

Child Labour in the Fiji Tobacco Industry

A Report By Farm Consultancy 2003/4

1 Executive Summary

An independent study on the occurrence of child labour in Fiji's tobacco growing industry was commissioned by the Fiji Employers' Federation and undertaken by Simon Cole of Farm Consultancy Services. The study used the Rapid Rural Appraisal Technique for data collection and the results were made available to the principal stakeholders, the Fiji Employers Federation, The International Labour Organisation and British American Tobacco for comment.

The tobacco growing industry comprises contracted smallholder production; there is no evidence of ongoing organised paid labour in the industry for either adult or child farm labour.

Traditional family values in the farming communities surveyed expect rural children to assist with family tasks including working with the tobacco crop. The study differentiated where this work possibly contravenes international conventions on child labour. Important issues include missing school, working with hazardous chemicals and using heavy equipment.

The study found that two percent of farm children in the tobacco growing areas miss school on a regular basis to work with tobacco or other crops, while 18 percent occasionally miss school during busy crop husbandry periods. Twelve percent of children working on tobacco farms use knapsack sprayers that may contain hazardous chemicals or be heavier than believed safe.

A major conclusion of the study is that there is limited understanding in the tobacco industry and general rural community of the issues of child labour, in particular the conventions and national laws designed to protect children.

BAT proposes to use the existing structures in the tobacco industry (contract system, field officers, farm senators) to minimise the use of child labour. Firstly, an awareness programme is required to educate all industry stakeholders on the issues, laws and conventions that govern child labour. The company will maintain its financial support for farmer's children to attend school. The company will conduct awareness programmes on the safe use of farm chemicals. BAT already includes in its contract a clause prohibiting the use of child labour. As a last resort, BAT may cancel the contract with farmers habitually using child labour.

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2 Introduction

It is unacceptable to tolerate Child Labour in any industry. International conventions, such as those of the ILO and Fiji National Law, set out to eliminate the exploitation of children. British American Tobacco (BAT) and its growing division Southern Development Company (SDC) have their own policies that forbid the use of child labour and apply these to all facets of their operations.

Whilst BAT and SDC do not tolerate the use of child labour in their own operations and can verify compliance in their own facilities, it is no longer acceptable to assume the problem does not exist amongst the farmers that sell leaf to SDC even though this is beyond the direct management control of the company. The Fiji Employers Federation (on behalf of BAT) asked Farm Consultancy to outline a study to be proactive in determining the extent and forms of child labour in the Fiji Tobacco industry.

The purpose of this study is to collect sufficient information to determine if there is a child labour problem in the Fiji Tobacco industry. Should controversial issues be identified the report will be a base line for any remedial action to be taken.

3 Background

This section identifies the conventions and laws that govern child labour internationally and in Fiji, examines the structure of the tobacco growing industry in Fiji and looks at the issue of poverty a major influence in the use of child labour.

3.1 Government and ILO standards

This section sets out the laws and conventions that apply to child labour in Fiji. It looks at the policies of the ILO, the Fiji Government and BAT.

ILO conventions define Child Labour in a number of ways. They defer to National Law on the issue of age but otherwise define a child as 14 years or under. The conventions define assisting the family in business as acceptable provided it does not impinge on the child's schooling.

ILO's definition of child labour refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children. Child labour interferes with their schooling by depriving children of the opportunity to attend school; by obliging them to leave school prematurely; or by requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with

excessively long and heavy work. The conventions do not accept anything that may be detrimental to the physical or mental health of a child.

Worst forms of Child labour, which are unacceptable under any circumstances, include any thing that may be hazardous to the child, including using machinery or chemicals, anything to do with pornography and anything to do with drug trafficking.

In its extreme forms, child labour involves

1. Children being enslaved,
2. Children separated from their families,
3. Children exposed to serious hazards and illness,
4. Children forced to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities

The Fiji Government defines a child as being 15 years or under. This is a more stringent standard than ILO. Government defines working in the family business as acceptable.

Both British American Tobacco and Southern Development Company apply strictly adhered to policies that no children under 18 work at their facilities. Southern Development includes in its contract with growers, that no children should be employed in the production of tobacco.

Looking at the conventions and laws, child labour, as it affects the Fiji Tobacco industry, includes the issues of missing school and the use of chemicals and machinery.

3.2 The Tobacco Industry Structure

The Southern Development Company is the division of British American Tobacco responsible for the production, purchasing and curing of tobacco leaf. The Central Manufacturing Company takes the cured from SDC for processing into cigarettes.

The Southern Development Company was formed in 1973 after the amalgamation of the Fiji Tobacco Company and Carerras into the Central Manufacturing Company. In 1992, SDC became a wholly owned division of CMC. In 2000, BAT bought out Rothmans share in CMC, including the SDC growing division.

3.3 The Role of SDC

With facilities in Nadi and Sigatoka, SDC provides technical, mechanical and financial support to contracted farmers and operates curing barns for about six months of the year to process the crop. SDC management and staff directly control all the tobacco curing for the company. SDC does not employ children in any capacity in any of its facilities.

3.4 Tobacco Farming, Vegetables and Suki

The aim of this report is to determine the extent of child labour employed in the production of tobacco leaf purchased through SDC for the production of cigarettes by CMC in Suva. We have strived throughout the collection of data to clearly differentiate between work done for tobacco production, for vegetables and Suki.

Part of the tobacco industry is located in the Sigatoka Valley often referred to as “the salad bowl” of Fiji referring to the large volumes of vegetables produced. For a number of reasons including seasonality, the small scale of tobacco blocks and risk aversion, most farmers grow vegetable crops alongside their tobacco.

Suki is a locally grown tobacco that is air dried rather than barn cured and used to make the local Fiji Twist tobacco, a black roll of tobacco. SDC is in no way involved with the production of Suki. Farmers that grow tobacco for SDC are not involved in the production of Suki.

Whilst we have strived to differentiate between work on tobacco farms and work for other crops including Suki, it is quite possible the lines become blurred in some respondent’s minds. It is also likely that children that work for the tobacco crop to help their family will also work with other crops for the same reasons.

3.5 Poverty in Fiji

Poverty is a major cause of Child Labour. Whilst it is beyond the scope of this report to define poverty in Fiji or the Tobacco growing areas, we feel it is important to indicate some measures of poverty and the problems of using these measures in assessing poverty in rural semi subsistence communities.

The World Bank defines Fiji as “a middle-income country with per capita income in excess of US\$2,000, endowed with extensive natural resources and relatively sparse population densities. Most social indicators-such as educational standards, health status, food and nutritional standards, and general sanitation and cleanliness are relatively high. Visible poverty is not widespread in Fiji, and a well-functioning safety net system provides a cushion for poorer individuals and households.”

The Ministry of Women, Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation identify poverty as “an income of less than \$90 per week”. This can only apply to the urban situation. The pervasiveness of the subsistence economy and the extent to which wealth is redistributed through social networks perplex the analysis of poverty in monetary or material terms.

Rural communities rancour at pure monetary definitions of poverty, which often denigrate their standard of living. The importance of subsistence production is evident in

that more than thirds of urban residents found their cash incomes to be too small for their current standard of while most rural settlement and rural village dwellers believed they could live on less cash than they now received.

A recent ADB study introduced the concept of “hardship” in collecting funds for traditional social and religious functions and for any interaction with the cash economy e.g. school fees as an indication of the problem.

Some definitions of poverty rely on the services available to the community as a method to determine if poverty is a serious issue. The Nadi tobacco-growing area is almost suburban with tar sealed roads electricity and reticulated water available in all areas. The Sigatoka Valley is more remote. The tar sealed road stops almost 40 km from the most distant tobacco areas. Electricity stops at Raunitogo.

The ascription of a monetary value to all forms of income and consumption is somewhat artificial, but it is necessary in order to create a single basis on which to measure income distribution across the country.

Because poverty is often, a pre cursor to child labour we included in the study questions on family income, availability of schools, health services and other social infrastructure and the nutritional status of members of the community.

3.6 The Cultural perspectives

In some countries, culture and religion define the work done by children and which children go to school. Subsistence communities in Fiji, such as the tobacco growing areas, expect their children to “work”. Both ethnic communities encourage their children to work in the household or in the families gardening or cropping ventures. There are no cultural bars to using children in this way.

Both communities encourage children of both sexes to attend school.

4 Methodology

The Survey Method Statement circulated the stakeholders in May 2003 details the approach used in the collection of data for this report. The Population Definition Document is attached in Appendix 1.

The survey took a holistic approach to the people living and working in the tobacco growing areas. We identified a number of stakeholders associated with the tobacco industry and determined the size of these target populations from Fiji Government statistics, historical company data and local knowledge.

The proposed technique for the survey is the Rapid Rural Appraisal Method. The aim is to ask many questions from many people in order to get an overall picture of the issues involved. The Rapid Rural Appraisal method was chosen for a number of reasons

- 1 It is preferred because it will give indications of the reasons and issues that cause child labour to exist.
- 2 The incidence of child labour is unknown so it is harder to define a statistically relevant survey.
- 3 The technique allows more defined and accurate follow up of any issues found during the original survey

The survey included a number of data collection methods.

- 1 Random observations
- 2 Directed questionnaires (enumerator filled)
- 3 Guided discussions
- 4 Indirect questionnaires (self filled)

The questionnaires covered a number of functions not just to quantifying the level of child labour. Other aspects covered include

- 1 The socio-economic background of families involved in tobacco growing,
- 2 Reasons why children are used,
- 3 What, if any, remuneration they receive for their work,
- 4 What interventions could be used to resolve the worst forms of child labour?

The initial questionnaires were derived from a similar study carried out by ILO in Africa. They have been edited to be effective in the Fiji Tobacco industry outlined above.

5 Tobacco Farming Systems

This section outlines the systems used in the growing of tobacco in order to identify activities that may involve the use of children or involve children in the use of machinery or chemicals that may be dangerous.

The Fiji tobacco industry is characterised by 251 of contracted small holders who grow an average of 0.4 ha of tobacco and supply leaf for processing at SDC's central curing barns in Nadi and Sigatoka. SDC grows the only large-scale block of Tobacco in Nadi where direct management by the company and higher levels of mechanisation ensure no children are employed.

The industry does not contain large privately owned farms that employ workers to operate in the fields. It is likely, therefore, that any child labour used in the industry will be family oriented. For this reason we targeted families and households rather than look for paid workers in the fields.

The processing of the leaf, sorting, curing and bailing, is under the direct management control of SDC. The company employs no children.

5.1 Contracts

All farmers grow tobacco under contract. This ensures SDC controls the volume of the crop and has the right to intervene in field operations to maintain crop quality. SDC extension staff insures the crop is grown to the standards required by the company.

Importantly the contract/extension system allows an interface between the farmers and the company. Under the contract, farmers can draw advanced funds for a number of reasons including the payment of school fees against the later sale of the crop. In the last 2 years, the contract specifically includes a clause forbidding the use of children in the production of tobacco. This is difficult to police and to date no action has been taken against any farmer under this clause.

5.2 Production Systems

Tobacco production involves the following field operations

- 1 Seed Bed
- 2 Land preparation
- 3 Transplant
- 4 Crop Husbandry (Fertiliser, Insecticide, Fungicide, Herbicides)
- 5 Growth Regulation
- 6 Irrigation

7 Harvesting

In recent years, SDC has centralised seedling production under the direct management of SDC staff. Highly toxic chemicals (Methyl Bromide) used for soil sterilisation is not in the domain of the farmers. As from next year, SDC will adopt a floatation system of seedling production. The farmers do not operate the floatation method of seedling production.

Farmers generally hire company-operated equipment to do the land preparation work for them. Seedlings are transplanted by hand and this is regarded as a very busy time for the farmers.

Farmers conduct a number of field operations during the growing season. These involve the use of a range of proprietary chemicals supplied by the company (Appendix 1). The chemicals control insects, fungus and weeds. Before harvest, a growth regulator (suckercide) is applied.

Crop growth boosted through irrigation depending on the amount of rain during the season. SDC staff operates the tractor powered water pumps.

Harvesting of the crop takes place over a number of weeks as leaves mature on the plant. The farmers carry out this work and, like transplanting, this is a very busy period.

From the above, children are more likely to be employed during the transplanting and harvesting times. Whilst it is unlikely they are exposed to machinery, they could be exposed to a range of chemicals throughout the growing season.

6 Results and Discussion

An interim report was presented as a Power Point format with verbal commentary in November 2003 after the completion of the fieldwork in Sigatoka and Nadi. Stakeholders attending the presentation included representatives from the Fiji Employers Federation, the International Labour Organisation and British American Tobacco. A written presentation followed to allow stakeholders to discuss the results.

6.1 Introduction.

We have looked at the issues of Child Labour in a number of ways. Firstly, the tables define the range of individuals and organizations in the target population. We examine the awareness of the population to the issues of Child Labour. We identify if respondents know that children work in any capacity and then determine the types of jobs and times of day that children work. We identify the reasons given for children working and look for evidence of structure employment of children and the remuneration they receive for their work.

Changing the focus, we identify the field operations in a typical tobacco block and look at the number of labour days required to grow a crop. We identify the reasons why farmers grow tobacco with SDC and what services and returns SDC provides for the farmers.

We briefly examine the issues of poverty in the community, using income, availability of meals and medical indicators. We have mapped the government medical services available to the community.

As missing school is an indicator of the worst forms of child labour, we examine the availability and resources of schools in the tobacco growing areas. We have been able to quantify from the Children and Head Teachers who is missing school on a regular basis and what are the reasons for Children dropping out of School.

Finally, we tabulate the respondent's ideas to minimise the use of child labour on the community.

6.2 The Target & Enumerated Population

Contract data from the Southern Development Company and Fiji Government Statistics defined the target population. Random number tables identified the individual respondents. The range of respondents covers all communities and institutions involved in the production of tobacco for SDC.

Table 1

Target Population and Enumeration			
	Total Population	Enumerated	Percentage
School Children	2837	204	7
Farmers Children	471	113	24
SDC Farmers	251	57	23
Community Leaders	17	8	47
Tobacco Senators	13	6	46
Head Masters	14	8	57
Non Farming Families	351	73	21
Government Officers	4	6	150
SDC Staff	10	9	90

The Method Statement circulated in May 2003 identifies the number of respondents. During the course of the study, we interviewed in excess of the original numbers. The only change to the methodology relates to the interviewing of Farmers Children. It was not possible to interview them at home without parental interference. To minimize the influence of parents on their children we carried out the interviews at school.

All farmers contracted to SDC are small holders farming on average 0.4 hectares of tobacco each year. Farmers will also grow other cash crops or subsistence crops to improve their living standards. There is no evidence of large-scale commercially oriented farming

We took care during the study to differentiate between tobacco grown for SDC for commercial processing and air-dried Suki tobacco used to produce the Fiji Twist. SDC is not involved in the production of Suki.

6.3 Awareness of the Issues of Child Labour

There is not a problem if people are not aware of the issues!

Table 2

Awareness of the Worst Forms of Child Labour				
Percentage of Respondents				
	Not aware	Others	Chemicals & Machinery	Miss School
Non Farm Families	88	8	4	1
Community Leaders	86		14	
SDC Staff	78		22	
Tobacco Senators	83		17	
Farmers Children				
Government Officers	28	28	14	28
SDC Farmers	53	11	36	6

Perceptions of the problem of Child Labour and particularly the worst forms of Child Labour indicate the level of understanding within the community to the issues.

It is obvious from the results that child labour is not a pertinent issue for the majority of people involved in the tobacco industry. Clear majorities of the respondents are unaware of the issues. Those that did respond were aware of potential problem areas but were not aware of the conventions that cover all aspects of child labour.

SDC has started an awareness program with farmers to make them aware of the issues of child labour. They now include in the growing contract, a clause forbidding the use of children. We understand they intend to continue this initiative and will tighten and enforce the contract clause for farmers using children incorrectly.

It was pleasing to note that SDC farmers and Government Officers are more aware of the problems of child labour an indication awareness programs do have an effect.

It will require considerable education of the community to appreciate the issues of child labour and longer to effect changes to long standing practices in the tobacco community.

6.4 Knowledge of Working Children

The table determines which sections of the community are aware of any children working to produce tobacco for SDC. The questions asked did not differentiate between working within or outside the conventions of acceptable child labour. This table therefore, does not indicate a problem

Table 3

Knowledge of Children Working		
Percentage of Respondents		
Non Farm Families		21
School Heads		100
Community Leaders		50
School Children		40
SDC Staff		78
Tobacco Senators		17
Farm Children		48
SDC Farmers		26
Government Officers		16

It is common knowledge throughout the community that children work. School heads and SDC staff are most aware of children working; Community Heads and the children themselves recognize children do work.

Farming and non farming families appear least aware, possibly because they look at the issues from the perspective of their own family rather than from the community as a whole, and possibly because they do not regard the use of children to help with domestic chores, including farm work, as “work”.

The Government Officers are not aware of children working. Many of the Government Officers operating in the area, live and work outside the rural communities in the urban centres. This possibly indicates a lack of resources or different priorities of Government staff in the area.

6.5 Head Masters Comments

If children are missing school, an indicator of the worst forms of child labour, the headmasters are most likely to know and be able to quantify the scale and some of the reasons behind the problem.

Table 4

Do Children Miss School & For Which Crops				
	Type of School	Miss School	Know Tobacco & Suki	Most Important Crop
Nabaka	P	Yes	Yes	Tobacco
Bemana	H	No	No	
Sigatoka Valley	H	Yes	Yes	Tobac & Suki
Naqalimare	P	No	No	
Rukuruku	P	Yes	Yes	Tobacco
Votualevu	H	No	No	
Naibitu Indian	P	No	Yes	Other Crops
Waicoba	P	No	No	

We asked the Head Masters to give a yes or no answer on whether their children missed school for tobacco production. We clarified the difference between SDC tobacco and Suki. Three out of eight (37%) confirmed some children missed school.

The Nadi community did not appear to allow their children to miss school for tobacco production. The predominantly Indian schools felt the children missed school for crops other than tobacco.

This table does not attempt to quantify the number of days lost.

6.6 The Work Done by Children

From the previous tables we can conclude children do work but this is not enough to say they are involved in child labour though the indications are some children do miss school. The next tables identify the type of work children do, quantify when they do it and for how long. We also begin to look at the reasons behind children working and how much they earn for their labours.

Children do a range of jobs in the tobacco fields. This table identifies the types of work carried out and should be read in conjunction with the crop cycle outlined in Section 5.

Table 5

Work Done By Children							
Percentage of Respondents							
	Plant	Water	Weed	Spray	Harvest	Others	Tractor
Non Farm Families	25	24	27	3	19	2	
School Heads	29	29		14		28	
Community Leaders		60	20		20		
Children	32	3	18	13	11	22	1
SDC Staff	14	19	24		19	25	
Tobacco Senators	22	22	22		34		
SDC Farmers	7	23	23	9	30	9	

Planting refers to the transplanting of the crop from the seedbeds operated by SDC into the commercial fields operated by the farmers. Watering refers to the watering of the newly planted seedling to ensure its survival in the field. Planting and watering are two of the busiest periods in tobacco production. The farmers often form gangs to complete the work with each farmer helping others in the immediate community to plant their respective crops.

Weeding and spraying refers to the mechanical or chemical control of weeds, pests and diseases that affect the crop. SDC approves and supplies the list of chemicals used in

tobacco production. A number of children do appear to use chemicals that if not used properly could be poisonous. (Table 5)

Tools used include hoes, cane knives and knapsack sprayers. Knapsacks, when full range in weight from 20 to 30 kg. This is too heavy for a young child. Weeding and spraying takes place over the entire 16-week growing period of the crop.

Harvesting is the second busiest period for the farmers. Harvesting an individual farmers crop takes place over a 6 to 8 week period so the work is not as concentrated as during the planting period.

6.7 When Do Children Work

We have established that children work and identified the types of jobs they do. We move on to see if their work is detrimental to their attendance at school.

Table 6

When do Children Work					
Percentage of Respondents					
	Morning	Afternoon	Weekends	All Day	
Non Farm Families	21	52	24		
School Children	7	89		2	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
SDC Staff	22	78			Start at 4 p.m. finish before 6
Tobacco Senators	25	75			Work 1 hour
SDC Farmers	36	64			
Farmers Children	36	64			2 hours

The correlation in these results from the different respondents is striking. All stakeholders agree children predominantly work in the afternoons between four and six. Early morning is the second most popular time.

Few children work all day. Most farmers, because of the heat often start early in the day, and rest at home during the hottest hours, returning to the fields in the cool of the late afternoon or evening.

This is a clear indication that, for the majority of children, their work does not affect their schooling. We were not able to cover issues of fatigue resulting from their work on homework or alertness at school, however the results indicate children work for 2 hours or less rather than extended periods.

6.8 Why Do Children Work

The earlier tables indicate that children do work in the tobacco fields doing a range of jobs often at the busy times of the season and predominantly in the afternoons. This section identifies what reasons cause the children to work.

Table 7

Reasons Given Why Children Work							
Percentage of Respondents							
	Farm Children	Heads	Non Farm	SDC Staff	Senators	Govt. Officers	SDC Farmers
Help Family	83	47	37	47	75	20	32
Learn Farming		23					
Poor Academic		18					16
Money	17	6	59	41	25	40	68
Other		6	4	12		40	

There are two main reasons given why children work:

- 1 To help the family
- 2 To earn money.

The majority of children say they work for their families. Head Masters and the Senators agree with the children. Their parents say they work for cash! It is possible many parents do not want to admit they employ their children without payment. It is likely, given the negative responses in other tables to paying children to work, that working for money includes not only employment for cash but also an opportunity to save money for the family or to increase the end of year payout to the family for the crop.

Working to learn farming or poor academic achievement probably means the same thing. In Fiji, all communities regard farming as an activity of last resort. Work done in this category will not receive financial payment.

For many families farming is a necessity for subsistence production and their only opportunity to operate in the cash economy.

6.9 Problems of Working Children

The table identifies the community's perception of the problems faced by children who work. This table does not identify that children are working in violation of the agreed definitions of Child Labour.

Table 8

Problems Faced by Working Children					
Percentage of Respondents					
	None	No Answer	Safety	Hard Work	Health
Community Leaders	25	38	25		13
SDC Staff	20	30	30	20	Poor Pay
Government Officer	11	22	11	11	33
Farmers Children		98			2

We have included the number of negative and non-responses to better indicate the overall results. This assumes no answer equates to no problems. Over 50% of all responses and nearly 90% of the children do not identify any problems with their work.

Safety issues involved machinery and chemicals and mirror the types of work undertaken by children. Hard work is a subjective response.

6.10 Structured Employment & Wage Rates

Given the smallholder nature of the growers it was unlikely we would find evidence of ongoing formalized or structured employment of children or regular farm labourers. This has been born out by the results.

Table 9

Evidence of Structured Employment			
Within SDC Farmers			
System	Number	Comments	Percentage
Long Term Labour Contracts	None		
Farmers Paying Own Children	1		2
Farmers Paying Other Children	2		4
Farmers Paying Cash to Labour	15	\$8 to \$15 per day	26
Farmers Using Kerekere	23	Feasts, Goods, reciprocal labour	40
Farmers Not Paying	16	All family labour	28

This table identifies the different type of employment and remuneration operated in the tobacco sector. There is no evidence of long term paid employment, a function of the small-scale nature of crop production and the short duration of the growing period.

There is little evidence of direct cash payments for work in the tobacco fields. About 26% of farmers employ help but the most common form of remuneration (40%) is through the Kerekere system of reciprocal labour arrangements and the provision of food and drinks (Kava) for the working gang at your farm (Table 9). This fits the social structures of the rural communities and the necessity for large gangs during the busy plant out period of the crop cycle.

Table 10

Children Missing School & Pay Rates					
Percentage of Respondents					
	School Children	Farmers Children	Govern. Officers	SDC Staff	Tobacco Senators
Often	2				
Sometimes	22	12	25		40
Never	76	88	75	100	60
Payment Yes	25	15			
Payment No	75	85			
Daily Pay	\$11	\$8 to \$10		\$3 to \$7	\$8

The majority of respondents in this table by number are the children themselves. The results of this table correlates well with other results throughout the study. We have added and weighted the responses to get a combined response.

A high proportion (81%) of the children do not miss school for tobacco production. About 17% sometimes miss school. Table 10 indicates there is a hard core of 2% of children that miss school regularly.

About 82% of the kids do not receive any pay for their labour but work to help the family. Eighteen percent do receive pay. The daily pay rate is close to but below the expected rate of an adult worker.

6.11 Reasons for Farming Tobacco.

SDC since its inception has operated a contract farming system. This has been successful because only SDC can process the crop. The contract ties the farmers to SDC for the season. Similar models fail when the produce can be sold outside the contract structure.

The company provides all crop cost, labour and physical inputs in advance against the forthcoming harvest. At harvesting the company provides a guaranteed market at a fixed price. Farmers will not get any money unless they sell to the company.

Table 11

Why Do Farmers Grow Tobacco
Money for All crop Costs
All crop inputs and seedlings
Labour for Husbandry as required
Money for education
Money for other social needs
Money for store credit
Maintains accounts
Guaranteed Market

Farmers sign annual contracts and are at liberty to stop tobacco production at any time. The contract production system minimizes risk to the farmer, minimises his requirement for up front cash, and allows him access to credit facilities for social and family needs, including education.

Tobacco production is controlled by company extension staff that liase with farmers on a regular basis, have the right to intervene to salvage the crop if it has been neglected and can police any agreements with farmers.

We do not see the contract farming of tobacco in itself as a cause of child labour. Whilst children do work in Tobacco fields if there was no tobacco they would still work in other crops.

6.12 Working Days

An earlier section identified the crop cycle for tobacco production. The following table indicates the number of working days involved. We are trying to identify if tobacco farming alone is the cause of child labour.

Table 12

Number of Labour Days				
For a Typical 0.4 Hectares Block				
Field Operation	Days	Workers	Man Days	Comments
Land cultivation	0			Completed under contract
Transplanting	1 to 2 days	8	8 to 16	
Watering	4 to 6 days	1	4 to 6	
Field Husbandry	12 to 20 days	1	12 to 20	Weeding, Insecticide, Fungicide, Suckercide
Irrigation	0			Completed under contract
Harvesting	20 days	3	60	Over a 6 to 8 week period
Trash Removal	1 day			
Total			84 to 102	

We have mentioned in the definitions of the target population that tobacco production by SDC is on a smallholder basis. Tobacco is not a year round business and, whilst often the major source of hard cash for many families, it is not produced on a scale that justifies regular full time paid employment. The family often combines tobacco farming with either subsistence production or the production of other crops for cash.

The table above outlines the number of man-days involved in growing a typical contracted block of tobacco. We have already identified that gang labour using the Kerekere system is predominant during the busy transplanting and watering period.

Tobacco farming utilizes between a third and a half of the available working days. It is unlikely that tobacco farming alone is the only cause of child labour in a community.

7 Poverty and Schooling

The previous section has identified the types of jobs children do, when they do them and for how long. This following section tries to identify if issues of poverty or the availability of schools are reasons for children to work.

7.1 Is Poverty a Reason for Child Labour

Poverty is a major reason for using children to work. An earlier section discussed the issues of defining poverty in Fiji. Whilst not conclusive and possibly biased to an urban lifestyle a figure of \$90 per week was an indicator of poverty. Other indicators were the availability of food and access to social infrastructure such as medical facilities and schools.

We examine these issues through the results of the questionnaires.

7.1.1 A Farmers Child

The table defines children in the target population. These results come from directed interviews with the children of farmers

Table 13

	A Farmers Child			
	Percentage of Respondents			
Age	11/12	13/14	15/16	
	33	51	16	
Religion	Christian	Hindu	Muslim	
	69	30	1	
Attending School	Yes	No		
	99	1		
Meals Per Day	1	2	3	
	1	3	96	
Common Diseases	Scabies	Boils	Diahorrea	Others
	39	8	15	38
Medical Treatment	Health	Hospital	Traditional	
	42	32	26	

The religious/ethnic breakdown mirrors the contracted farmer population. There is no divergence between the major communities on the issues covered in this table.

“Meals per Day” is an indicator of the level of poverty in the community. As ninety-six percent of children eat three meals per day lack of food cannot be a reason for working. We did not attempt to assess the quality of the diet.

“Common Diseases” also identifies typical living conditions. We would suggest that the disease profile is typical for a rural community in a developing country. The majority of “Other Diseases” were coughs and flu. There is no evidence of chronic malnutrition amongst the children.

There are two medical centres within the Community. The Hospital is within 20 km of the bulk of the population and a maximum of 40 km from the furthest communities. These facilities meet the basic medical needs of the community.

7.1.2 Earnings

The table below allows comparison in earnings from tobacco against the figure of \$90 per week identified in Section 3.5.

Table 14

An Indication of Earnings			
Percentage Earning	Less \$2,000	Less \$4,000	Above \$4,000
Non Farming	46	36	17
	Gross 0.4 Ha	Net 0.4 Ha	
Farmers		Possibly 50% of total	
Farmers Tobacco Income	5800	2168 ?	Credit system

The respondents provided the figures on their earnings. It was not possible to independently verify the results or to determine if the figures were net or gross returns, though it is likely they represent net incomes. We have not attempted to impute a value for subsistence produce consumed by the families.

The minimum wage in paid employment in rural communities is approximately \$2.00 per hour (\$12 to 14 per day) or about \$4,000 per annum. This assumes regular work is available which is unlikely.

The figure of \$5,800 represents the average gross payout by SDC to the average size farmer in 2002. Deductions by SDC for crop inputs, labour charges, irrigation and cash provided against the later harvest of the crop vary from farmer to farmer. Deductions can be minimal in some instances or can reduce the net payout to zero depending on the individual farmer. The average payout is about half the total proceeds.

Many subsistence farmers use tobacco as a source of hard cash. This payout represents \$42 per week or about 47% of the \$90.

Tobacco is therefore a major portion of a farmer’s cash income. It is not sufficient to support an entire family alone so farmers will either have to grow other cash crops, or rely on subsistence farming. However, we do not see cash poverty as a prime motivator for the employment of children.

7.1.3 Other Problems

We asked members of the community to identify problems they do face in their “day to day” living.

Table 15

Concepts of Problems in Community						
Percentage	Crop Technology	Family Problems	Help From Govt.	Natural Disasters	Water Quality & Shortage	Lack of Finance
Non Farm	18	3	6	26	16	26

The tobacco growing area is prone to cyclones. Tobacco uses the best soils close to the valley floors that are prone to flooding. Finance is a particular issue for non-farming families as they are not able to tap into the credit system operated by SDC.

Respondents do not identify Child Labour as a major issue, mirroring the tables on awareness. The respondents did not identify poverty as an issue.

7.2 Schooling

It is important to examine if there are sufficient schools in the community to meet the needs of the population. Are these schools resourced and are they affordable and are they accessible?

7.2.1 School Facilities

Missing school is a major issue of Child Labour. Availability, cost and the resources at the schools influence the number of children that either attend or miss school. We asked the Head Masters evaluate their schools resources.

Table 16

Availability of School Resources			
	Percentage of Requirement		Available Numbers
Schools Enumerated			8
Class Rooms	91		31
Teachers	106		35
Desks	104		535
Chairs	109		488
Library	83		5
Latrines	93		43
Playgrounds	89		8
Capacity (Full)	93		
Class size Primary	29		
Class Size Second	37		
Students/Teacher	26		
Distance Tobacco to Prim	2 Km		
Distance Tobacco to High	7 Km		
Family Cost /Yr Primary	\$12 to \$20		
Family Cost /Yr. Higher	\$120 to \$250		

The results are the average for the eight schools enumerated. This hides specific shortages in some facilities at some of the schools. The tables are purely quantitative and make no comment on the quality of facilities or the curriculum taught.

All of the primary schools are in the rural areas. The schools are small, often with combined age group classes. Many parents send their children to the urban centres for High School.

The Fiji Government provides primary and secondary school free of charge. Family costs represent the cost of books, building funds and other items used at school. The costs do not include bus fares or the cost of lunches.

There are sufficient equipped schools in the community at an affordable price for lack of schools to be a reason for child labour.

In addition to the academic role played by the schools, the extra curricular activities indicate the function played by the school in the local community.

Table 17

School Extra Curricular Activity		
		Activities offered in 8 Schools
Sports		7
Cultural Classes		4
Scouts/Guides		3
Cadets		1
Gardening		1
Red Cross		3
Excursions		1
Others		2

The Head Masters identified the extra curricula activities at their respective schools.

Sports include soccer rugby netball and athletics but the facilities in the rural communities are very basic.

7.2.2 School Fees

A common reason given for missing school is the inability to pay fees. We asked the Head Masters to explain the action taken against parents or children who did not meet their school fees.

Table 18

School Fees, A Reason to Drop Out?				
Head Masters Responses				
	School Type	Are Parents Able to Pay	What Action is Taken	
Nabaka	P	Y	More Time	
Bemana	H	Y	Nothing	
Sigatoka Valley	H	N	No Results	
Naqalimare	P	Y	Nothing	
Rukuruku	P	N	Nothing	
Votualevu	H	N	Reminder	
Naibitu Indian	P	N	Reminder	
Waicoba	P	N	Reminder	

The majority relied on reminders and extra time to coax the funds from the parents. Many did nothing and only one school, a high school, withheld results until all fees were paid.

It does not appear as if the schools push the children out of the classes. The pull comes from the fields.

7.2.3 School Drop Outs

We examined the number and reasons for school dropouts at the eight enumerated schools as far back as records would allow. The drop out rate is about 2% overall. This coincides with the number of children who regularly admit to missing school.

Table 19

Reasons Given for Children Dropping out of School		
School Not a priority		6
Finance		4
Slow Learner		2
Farming		1
Other		1

The predominant reason is a divergence of priorities. Finance was a second reason given.

8 Remedial Action

Having discussed the issues of Child Labour with the respondents, we asked them to identify what remedial would minimise the use of Child Labour in the children community

Table 20

Ideas For Remedial Action							
Percentage of Respondents							
	Educate	Organise Labour Differently	Fines/Laws	Youth Progs	Ban Tobacco	Others	Govt. Finance
Overall							
Non Farm Families	79	6	15				
Head Masters	53					20	27
Community Leaders	66	33					
Farm Kids	12		88				
SDC Farmers	33	12	1	16		15	23
	Family discipline						For education
Government Specific							
Non Farm Families	61	15	7	10	2	5	
Community Leaders		57				43	
SDC Staff	17		25				58
Company Specific							
Community Leaders	22	78					

Education, of families, kids, community leaders into the issues laws and conventions that govern child labour (rather than the provision of more schools) is seen as the best option to minimise child labour and particularly the worst forms of child labour.

Most respondents expected Government to pay for this education programme, but it is unlikely Government has the resources to conduct this work alone without the co-operation of the commercial sector.

The concept of reorganising labour suggests that the Government or SDC should hire all staff for use in tobacco production. This removes the smallholder from his crop and transfers his income to paid labour. We do not see this as a realistic option.

The Children feel more laws are required to protect them. These laws are in place, they are often not enforced.

The reality is that SDC will have to continue its awareness programmes with the farmers and through them to the overall community. The company must also increase the policing of the contract obligations of farmers by company field staff. The cancellation of a growing contract remains a last resort.

9 Conclusions

We have outlined below our own conclusions reached during the interview stage and the preparation of the results. The Stakeholders confirmed the conclusions at a meeting in Feb 2004.

- 1 Children do work in the tobacco fields predominantly to help their families though about 17% work for cash. (Table 7)
- 2 A hard core 2% of children misses school on a regular basis not just for tobacco production but for other commercial activities as well. About 20% of children sometimes miss school in busy periods to help their families. (Table 10)
- 3 Children commonly use cane knives and hoes, but sometimes use dangerous chemicals and possibly lift heavy knapsacks, which are indications of the worst forms of child labour. (Table 5)
- 4 There is no evidence of regular exploitation of children. SDC strives to encourage farmers to send their children to school and provide the financial means for a farmer to do so. (Table 11)
- 5 There are sufficient schools within the comfortable distance of the communities for all children to be able to attend. (Table 16) Schools do not send children home for financial reasons. (Table 18) Parents, unable to pay for school, may keep their children at home out of shame.
- 6 Whilst there may be hardship in the tobacco growing communities, there is not abject poverty evidenced by the ample food resources, a benign climate and only minor health issues. (Tables 13, 14)
- 7 There is a lack of awareness within the entire community of the issues of child labour. (Table 2) There is a cultural acceptance that children can and must work to help their families after school hours.
- 8 Continuing awareness programmes on the worst forms of child labour is the most likely method to achieve a reduction in the number of children undertaking dangerous work or missing school. This has only started in the last two years. Resources for this work are likely to come from the SDC.

Authorised for use in tobacco growing by British American Tobacco.

Guideline Status	Type of Agrochemical	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Trade Name	Comments	Registration Status
New	Fungicide	Acibenzolar-S-methyl	50 WG	Actiguard		US
New	Fungicide	Azoxystrobin		Quadris	Syngenta Bayer	US
New	Fungicide	Chlorothalonil		Bravo Daconil	Has been used in Zim as a replacement for Anilazine	Zim
New	Fungicide	Etridiazole		Terramaster		US
New	Fungicide	Foesetyl-Al		Alliette	Aventis	US
New	Fungicide	Mefenoxam	EC; WSP;	Ridomil Gold	To avoid resistance when severe blue mould threat, ensure fully effective dose always used.	US
New	Fungicide	Tebuconazole	250 EC	Folicur	Z. Control of Alternaria alternating with Rovral	ZIM; CA
New	Herbicide	Fluazifop -butyl		Fusilade	Registration in Zimbabwe controls grass weeds.	ZIM; CA
New Once registered in US	Insecticide	Binfenethrin			A pyrethroid which may get a label for use in transplant water from FMC	US
New	Insecticide	Emamectin Bezoate		Denim	Syngenta	US
New	Insecticide	Pymetrozine		Fulfill		US
New	Insecticide	Spinosad		Tracer		US
New	Insecticide	Thiamethoxam		Platinum, Actara	A new neonicotinoid from Syngenta; same mode of action as imidacloprid	US

Note:

AB: Alkyl Bromide

PY: Pyratroid

IC: Inorganochlorine Compound

CU: Copper compound

IP: Inorganic Phosphide

OP: Organophosphorus compound

CO: Coumarin derivative

DC: Dithiocarbamates

Org: Organic compound

UN: Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use

1 Purpose

By signatory to this agreement, Farm Consultancy (the Consultants) are commissioned by the Fiji Employers Federation (The Project Sponsors (FEF)) to conduct a study to be proactive in determining the extend and forms of Child Labour in the Fijian Tobacco sector supplying leaf for British American Tobacco.

2 Terms of Reference

The following tasks will be undertaken by the Consultant to ensure a holistic approach to the issues of child labour in the Fiji tobacco industry. It is important that the Project Sponsors in conjunction with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) have an opportunity to comment on the study during its construction and in reaching its conclusions

1. To define the Fiji Tobacco growing sector pertaining to the supply of leaf to British American Tobacco.
2. To review the policy guidelines of the project sponsors and the national policies to determine compliance in the tobacco sector with the stated policies.
3. To design and verify with the project sponsors a series of questionnaires to enable the collection of relevant data with all industry stakeholders.
4. To collect the relevant data from all industry stakeholders to ensure a holistic approach to the issues of child labour.
5. To conduct random observations throughout the leaf growing areas to test the results of the surveys.
6. To tabulate and report the results in consultation with the Project Sponsors

3 Tabulation and Report Writing

The Consultants shall submit a draft report to the FEF office no later than 17th November 2003.

All data will be tabulated and presented in a structured report. Consultations with ILO and FEF will be undertaken to ensure all pertinent issues are identified from the fieldwork and other data and that they are included in the report.

The report should: -

1. Indicate if and where any child labour problems occur,
2. Attempt to quantify these issues,
3. Identify reasons for the use of children in the industry
4. Suggest remedial actions to minimise the occurrence of child labour in the tobacco sector.

Child Labour in the Tobacco Industry Survey Method Statement

1. Objectives

This interim report defines the target population involved in the production of tobacco for the Southern Development Company. This has been done to ensure that all stakeholders are able to verify that the methodology undertaken for the survey satisfies their requirements for the scope of the survey and its detail.

Once all stakeholders agree on the proposed methodology for the study, based on the information below, then the actual survey work will commence.

2. Industry Overview

The Fiji tobacco industry is characterised by 251 of contracted small holders who grow an average of 0.7 ha of tobacco and supply leaf for processing at SDC's central curing barns in Nadi and Sigatoka. Tobacco is only grown on a large scale by SDC in Nadi where direct management by the company and higher levels of mechanisation ensure no children are employed.

The industry does not contain large privately owned farms that employ workers to operate in the fields. It is likely, therefore, that any child labour used in the industry will be family oriented. For this reason we intend to target families and households rather than look for paid workers in the fields.

The processing of the leaf, sorting, curing and bailing, is under the direct management control of SDC. The company employs no children.

It was initially thought that stratification's could be identified in the industry structure, firstly along racial lines (Fijian/Indian) where different social pressures might apply and secondly on geographical lines Nadi/Sigatoka. It has been decided not to pursue these stratification's as Indian farmers make up only about 17% of the total farming population, and the Nadi area,

the proportion grown by small holders, is equivalent to 1 of the 5 sectors identified in Sigatoka and does not justify a separate analysis. We will remain aware of these possible stratification's during the analysis and may conduct further questionnaires if it is felt they do vary in any way from the norm.

Great care must be taken throughout the survey to differentiate between tobacco grown for SDC and Suki tobacco grown for domestic processing. SDC's tobacco can only be barn cured, whilst Suki is an air- dried form of leaf used to make rolls of tobacco leaf. This completely unregulated sector comprises 20% of the total tobacco grown. Whilst many of the farming community will know the difference, the children may be less clear of the distinction. Questions have been included in the questionnaires to identify if the correct distinction has been drawn.

3. Rapid Rural Assessment

The proposed technique for the survey is the Rapid Rural Appraisal methodology. This has been chosen for a number of reasons.

- The aim is to ask many questions from many people in order to get an overall picture of the issues involved. This is preferred because it will not just give an indication of the levels of child labour in the industry but will give indications of the reasons and issues that cause child labour to exist.
- The incidence of child labour is not known so it is harder to define a statistically relevant survey.
- The technique allows more defined and accurate follow up of any issues found during the Rapid Assessment survey

A number of methods of data collection will be used for the survey. These include

- Random observations
- Directed questionnaires (enumerator filled)
- Guided discussions
- Indirect questionnaires (self filled)

The specific uses of these techniques are detailed against each sector of the target population below.

3.1 The Questionnaires

The questionnaires are designed to cover a number of functions, not just to quantify the level of child labour in the tobacco industry. Other aspects covered include the socioeconomic background of families involved in tobacco growing, reasons why children are used, what if any remuneration they receive for their work, and what interventions could be used to resolve the worst forms of child labour.

The initial questionnaires were derived from a similar study carried out by ILO in Africa. They have been edited to be effective in the Fiji Tobacco industry outlined above.

4 Notification of Survey process

It is important that all the target population is made aware that the survey is being undertaken and that the enumerators can identify themselves to respondents. We propose to use two systems to inform people of the survey. The first is to use the Ministry of Fijian Affairs, as the primary link with Government. They have been chosen because the Provincial Offices are most relevant to the local farming community and the Government infrastructure in the area of the survey. The Ministry will also be asked to notify other ministries such as Health and Agriculture, that the survey is being undertaken.

The second approach is through the SDC farmer network. The growing areas are defined with an SDC field officer and a number of elected Senators who are in regular touch with farmers. These will be used to inform all farmers that the survey is being undertaken.

5 Definitions

5.1 Govt. policy

The Fiji Government defines a child as being 15 years or under. They define working in the family business as acceptable.

5.2 Company policy

Both British American Tobacco and Southern Development Company apply strictly adhered to policies that no children under 55555 will be allowed to work. Southern Development

includes in it contract with growers, that no children should be employed in the production of tobacco.

5.3 ILO Policy

ILO conventions define Child Labour in a number of ways. They defer to National Law on the age of but set 14 years or under as a child. They define assisting the family in business as acceptable provided it does not impinge on the child's schooling. Worst forms of Child labour, which are unacceptable under any circumstances, include any thing that may be hazardous to the child, including using machinery or chemicals, anything to do with pornography and anything to do with drug trafficking.

They do also not accept anything that may be detrimental to the physical or mental health of a child.

5.4 Survey Policy

All results will be measured against the toughest standards, i.e. a child 15 years or younger, whose missing schooling or involved in the "worst" forms of child labour, or doing anything that is regarded as detrimental to their health will be defined as being involved in child labour.

6 Information Sources

The information included below has come from a number of sources

1996 National Population Census
Southern Development Company Contract list
Ministry of Education, Sigatoka
Ministry of Fijian Affairs, Suva

7 Population groups

The survey is designed to take a holistic approach to the people living and working in the tobacco growing areas. It is felt important to include responses from people not directly involved in tobacco production.

The following groups have been identified as target groups that will be included in the survey.

1. School children under 17 years of age		2837
2. Children of Southern Development Farmers		471
3. Farmers contracted to SDC		251
4. Households in tobacco growing area		602
5. Local communities in the tobacco growing area		17
6. SDC supervisors		10
7. Key community leaders	Senators	13
	School Principals	14
	Government Officers	4
	Rural liaison	4
	Turaga ni Koro	13

8. Methodology

This section identifies each group of the target population and indicates how it is proposed to enumerate them in the survey. Some of the advantages and disadvantages of each technique are discussed.

8.1 Children

Children are the reason for this study, but possibly the hardest people to enumerate because of an inbuilt fear of strangers, strangers asking questions and a desire to try and say the “expected” right thing.

For this reason we propose to approach children in three distinct ways.

1. Simple questionnaires to be completed by the children in class
2. Random detailed questionnaire of children of SDC farmers
3. Detailed questionnaire of any children observed on random field visits

8.1.1 School Children Simple Questionnaires

From the school rolls it is known that there is a total school population of 2837 children in the tobacco growing areas. In order to approach a large number of children in their own environment we have included a simple questionnaire. (Appendix 6) This questionnaire is to be filled out by the child during class time under the supervision of the class teacher.

Schools will be selected randomly (as with the principals) then a class at each school will be selected to complete the questionnaire.

The disadvantage of this technique is that the method will obviously miss any child not attending school. This is mitigated by the inclusion of a question about a child's knowledge of a friend or family member working in the tobacco industry.

It is proposed to enumerate at least 187 children with this method, or 7%

Schools In Tobacco Area □			
Name of School	Area Represented	School Roll	Type
Loma Indian School	Bilalevu	207	
Naibitu Indian School	Bialevu	90	
Waicoba District School	Narata	143	
Valley Junior Secondary	Bilalevu/Nabaka	120	
Rukuruku District School	Nabaka	122	
Nabaka	Nabaka	85	
Raunitogo Indian School	Raunitogo	90	
Naqelemari District School	Wereqele	205	
Bemana District School	Nukuciri	140	
Bemana Primary	Nukuciri	122	Primary
Bemana Junior Secondary	Nukuciri	66	
Votualevu High School	Namosimosi	592	
Nawaka District	Namosimosi	250	Estimated
Sigatoka Methodist		605	

8.1.2 Farmers Children Detailed questionnaire

From a brief survey of contracted farmers for the 2003-growing season we are able to define the children living with the farmers. Given the small holder nature of the industry (0.7 ha per Farmer) it is felt these are the children most likely to be working in the industry.

The advantage of this approach is the specific targeting of children involved in the industry. Problems may occur in getting a child to agree, in front of their parents, that they are being made to work.

The questionnaire for this population is attached. (Appendix 1) This is a targeted sample it is proposed to question 63 children selected at random from the total list of farmer's children. This is 13% of the total population.

Children Living with Tobacco Farmers				
Sector		Own Children	Other Children	Total Children
Bila		33	11	44
Nabaka		55	10	65
Wereqele		105	84	189
Nukuciri		84	12	96
Raunitogo		14	3	17
Namosimosi		44	16	60
Total		335	136	471

8.1.3 Working Children Detailed Questionnaires

As part of the survey the enumerators will visit working areas during busy husbandry periods. Any child observed working, will either be questioned at the time or at a later follow up visit? It is not known how many will be encountered by this method. The questionnaire will be the same as for children of Farmers. (Appendix 1)

8.2 Contracted Farmers Directed questionnaires

Southern Development grows all its tobacco on a contract basis. SDC field officers supervise contracted farmers throughout the growing season and are the leaf buyers during harvesting. There is, therefore no chance that SDC could purchase tobacco from outside the contract system. This neatly defines and characterises the structure of the industry system. Tobacco grown outside this system for Suki, is a different variety specifically grown for an air-drying process rather than SDC flew cured systems.

As with the children, there may be some reticence by the farmer to admit to an enumerator that he uses his own children, in any capacity, to work on the family farm.

The questionnaire for SDC farmers is attached (Appendix 3). There are 251 contracted farmers for the 2003 season. A minimum of 61 farmers will be selected randomly from the contract list to take part in this questionnaire. This is about 24% of the total population.

SDC Sectors and Farmers					
Sector	Area	Farmers	Area Per Farmer	Fijian	Indian
Bila	11.6	21	0.55	17	4
Nabaka	18.4	39	0.47	36	3
Raunitogo	6.8	13	0.52	5	8
Wereqele	54.5	92	0.59	86	6
Nukuciri	25.9	51	0.51	43	8
Namosimosi	27	35 (TBF)	0.77	20	15
Total	144	251	0.57	207	44

In addition to these directed questionnaires, there will also be random observations of farmers during busy husbandry periods. (see above) Any farmer observed working with a child will be asked to complete a questionnaire.

8.3 Non Tobacco Farming Households Directed Questionnaires

The aim of enumerating this group is to target non-tobacco farming families living in the tobacco growing areas. Having identified the tobacco growing areas from the SDC contract system, we extrapolated the data to identify the population centers where farmers lived. These include Fijian villages and mixed race settlements. The 1996 population census was used to identify households and population numbers.

This population will use the same questionnaire for farming families (Appendix 2)

There are 602 households in 17 identifiable settlements. These settlements will be weighted so that settlements with more farming activity are more likely to be selected than others. 63 households will be selected at random to be enumerated. This represents about 10% of the population. Farming households will be excluded from this survey.

Population Centers in the Tobacco Areas							
Sector	Population Center	Total Populou s	Total Houses	Fijian Populou s	Fijian Houses	Indian Populou s	Indian Houses
Bila							
	Mavua	114	17	114	17	0	0
	Vunarewa	123	21	123	21	0	0
Nabaka							
Assumed	Narata	60	10	60	10	0	0
	Nabaka	267	50	33	5	234	45
	Tabairata	65	12	65	12	0	0
Raunitogo							
	Raunitogo	130	29	7	2	123	27
	Toga	169	33	168	33	1	0
Wereqe							
	Nalebaleba	218	37	218	37	0	0
	Koronisaga na	225	36	224	36	0	0
	Naveyago	94	18	94	18	0	0
	Vunaqoru	170	27	165	26	26	5
	Sautabu	97	18	86	16	11	2
Nukuciri							
	Nalebaleba	See	Above				
	Tuvu	45	11	45	11	0	0
	Tonuve	98	19	98	19		
Namosimosi							
	Saunaka	491	88	484	86		
	Bila	437	83	80	14	353	68
	Nawaka	582	93	581	93		
Total		3385	602	2645	456	748	147

8.4 SDC Field Staff

Directed Questionnaires

Southern Development Company, through the contract system provides continuous technical and financial support to farmers. SDC staff act as field officers during the growing season and as leaf buying officers in the harvesting season. In this capacity they have the most direct contact with farmers and farming activities on a year round basis.

There are 8 field officers and 2 area controllers. It is proposed to interview all of these with a directed questionnaire (Appendix 8)

8.5 Key Community Leaders

There are a number of community leaders who, either directly related or unrelated to growing tobacco will be aware if child labour is being used or not.

These community leaders include

Senators	(farmers elected representatives)
School Principals	
Government Officers	(Min of Agriculture) (Ministry of Education) (Ministry of Fijian affairs) (Ministry of Health) (Ministry of Regional Development)
Village/Settlement Head	Turaga ni Koro/ Advisory Councilor

8.5.1 Senators Direct Questionnaires

Senators are the elected representatives of the contracted farming community. They are farmers themselves and will have detailed knowledge of activities in the farming community. It is proposed to target them with a directed questionnaire.

There are 13 Senators of which 8 will be randomly selected for enumerating (60%)

	Farmers Senators	
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Senator	Area Represented	Field Officer
Tikiko Viqase	Bila	Pradeep Kumar
Revoni Deku	Nabaka	Rakesh Prasad
Josaia Raivatani	Nabaka	Jone Navauvau
Achal Deo	Raunitogo	Jone Navauvau
Orisi Kata	Wereqele	Ashok Kumar
Jone Volivanua	Wereqele	Rakesh Prasad
Isoa Raboniqica	Wereqele	Rakesh Prasad
Sakaia Bueboti	Wereqele	Jone Navauvau
Jope Nasalato	Nukuciri	Sheik Ishmail
Mitieli Darokawa	Nukuciri	Sheik Ishmail
David Prasad	Nukuciri	Sheik Ishmail
Sher Ali Sokoveti Ravouvou	Namosimosi □	Isakeli Tawake Jiten Singh Veta Sagiwa

8.5.2 School Principals

A major concern is that children involved in child labour miss school. It is felt that school principals will be aware to what extent child labour affects school attendance. There are 14 schools in the tobacco growing area. It is proposed to randomly select 8 principals (57%) and to use directed questionnaires to identify any issues. The questionnaire to be used is included. (Appendix 4)

8.5.3 Government Officers

A number of government agencies operate in the tobacco growing areas. It is proposed to enumerate a representative of each ministry to seek opinions on the issues of child labour in the community.

Min of Agriculture
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Fijian affairs
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Regional Development
Ministry of Home Affairs (Police)

8.5.4 Village and Settlement Heads

Community heads can be identified for each settlement/village in the tobacco growing areas. For the Fijian Villages this would be the Turaga ni Koro, for the settlements this would be the Advisory Councilor. As leaders of the community they are ideally placed to understand the issues around and causes of child labour. There are 17 communities and it is proposed to enumerate 9 of these (53%) with directed questionnaires.

8.6 Random Observations

Independent of the structured questionnaires it is proposed to conduct random unannounced observations of field operations in order to cross check information derived from the questionnaires. Children are most likely to be working during the busy periods of transplanting and harvesting. It is also felt they are most likely to be employed in the early mornings and late afternoons before and after school. These busy periods and times will be the focus of the observations.

Weighted towards the busy period, random days will be selected through out the busy periods. A total of 6 days will be selected. Growing areas will be weighted according to the numbers of farmers in each sector and a single sector randomly selected for each day. From that sector 8 farmers will be selected for observation during the early morning, mid day and late afternoon.

This is a simple observation process. Questionnaires will only be utilised if a child is observed working in the fields. In such a case the child and farmers will be directly approached with the questionnaires above.

8.7 Guided Discussions

Another approach to move away from the formality of questionnaires in an effort to obtain information in a less formal environment is the use of guided discussions. Five of the eighteen community groups will be selected at random for involvement in a group discussion. With the assistance of the community leaders, a number of the community will be invited to join a group discussion where they will be split into groups of 4 to 5 and asked to answer a series of questions and present their findings to the whole group.

The questions to be used are included in Appendix 9.

9. Results

All relevant results will be tabulated and interpreted. Pertinent observations will be made as to the likely levels of child labour and the causes, though it will be difficult to define these by statistically accurate methods.

Sectors of the population and issues that should be examined in more detail will be identified. An attempt will be made to identify a relevant population size to obtain a statistically relevant analysis.

Results will be discussed with all stakeholders before the completion of the final report.

APPENDIX - I

Interview Schedule for Children

Area : _____ Settlement : _____ Date: _____

PART A. PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Age: _____ 2. Sex: _____ 3. Village: _____ 4. Religion: _____
5. Place of birth: _____ 6. Is it rural area? _____ or urban area? _____
7. For how long have you lived here? -----
8. Whom do you live with?-----
9. How many are you in the family?-----
10. Why did you decide to come here?
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----

PART B: EDUCATION ANALYSIS

- 1.1 Are you schooling? Yes----- No-----
- 1.2 If yes, what is your school name?-----
- 1.3 How far is your school from your home in terms of kilometers and time (hrs/minutes)-----
- 1.4 In which class are you?-----
 - 1.4.1 If NO, Why? (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----
- 1.4.2 Do your parents afford to pay school expenses? YES----- NO-----

PART C: FAMILY BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Are your parents all alive? YES ----- NO -----
- 1.2 If NO, who is not alive? ----- What is the cause of death -----
-----When -----
- 1.3 If all are alive, where do they come from (origin)?-----
- 1.4 What does your father do?-----
- 1.5 What does your mother do?-----
- 1.6 If, all passed away ,with whom do you live?-----
- 1.7 What does your guardian do?-----
- 1.8 How many girls live with you ----- and boys -----
- 1.9 How old are they? -----, -----, -----, -----
- 1.10 Where are they? -----
- 1.11 What do they do? -----

1.12 What are the main sources of your parents'/ Guardians daily income?

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----

2 What type of assets do your parents have?

- (a)----- (b)----- (c)-----
- (d)----- (e)----- (f)-----
- (g)-----

3.1 How many houses do your parents have?-----

3.2 How are they built?-----

4 What is the level of education of your parents/guardians?

- (a) Father -----
- (b) Mother -----
- (c) Grandmother -----
- (d) Grandfather -----
- (e) Uncle -----

PART D: GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

1. How many meals do you take per day?-----

2. What do you take in every meal? -----

3. What is the type of food?

- a)----- (b)----- (c)-----

4. How many times do you take bath per day?-----

5. Do you have toilets at home? YES ----- NO -----

6. If NO, why?

PART E: HEALTH ISSUES

1. Are there any health problems in this area? YES----- NO -----

2. If, YES what are the problems (identify)

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----

3. What are the common diseases for children in this village?

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----

4. How are they treated?

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----

PART F: SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORK

1. How do you solve your financial problems? (identify different ways)
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----
2. Do you get help when fallen sick? YES----- NO -----
3. If YES, who helps you?-----
4. Who helps when depressed? -----
5. Who helps you when beaten by another child? -----
6. Who helps you when in need of food? -----
7. Who helps you when in need of play? -----
8. Whom do you share pleasant information? -----

PART G: WORKING CHILDREN

(i) Forms of Child Labour

- 1.1 Do you work for your family or for somebody else? (who influenced you)
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----

- 1.2 Do you do this job because of the money you earn

If YES , how much do you earn -----

If NO, what reason do you do this job

 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----

- 1.3 Do you work in the fields every week?

If NO when do you work most?

 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (b) -----

- 1.4 Do you do this job to help your family

If YES, when do you help them

 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----

- 1.5 Do you get paid by your family-----

- 1.6 Does your work keep you away from school

If YES, all the time-----

If NO, sometimes -----

1.7 Would you like to go to school? (for those who have never been to school)

YES----- NO-----

If YES, why?

(a)-----

(b)-----

(c)-----

If NO, why?

(a)-----

(b)-----

(c)-----

1.8 Would you like to go back to school? (for the drop outs)

YES-----

NO-----

If YES, why?

(a)-----

(b)-----

(c)-----

If NO, why?

(a)-----

(b)-----

(c)-----

ii) Working Background

1. What were you doing prior to this job?

(a)-----

(b)-----

(c)-----

(d)-----

3. What are the reasons that make you work?

(a)-----

(b)-----

(c)-----

(d)-----

4. Do you enjoy working in tobacco fields? YES----- NO-----

5. If YES, why?

(a)-----

(b)-----

(c)-----

6. If NO, why?

(a)-----

(b)-----

(c)-----

7. Do you have other sources of earnings apart from working in the fields?
YES ----- NO -----

8. If YES, identify the sources

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----
- (d)-----

iii) Earnings

1. What is the payment per

- (a) Day -----
- (b) Week -----
- (c) Month -----

2. How are you paid (identify forms of payments)

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----

3. To whom are the payments made (who is given your payments)

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----

4. When do you have good earnings?

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----
- (d)-----

5. Why good earning during this time?

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----

6. How are the earnings used?

Day:

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----

Weekly:

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----

Monthly:

- (a)-----
- (b)-----
- (c)-----

7.1 How much is given to parents?-----

7.2 How many times?-----

8. What are items bought for personal use?
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----
 9. What problems do you encounter?
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----
 - (d)-----
 10. What is the source of problems?
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----
 - (d)-----
 11. What are the consequences of the problems?
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----
 - (d)-----
 12. What have you achieved since you joined labour activities?
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----
- (iv) If you work for somebody else Relationship with the Employer
1. What kind of contracts do you have with your employer?
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----
 - (d)-----
 2. Are there fringe benefits out of these contracts? YES ----- NO -----
 3. Does the employer provides you with any services?
 YES ----- NO -----
 4. If YES, list down the services you get
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----
 - (d)-----
 5. If NO, why?
 - (a)-----
 - (b)-----
 - (c)-----
 - (d)-----

(v) Working Environment

1. What are the types of tools used in daily activities?
(a)-----
(b)-----
(c)-----
(d)-----
2. How is the natural surrounding?
(a)-----
(b)-----
(c)-----
3. How are the working conditions?
(a)-----
(b)-----
(c)-----
4. How many hours do you work per day?-----
5. At what time do you start working?-----
6. Do you have break time? YES ----- NO -----
7. If YES, how many minutes?-----
8. At what time do you stop working?-----

PART H: INTERVENTION

1. What ways should be used to alleviate the problem of WFCL?
(a)-----
(b)-----
(c)-----
(d)-----
2. What type of assistance would like to be given in order not to work?
(a)-----
(b)-----
(c)-----
3. Who can effectively assist in alleviating the problems?
(a)-----
(b)-----
(c)-----
(d)-----
4. How can this be done?
(a)-----
(b)-----
(c)-----
(d)-----

Appendix- II

**INTERVIEWS FOR NON FARMING PARENTS/GUARDIANS OF CHILDREN
IN TOBACCO GROWING AREAS**

- 1. Age: ----- 2. Sex:----- 3. Home Village: -----
- 4. Level of education: -----
- 5. Do you have any disability? YES ----- NO -----
- 6. If YES, what type of physical disability? -----

- 7. Married ----- 8. Single ----- 9. Widowed -----
- 10. Divorced/separated ----- 11. Occupation -----
- 12. How many children do you have-by-gender-boys ----- and girls -----
- 13. How many dependents do you have? ----- how many are orphans -----
- 14. What do your children do? -----
- 15. Is any Suki grown in this area -----
- 16. Is any tobacco for SDC grown in this area-----

WE ARE ONLY INTERESTED IN TOBACCO GROWN FOR SDC

- 15. Do you have any children who help in tobacco farms?
YES ----- NO -----
- 16. If YES, how many by gender/age -----
- 17. If NO, what are the reasons?
(a) -----
(b) -----
(c) -----
- 18. If YES, why?
(a) -----
(b) -----
(c) -----
- 19. Why do people let their children help in tobacco farms?
(a) -----
(b) -----
(c) -----
(d) -----
- 20. What are the indicators of the worst forms of child labour?
(a) -----
(b) -----
(c) -----
- 21. What is your place of domicile? -----

- 22. When/Why did you come here?
(a) -----
(b) -----

- (c) -----
 (d) -----
23. Do your children go to school? YES ----- NO -----
24. If NO, why?
 (a) -----
 (b) -----
 (c) -----
25. What is the socioeconomic status of the families with working children?
 (a) -----
 (b) -----
26. Do all children in this village work in tobacco farms?
 YES ----- NO -----
27. If YES, why?
 (a) -----
 (b) -----
 (c) -----
28. If NO, why?
 (a) -----
 (b) -----
 (c) -----
29. What is your income per year? -----
30. What are the problems that you encounter?
 (a) -----
 (b) -----
 (c) -----
 (d) -----
31. How are the problems solved?
 (a) -----
 (b) -----
 (c) -----
32. What type of activities do children perform in tobacco farms?
 (a) -----
 (b) -----
 (c) -----
 (d) -----
33. Is this the same for farmers growing Suki -----
34. How often do children work in tobacco farms?
 (a) -----
 (b) -----
 (c) -----
35. Who owns the tobacco farms in this area? -----

INTERVENTIONS

36. What should be done to do away with child labour?
 (a) -----

- (b) -----
- (c) -----
- (d) -----

37 What should the village/government do to alleviate the problem of child labour?

- (a) -----
- (b) -----

Appendix- III
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE OF SDC FARMERS

A: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. Where is the farm located -----
2. What is the size of the Whole farm in hectares? -----
 Tobacco area -----
3. When did tobacco growing start on this farm? -----

4. What are the reasons behind you growing tobacco?
 (a) -----
 (b) -----
 (c) -----
 (d) -----
5. Do you earn cash from other crops -----

6. How much of your cash income comes from
 Tobacco -----
 Other Crops -----
 Other jobs -----
7. How many kg of leaf do you produce per year? -----

8. Do you grow tobacco most years -----
9. Do you ever grow Suki -----

B: TOBACCO GROWING

1. What are the characteristic features of tobacco growing on your farm?
 (mechanisation, chemicals, season, size)
 (a) -----
 (b) -----
 (c) -----
 (d) -----
2. How many family members AND workers help you on the farm?
 (a) Men Full time -----Part time-----
 (b) Women Full time -----Part time-----
 (c) Boys Full time -----Part time-----
 (d) Girls Full time -----Part time-----
 How many do NOT live with you?
 (a) Men Full time -----Part time-----
 (b) Women Full time -----Part time-----
 (c) Boys Full time -----Part time-----

- (d) Girls Full time -----Part time -----
 How many do you have to pay for their help?
- (a) Men Full time -----Part time-----
 (b) Women Full time -----Part time -----
 (c) Boys Full time -----Part time -----
 (d) Girls Full time -----Part time -----
3. Which times (seasonal) do you need to get help during a year?
 (a) -----
 --
 (b) -----
 --
4. Do your own children help you on the farm.-----

5. At what times of day do children help you on the farm
 All day -----
 OR 5.00 to 8.00 -----
 8.00 to Noon -----
 Noon to 4.00 -----
 4.00 to 7.00 -----
6. What are the major activities done by any children in the farm?
 (a) -----

 (b) -----

 (c) -----

 (d) -----

- 7 Where do your paid workers come from?
 (a) -----
 --
 (b) -----
 --
8. What are the forms of payment? (cash, goods, kerekere, pay parents)
 (a) -----
 --
 (b) -----
 --
 (c) -----
 --
 (d) -----
 --
9. If you pay cash do you pay by :-
 (a) Hourly -----
 -

- (b) Daily -----
-
- (c) Weekly -----
-
- (d) Monthly -----
--
- 10 Do you pay children the same way? :-YES ----- NO -----
11. If No how do you pay the children differently? -----

-
12. Do you pay your own children? -----
-
13. Do you have formal contracts with the working children?
(a) YES ----- NO -----
14. Can you mention the types of contracts?
(a) -----
(b) -----
(c) -----
15. If NO, why?
(a) -----
(b) -----
(c) -----
(d) -----
16. If YES ,what is the contract?
(a) -----
-
(b) -----
-
(c) -----
-
(d) -----
-
17. Of which age, children are employed? -----
18. What can you say about the working environment, in which children are
exposed?
(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----

19. In your opinion, why do children under 18 years come to ask for employment
in your tobacco farms?

- (a) -----
 --
 -- (b) -----
 --
 -- (c) -----
 --
 -- (d) -----
 --
20. What are the indicators of the worst forms of children labour?
 (a) -----

 --- (b) -----

 --- (c) -----

 --- (d) -----
 --
21. What should be done, to help children especially those under 18 years, not to
 work in the tobacco farms?
 (a) -----

 --- (b) -----

 --- (c) -----

 --- (d) -----
 --

Appendix-IV
QUESTIONNAIRE TO HEADS TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS IN THE KEY
LOCATIONS

1. School -----
 -

2. Type of School -----
-

3. I. What is the state of primary school infrastructure?

Equipment: Required Available

Classrooms: -----

Desks: -----

Teachers: -----

Staff houses: -----

Latrines: -----

Chairs: -----

Libraries: -----

Play grounds: -----

II. What is the number of school going age children, who have not been enrolled?

4. How many pupils does your school have?

(a) Boys-----

(b) Girls-----

5. What is the capacity of the school? -----

6. On average how many pupils does each class have?-----

7. What is the required number per class? -----

8. Do you experience dropout rates in your school?

YES ----- NO -----

9. If YES, why?

(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----

11. What is the teacher- pupil ratio? -----

12. Does the school provide pupils with services besides the academic ones?

List down:

(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----

(d) -----

13. How far is the school from the tobacco growing sites? -----

14. How much do pupils pay per year? -----
 --

15. What is the trend of enrollment rate in your school?

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M

16. What is the drop out rate in your school?

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M

17. What is the graduate rate?

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M

18. How many pupils have been selected to join form one in the last ten years?

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M

19. What are the expectations of parents after primary education?

(a) -----

(b) -----

20. What do school leavers do in the village?

(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----

21. Are you aware of the difference of growing Suki and Growing tobacco for SDC

22. In your opinion do children miss school during the busy periods in the tobacco fields

-
What jobs do they do -----

-
23. Are you able to tell if children miss school to grow Suki, Tobacco or other crops?

Which is the most significant -----

24. In your opinion what are the reasons that make the children under 18 years do farm work?

(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----

(d) -----

24. What school expenses and contributions are supposed to be paid by parents?

(a) -----

(b) -----

(d) -----
--

25. To what extent has this been implemented by the parents? -----

26. Do all parents/guardians afford to pay a contribution?

YES ----- NO -----

27. If NO, why?

(a) -----
--

(b) -----
-

(c) -----
-

28. What measures are taken for the parents who fail to pay?

(a) -----

(b) -----

INTERVENTIONS

1. What should be done at village level to alleviate the problem of child labour?

(a) -----

(b) -----
--

(c) -----
--

2. Which organizations can be effectively assist to alleviate the problem of child labour in this village/settlement?

(a) -----
--

(b) -----
-

(c) -----
-

(d) -----
--

3. What should be the base for the programmes and interventions of child labour by NGO's and government?

(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----

Appendix-V

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR TURAGA NI KORO'S, AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

1. Settlement ----- Date -----
2. Are you aware of the difference in growing Suki and tobacco for SDC
3. How many SDC tobacco farms are there in the settlement -----
4. Who owns them? -----
5. How many primary schools do you have in this settlement -----
6. Do all children go to school? YES ----- NO -----
7. If NO, why?
 - (a) -----
 - (b) -----
 - (c) -----
8. Do people in the tobacco growing areas have hospitals/dispensaries?
YES ----- NO -----
9. If YES, where? -----
10. If NO, why?
 - (a) -----
 - (b) -----
 - (c) -----
11. What are common diseases in the tobacco growing areas?
 - (i) -----
 -
 - (ii) -----
 -
 - (iii) -----
 -
12. Why , common?
 - (a) -----
 -
 - (b) -----
 -
 - (c) -----
 -
13. Which months of the year have high and low rates of diseases?
 - (a) high -----
 -
 - (b) low -----
 -
14. Why?
 - (a) -----
 -
 - (b) -----
 -

- (c) -----

23. What are the indicators of the worst forms of child labour in this area?
 (a)-----
 --
 (b)-----
 --
 (c)-----

- 24 In your opinion, do children help their families grow tobacco.-----

- 25 What jobs do they do and when -----
 -

 --
26. Do they help their familise with other crops as well. -----

 --
24. Since working in tobacco farms for children is very dangerous, what should be done to alleviate child labour in this village?
 (a) Village level
 (i) -----
 (ii) -----
 (iii) -----
 -
 (iv) -----
 -
- (b) Company level
 (i) -----
 (ii) -----
 (iii) -----
 (iv) -----
- (c) The government
 (i) -----
 (ii) -----
 (iii) -----
 (iv) -----
25. What are the problems faced by children who work in tobacco fields?
 (a)-----
 (b)-----
 (c)-----
 -

Appendix - VI
School Children Self Filled Questionnaire

1. Which Class are you in
2. Does you family grow tobacco YES..... NO
3. Do they grow Suki or tobacco for the Southern Development Company ...
Suki Tobacco
4. Do they dry the tobacco at home or sell it to SDC Home SDC.....
5. Do you help your family grow their tobacco YES NO
6. Do you help other families grow tobacco YES..... NO
7. Do you have friends your age who help grow tobacco YESNO
8. Do you help A./ Regularly
B./ Not often
9. When you help, do you help
A./ Everyday.....

- B./ Weekdays
- C./ Weekends only

10. What time of day do you work
 - A./ All day
 - B./ Before School
 - C./ After School

11. Please tick the jobs you do

A./ Planting	E./ Topping
B./ Weeding	F./ Harvesting
C./ Spraying	G./ Driving Tractors
D./ Fertilising	H./ Others (Which)

12. Have you had to miss school to help grow tobacco
 - Often Sometimes Never

13. Do you get paid for helping

14. How much do you get paid

Appendix-VII

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

SECTION A:

Area ----- Ministry -----

Position (Labour Officer) -----

SECTION B:

1. Is tobacco grown in your area-----
2. Are you aware of the difference between growing Suki and growing tobacco for SDC

3. Have you seen children working in any farms in your area -----
4. Have you seen children working specifically in tobacco farms -----
5. If yes, When do you see them working -----
6. Do they work during school time -----

SECTION C :

1. Do you have the problem of the worst forms of child labour in your district?
YES ----- NO -----
2. If YES, can you mention the sectors which have such forms of child labour?
(a) -----
(b) -----

- (c) -----
-
 - (d) -----
-
 - (e) -----
--
3. What are the indicators of the worst forms of child labour?
- (a) -----
-
 - (b) -----
--
 - (c) -----
-
 - (d) -----
--
 - (e) -----
--
4. In your opinion, what are the causes behind the worst forms of child labour?
- (a) -----
-
 - (b) -----
--
 - (c) -----
--
 - (d) -----

 - (e) -----
--
5. What are the characteristic features (economically & socially etc)
- (a) -----
--
 - (b) -----
--
 - (c) -----
--
 - (d) -----
--
6. What kind of problems do the working children encounter?
- (a) -----
--
 - (b) -----
--

- (c) -----
--
- (d) -----
--
- 7. As labour officers, how are the problems solved?
(a) -----
--
(b) -----
--
(c) -----
--
(d) -----
--
- 8. What are the consequences of child labour on the children?
(a) -----
--
(b) -----
--
(c) -----
--
(d) -----
--

SECTION D:

- 9. What have been your deliberate efforts to alleviate this problem in this district?
(a) -----
--
(b) -----
--
(c) -----
--
- 10. To what extent have you succeed or failed?-----

--
- 11. If , succeeded, how?
(a) -----
--
(b) -----
--
(c) -----
--

Appendix-VIII

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR THE SENATORS AND SUPERVISORS IN THE TOBACCO GROWING AREAS

A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Sector. ----- 2. Age ----- 3. How long with SDC -----

B: BACKGROUND

1. At what time do you start your work? -----

2. At what time do you stop working? -----

3. How many farmers do you supervise? -----
4. Do you see children working on the farms you supervise (under 18 years)? -----
5. What are your daily activities?
(a) -----
(b) -----
(c) -----
(d) -----
(e) -----
6. What kind of activities are performed by children?
(a) -----
(b) -----
(c) -----
(d) -----
7. What are the indicators of the worst forms of child labour?
(a) -----
(b) -----
(c) -----
8. What can you say about the working environment?

C: EARNINGS

1. In your opinion do children work for their families or for others.-----
2. Do children get paid by their families -----
3. What are the forms of payments are given to children?
(a) -----
(b) -----
4. How much is given to children as payments? -----
--

5. How much do adult workers in the tobacco fields get paid -----

-

D: CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR

1. In your opinion, why do children work?
(a) -----
--
(b) -----
--
(c) -----
--
(d) -----

(e) -----

2. What kind of children are employed? -----

3. Who asks the children to work ?
(a) -----
--
(b) -----
--

4. What are the busy times in the tobacco season?
(a) ----- (b) -----
--
(c) ----- (d) -----

5. What are the main activities for children at these times?
(a) -----

(b) -----
-
(c) -----

(d) -----
--

6. What times of day do they work?
(a) -----
-
(b) -----
-

- (c) -----
-
(d) -----
-
7. When do they start work? -----
8. When do they stop? -----
9. When do they rest? -----and for how long -----
10. Do they have time to play? ----- YES ----- NO -----
11. Identify characteristic features prevalent in this community, that force people to work in tobacco farms?
(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----

(d) -----

12. In your opinion do children miss school because of tobacco farming

13. What are the problems (hazards) facing the workers and working children?
(a) Workers
(i) ----- (ii) -----
(iii) ----- (iv) -----
(b) Children
(i) ----- (ii) -----
(iii) ----- (iv) -----
14. What are the working conditions in tobacco farms?
(a) Natural surroundings: -----
-
Distance -----
--
Risk of diseases -----
--
(b) Tools -----
--
(c) Nature of materials used -----
-
(d) Abuse -----

(e) Emergency & personal one
Special clothes YES/NO
Protective gears YES/NO
Drinking water YES/NO
Toilets YES/NO

First aid kit YES/NO
Medical treatment YES/NO

15. What are the problems/hazards facing workers and working children?

(a) Workers

(i) -----

(ii) -----

(iii) -----

(b) Working children

(i) -----

(ii) -----

(iii) -----

(iv) -----

E. INTERVENTIONS

1. How can we help children under 18, not to work in this dangerous environment?

(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----

(d) -----

2. How can this be done?

(a) -----

-

(b) -----

-

(c) -----

-

(d) -----

--

3. Can SDC do more to stop children working -----

(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----

3. What should the government do, to assist the children who work?

(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----

(d) -----

Appendix IX

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN GUIDED DISCUSSIONS

Do children in this settlement work on farms growing tobacco for SDC?

Do children in this settlement work on other farms?

Are the jobs hazardous and why?

Do they work for their families or for other farmers and do they get paid?

Do they work part time or full time. How long?

Do they miss School because of this work?

Child Labour in the Tobacco Industry Survey Method Statement

Method Statement

**Simon Cole
Farm Consultancy Service
April 03**

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