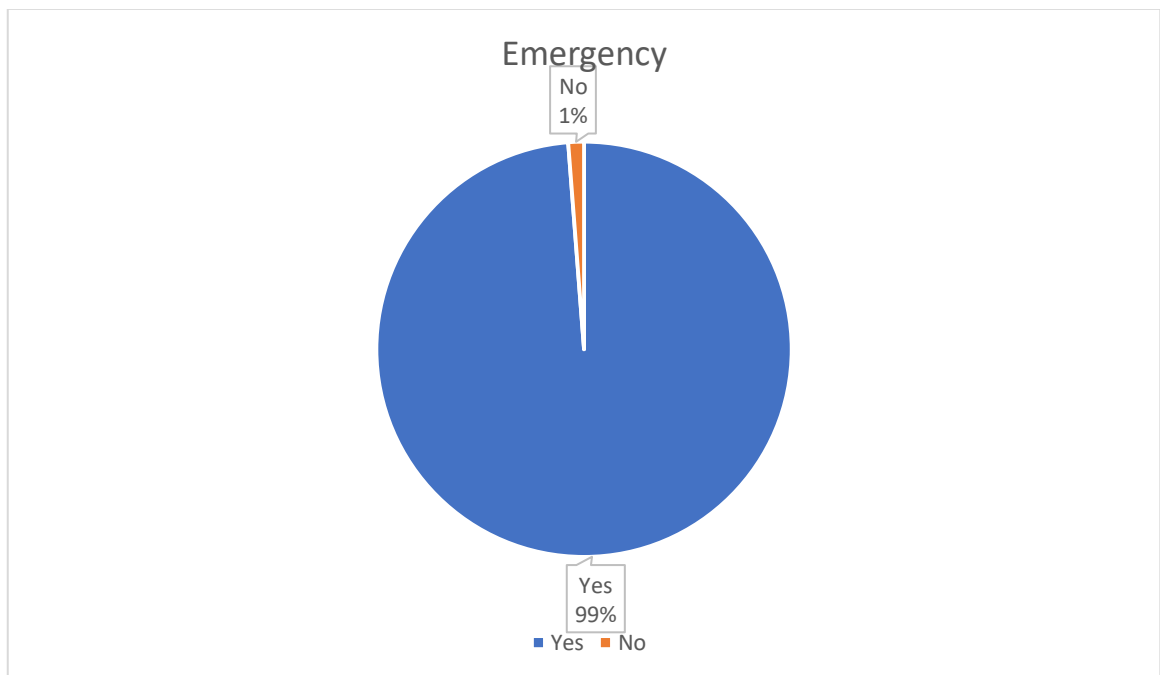
18. **Opportunities:** Summer schools and toy libraries are the opportunities that are presented to the children of seasonal agricultural workers who live in the region.



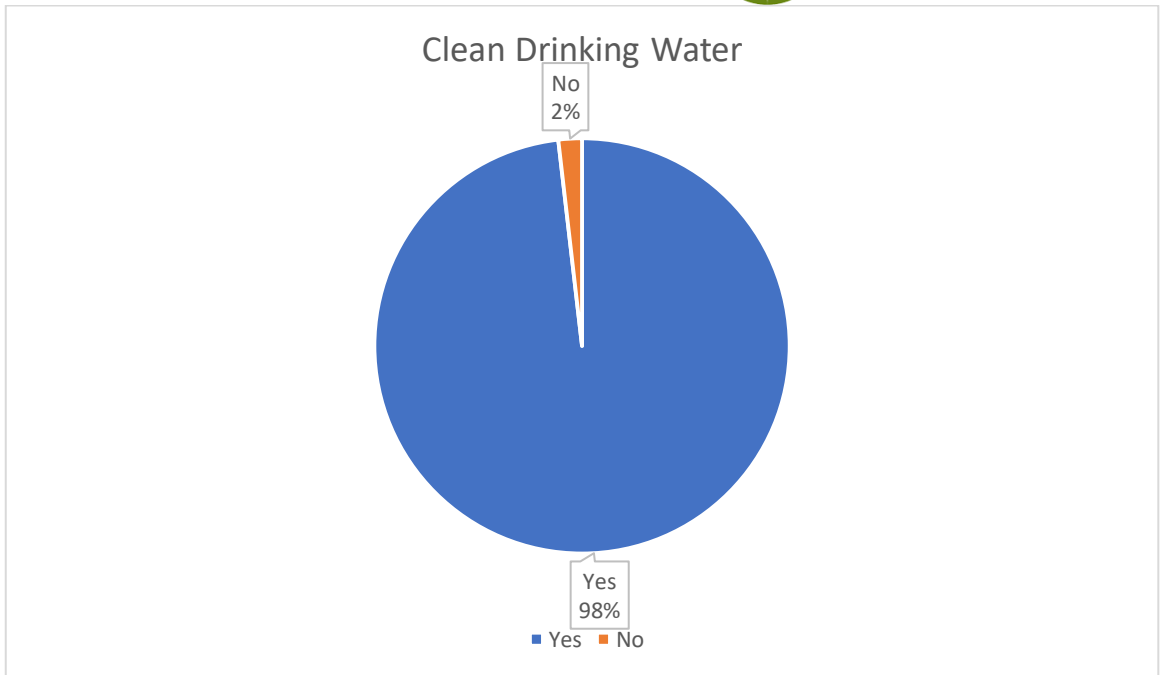
19. **Transportation:** 133 farmers reach to farm by tractor; 9 family and 14 groups of seasonal agricultural workers reach to farm by walking; 3 groups of seasonal agricultural workers, 4 groups of local workers and 1 family reach to farm by minibus.



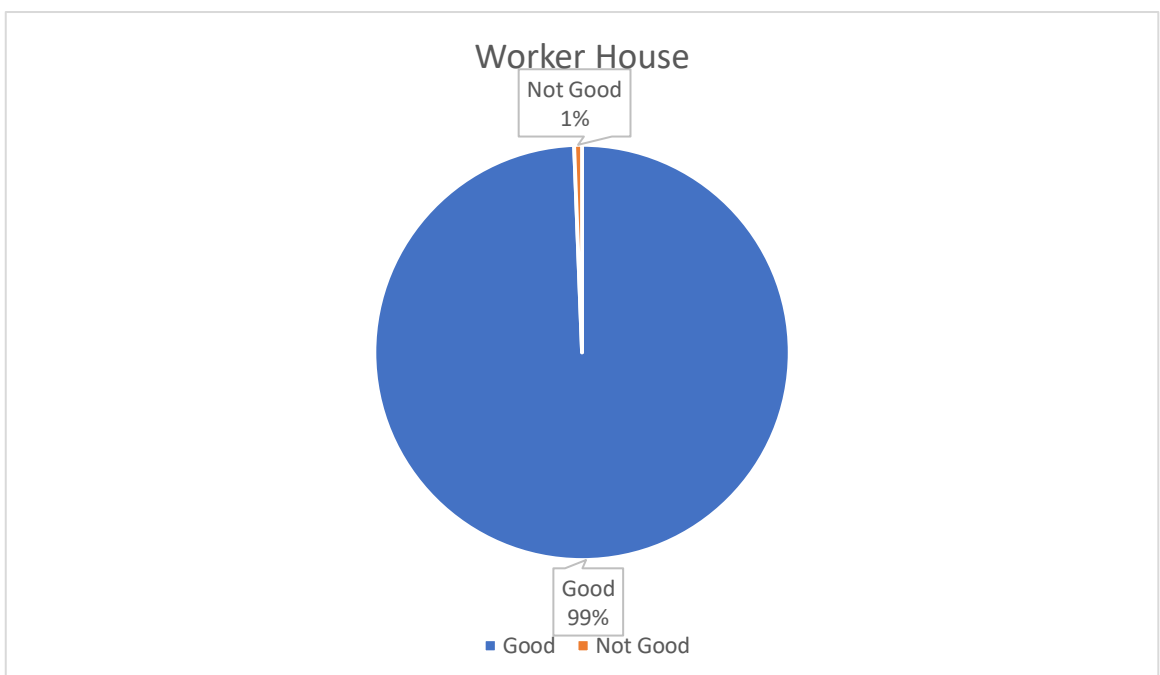
20. Emergency: 2 groups of seasonal agricultural workers do not know how to proceed in case of emergency.



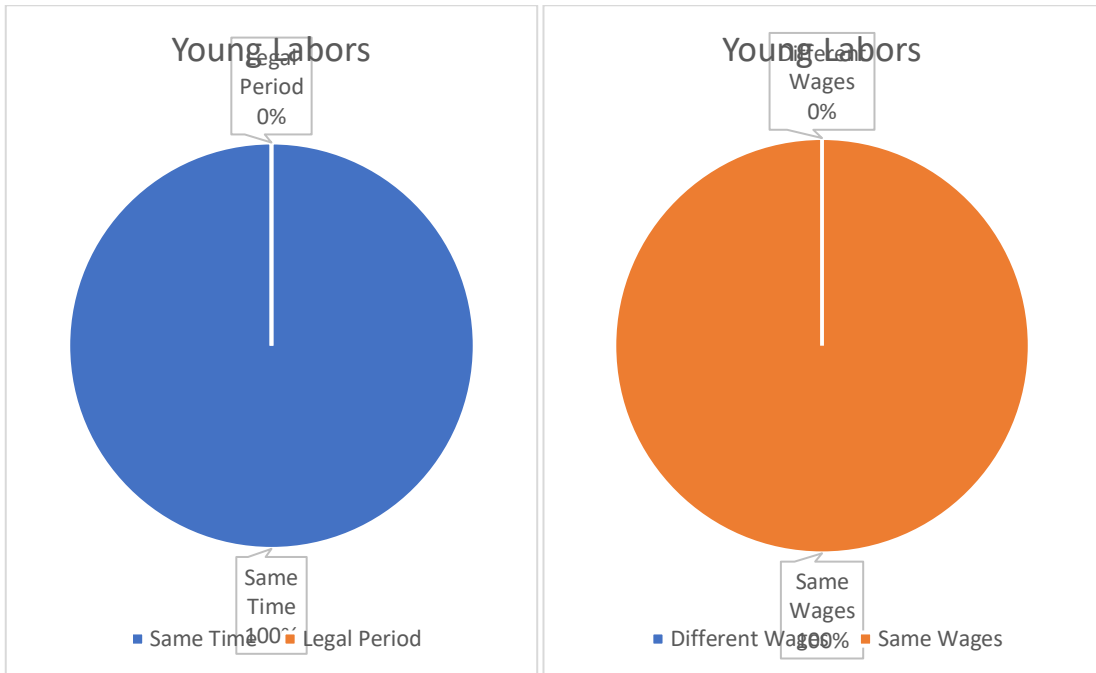
21. Clean Drinking Water: 3 farms do not have clean drinking water.



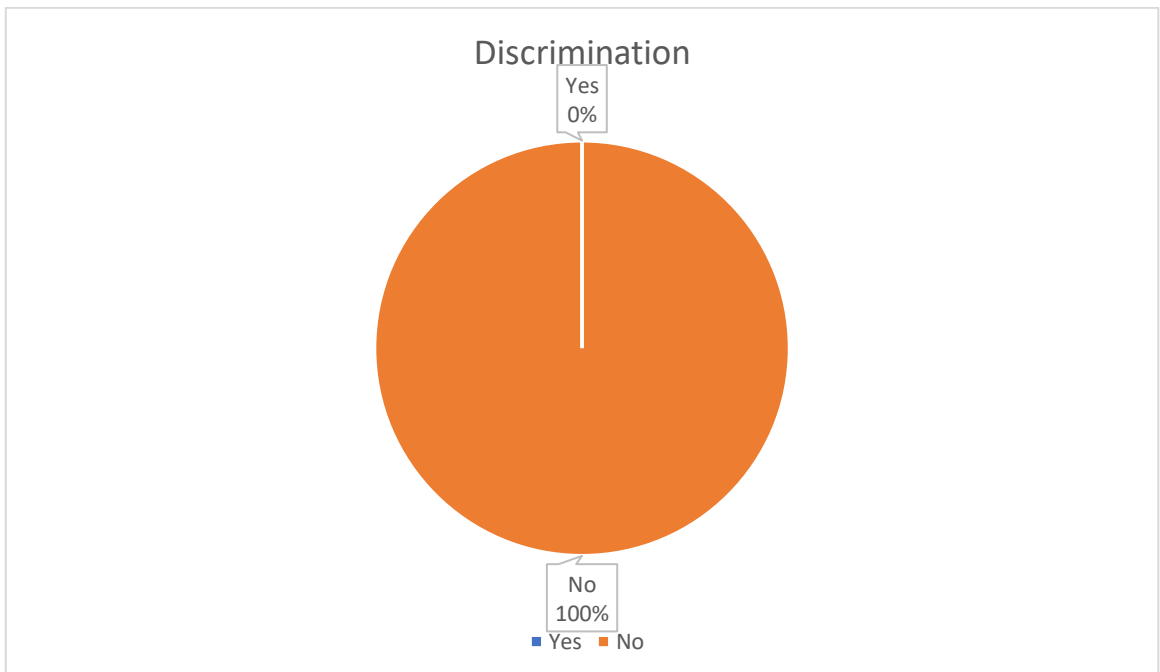
22. **Worker House:** 1 worker house is not good for living. (based on electricity and water condition)



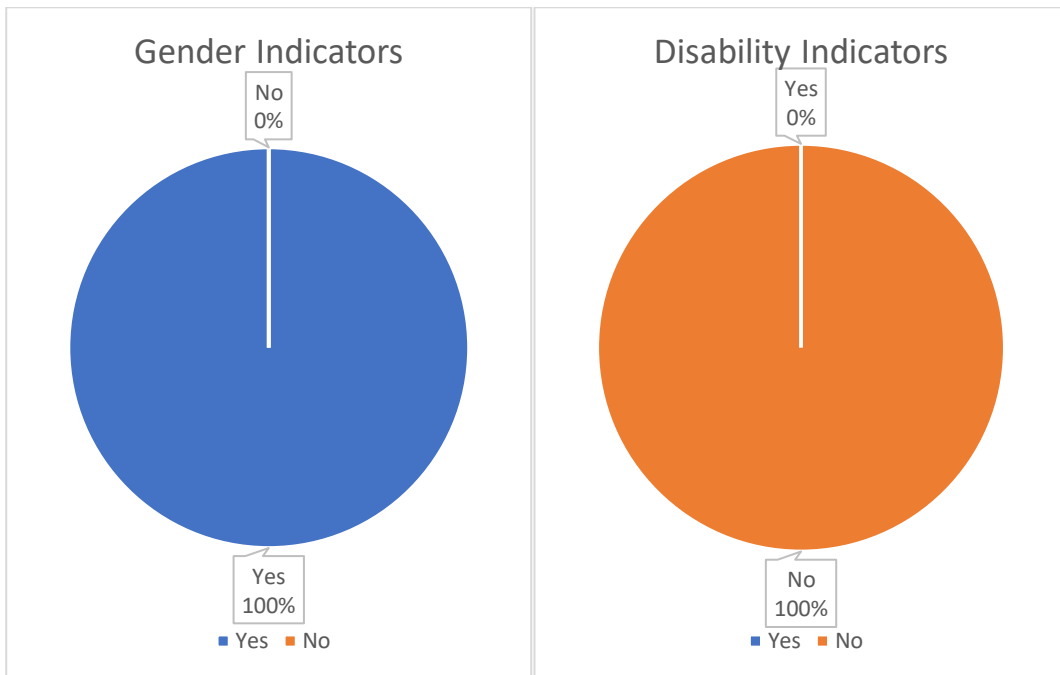
23. **Young Labors:** 528 young labors work same time as adults. 528 young labors get the same wages as adults.



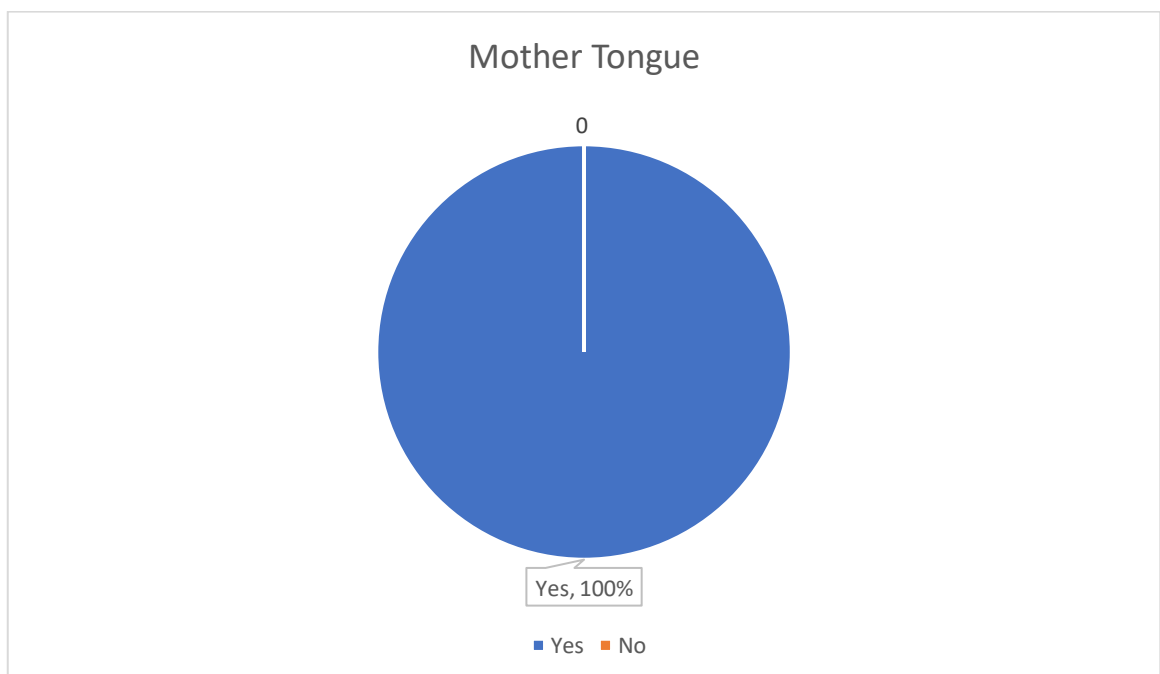
24. **Discrimination:** No ethnic, gender or regional discrimination was found in any of the farms.



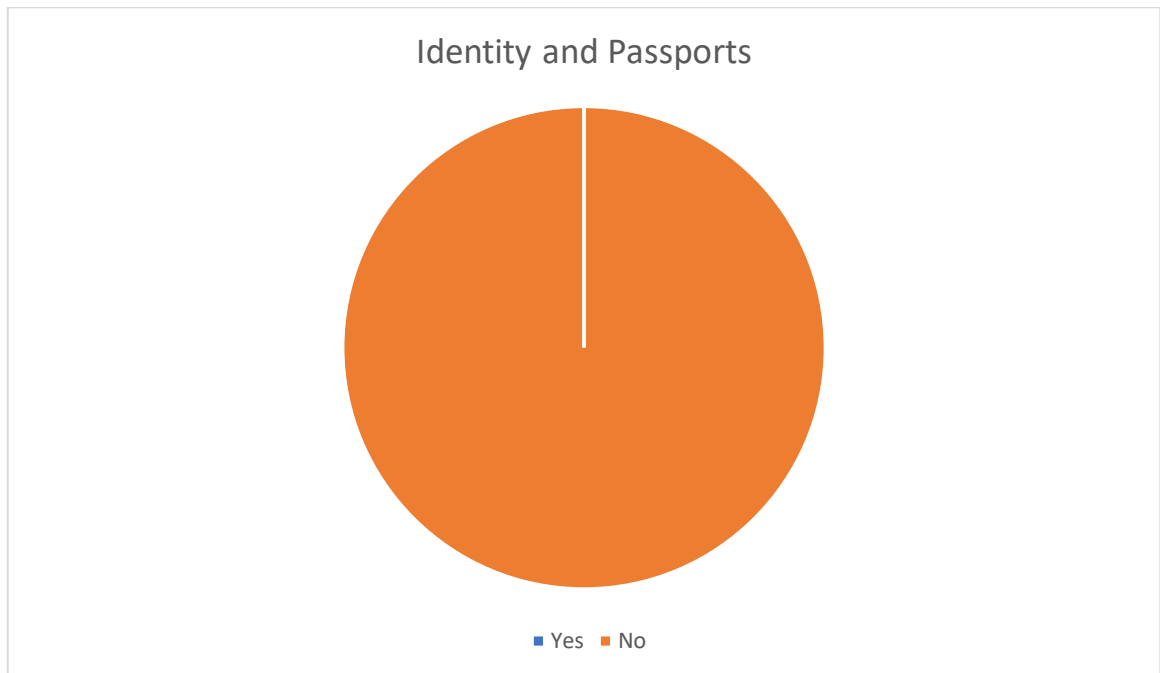
25. **Gender and Disability Indicators:** There are gender indicators for all seasonal agricultural workers but no disability indicators.



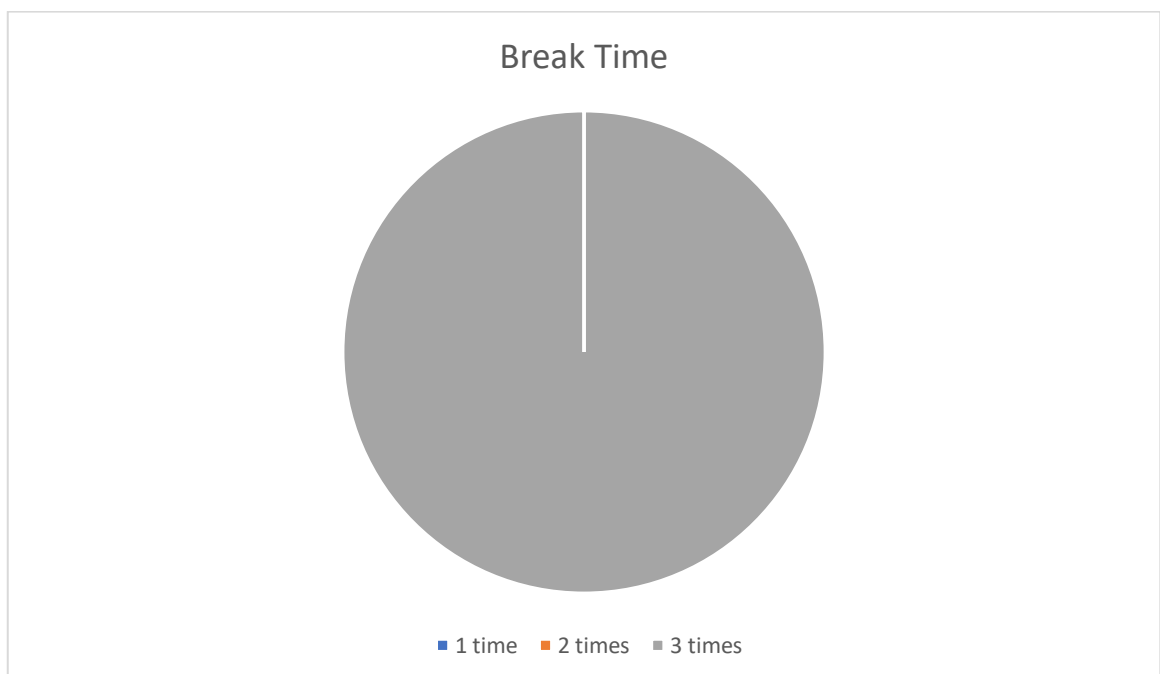
26. **Mother Tongue Usage:** In all of the visits made, the farmers allow workers to use their mother tongue and to express themselves culturally.



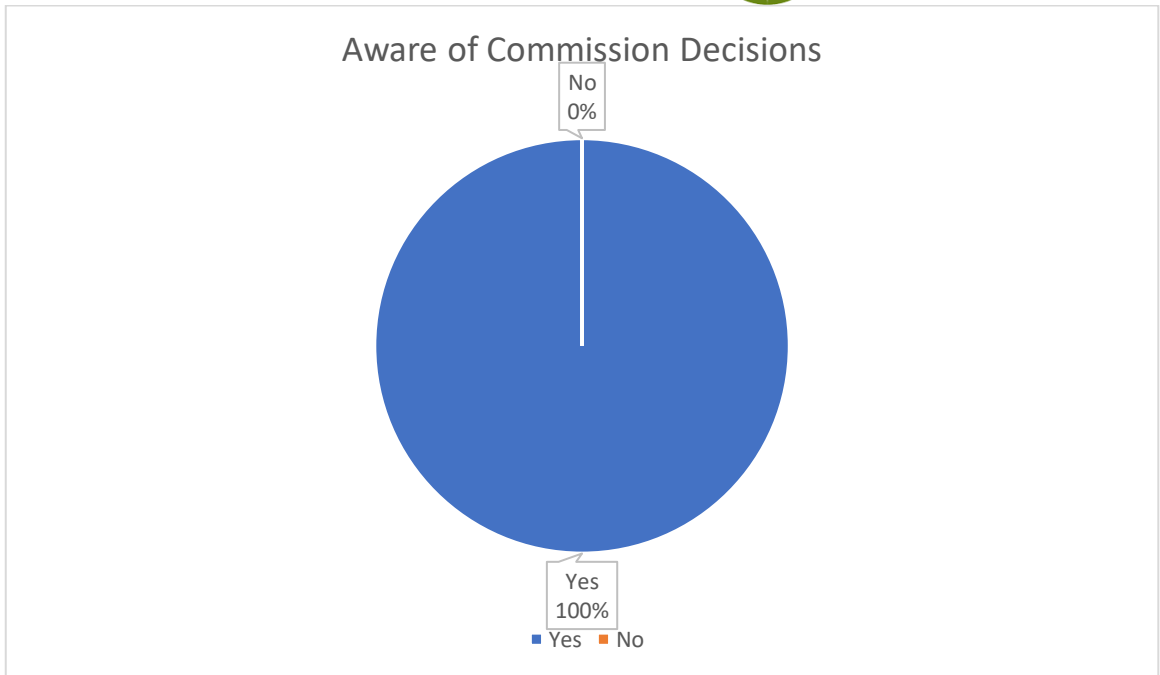
27. **Identity and Passports:** There were no labor contractors and farmers holding the originals of IDs or passports.



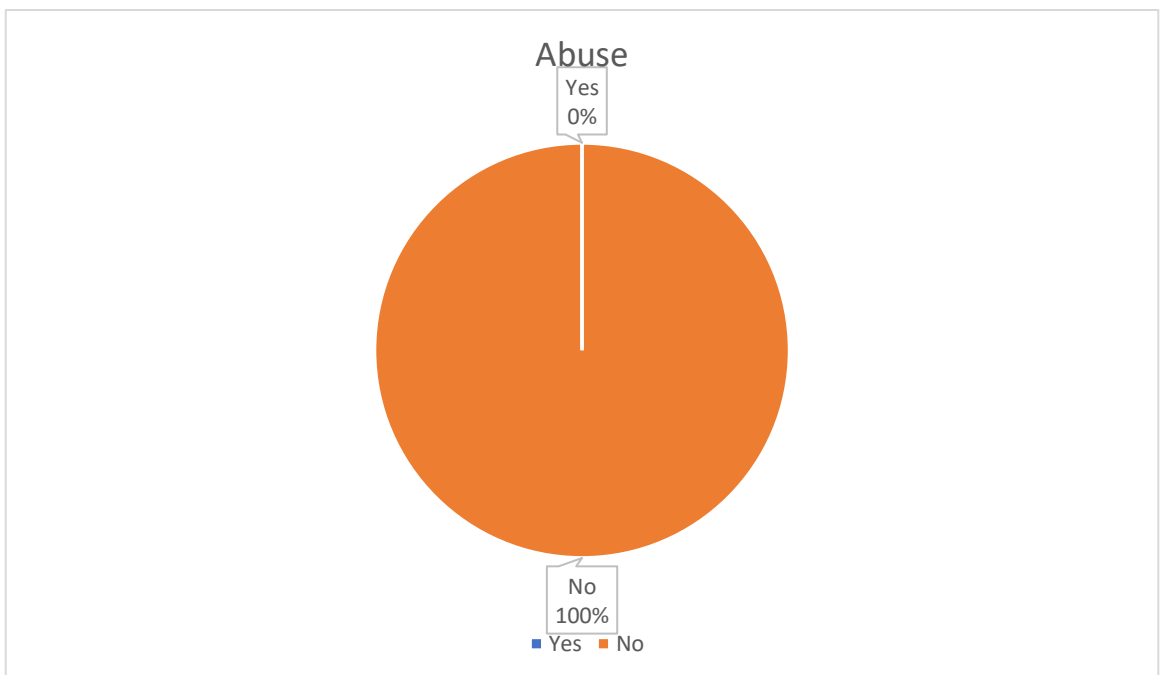
28. **Break Time:** In all farms visits; morning, lunch and late afternoon 3 break times.



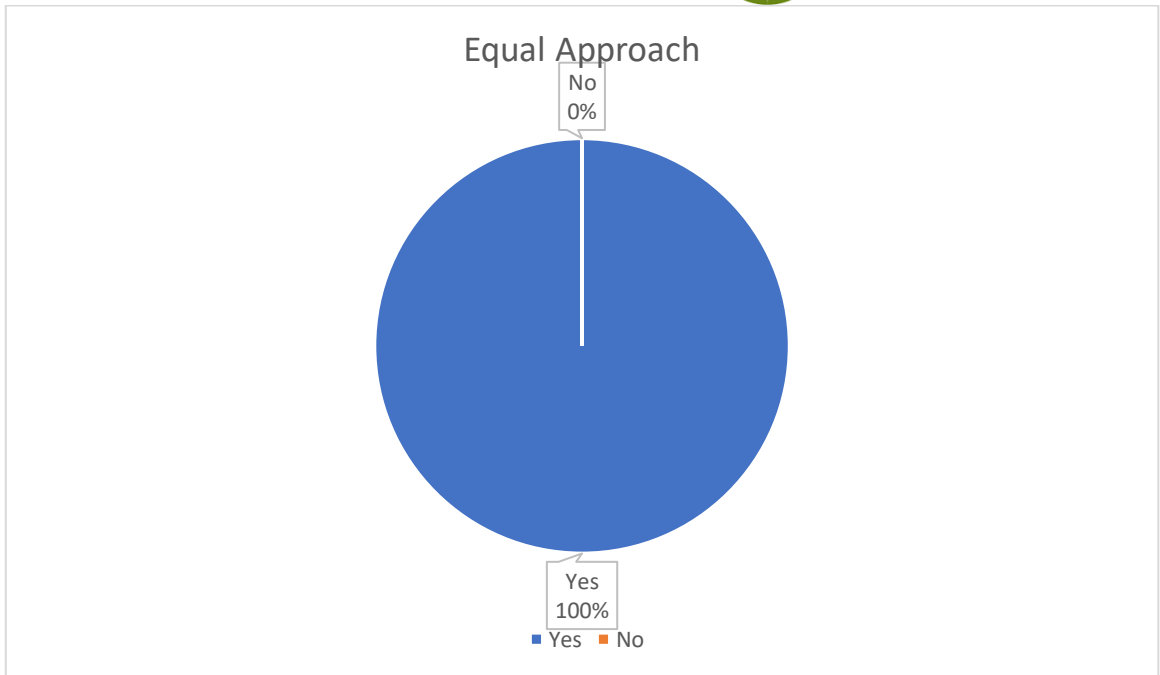
29. **Commission Decisions:** All workers, farmers and labor contractors aware of commission decisions.



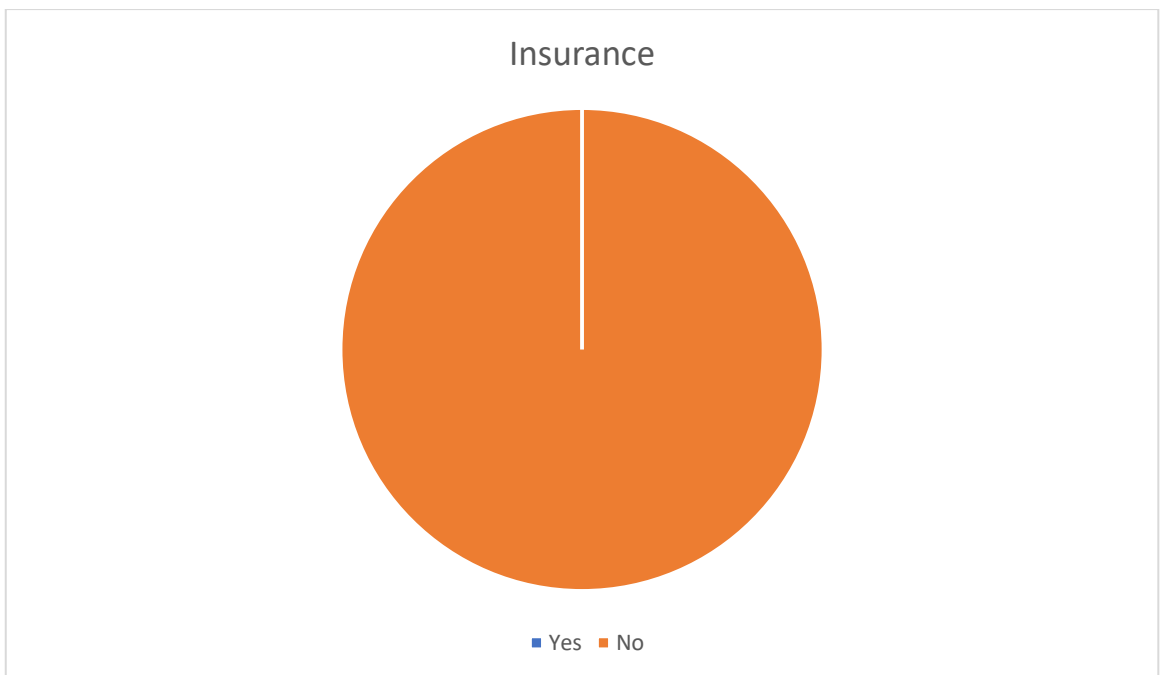
30. **Abuse:** None of the workers have been subjected to abuse, ill-treatment or discrimination.



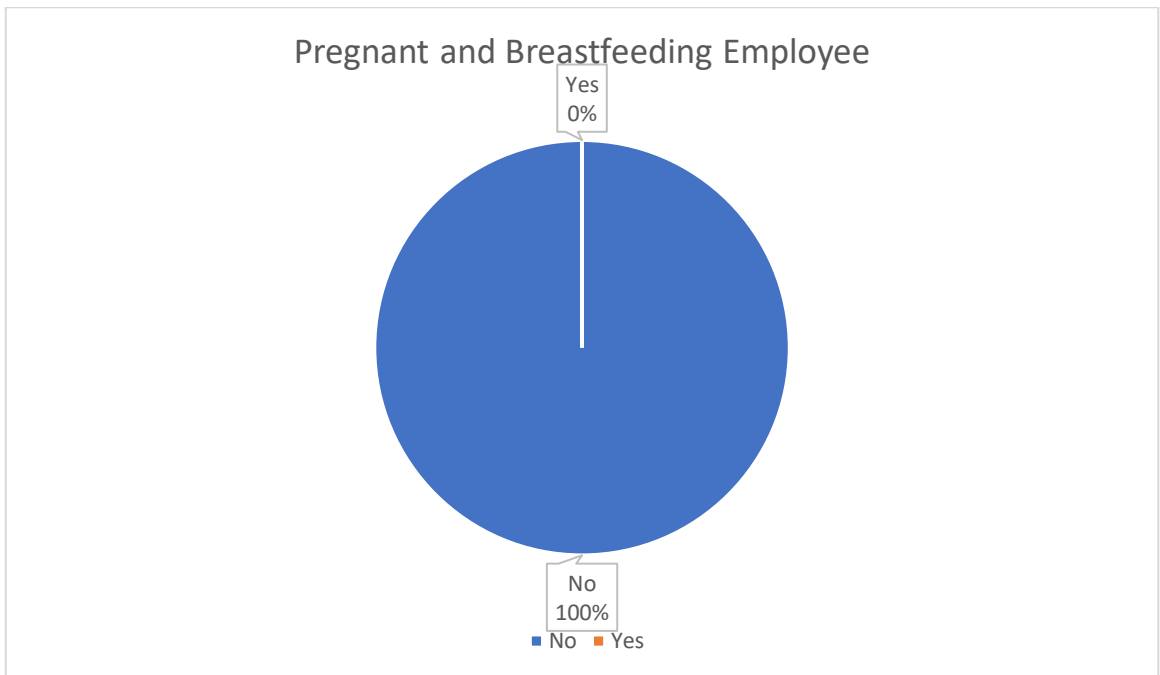
31. **Equal Approach:** All supervisors and labor contractors treat workers equally.



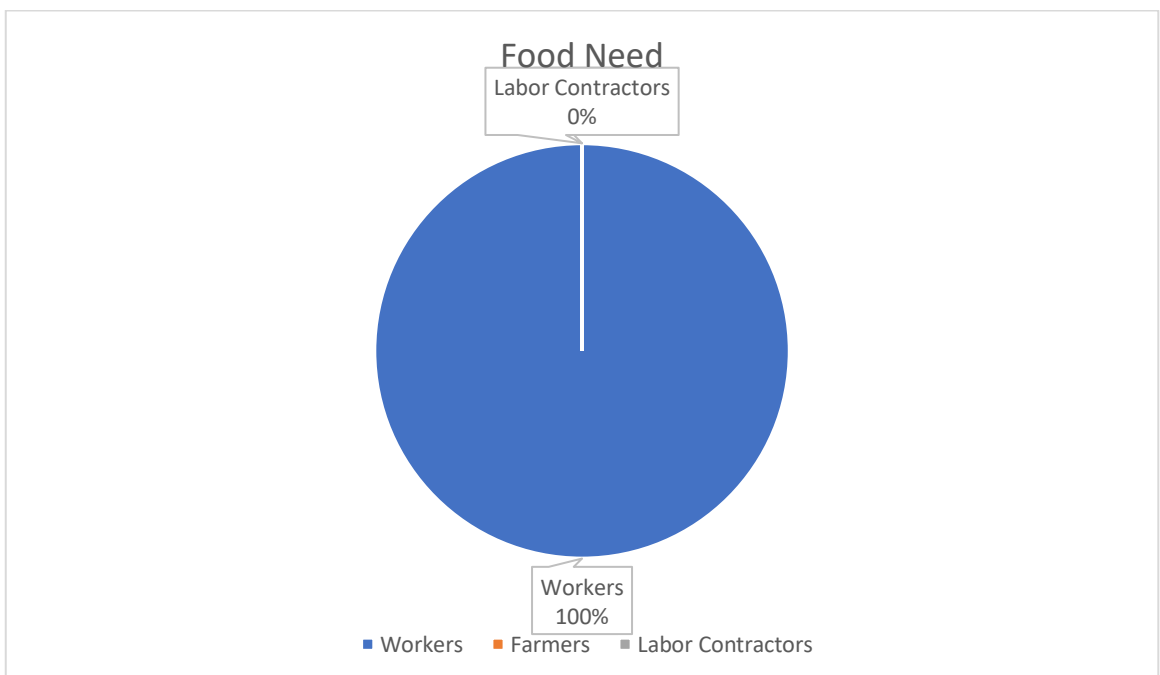
32. Insurance: there is no farmer that insures workers.



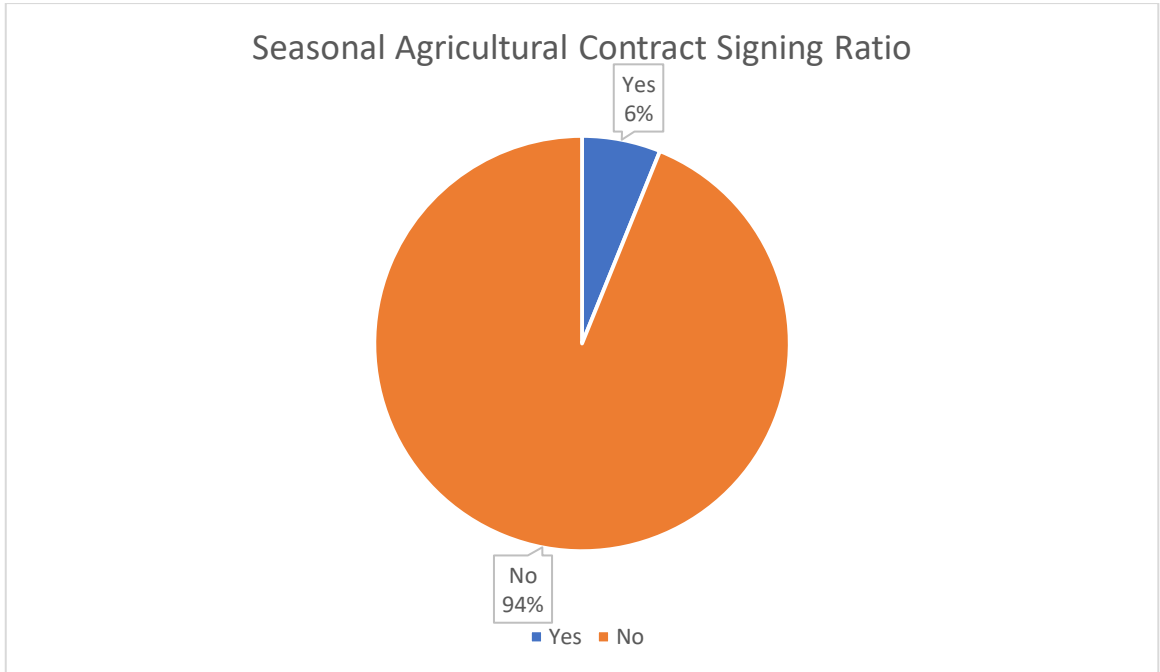
33. **Pregnant and Breastfeeding Employee:** As a result of the visits, no pregnant and breastfeeding women were found.



34. **Food Need:** Food needs are met by workers in all gardens.



35. **Seasonal Agricultural Work Contract:** In 2018, 49 Seasonal Agricultural Works Convention was signed under the leadership of Olam Progida Sustainability Department during the hazelnut harvest period and all work was approved by İş-Kur. (In the Western Black Sea Region, the Good Agricultural Practices Project is based on 800 farmers.)



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