



Workshop on Child Labour in Fisheries and Aquaculture

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

The International Labor Organization (ILO), UNICEF and the World Bank initiated the joint interagency research program ‘**Understanding Children’s Work and its Impact**’, the **UCW Project**, in December 2000.

Motivated by the Oslo Agenda for Action, unanimously adopted at the 1997 International Conference on Child Labor, the project is ultimately aimed at laying the groundwork for effective action against child labour at the international and local levels

Sources of quantitative information

- ✓ National Household Survey, SIMPOC, LSMS, Household Budget Survey, Labour Force Survey
- ✓ Establishment based/ workplace survey
- ✓ Baseline surveys (Sector-specific)
- ✓ Rapid Assessment

Household Survey: Utility

- ❖ National coverage
- ❖ Representative of the population
- ❖ Household Surveys can tell us about the universe of children in employment in terms of their numbers and broad industrial classifications;
- ❖ Modality of employment; working hours, etc.;
- ❖ Disaggregation by Region, Area of residence, Sex, Age, Ethnicity, etc.
- ❖ Analysis of Child Labour determinants;

Household Survey: limits

- ❖ Household Surveys have broad occupation and industry classifications
- ❖ For the one digit classifications, some examples are: Agriculture and Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Hotel Restaurant etc.
- ❖ These classifications are not sufficiently disaggregated for the purpose of sector-specific child labor research, especially the Worst Forms

Measuring children in fisheries an example using data from Senegal

Child activity status in Senegal

Children's employment remains a concern in Senegal:

- More than 18 percent of children aged 7-14, 400,000 in absolute number, are involved in employment
- School attendance remains low: about 59 percent of children attend school

Activity status	Male		Female		Total	
	n°	%	n°	%	n°	%
Only employment	171,693	14.8	92,958	8.1	264,651	11.5
Only school	579,738	49.9	611,799	53.4	1,191,536	51.6
Employment and school	112,140	9.6	50,852	4.4	162,991	7.1
Neither activity	299,162	25.7	389,402	34.0	688,564	29.8
Total Employment	283,833	24.4	143,810	12.6	427,642	18.5
Total School	691,877	59.5	662,650	57.9	1,354,528	58.7

Source: UCW calculations based on Senegal, Simpoc 2005

Identifying children in fisheries

- Using Industrial classification (ISIC)
- Using occupational classification (ISCO)

Identifying children in fisheries

Using Industrial classification (ISIC)

According to industrial classification only 2 percent of children in employment work in the fishing industry

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	83.1	67.2	77.9
Fishing	2.7	0.8	2.1
Mining and quarrying	0.2	1.4	0.6
Manufacturing	6.0	2.2	4.7
Electricity, gas and water	0.0	0.4	0.1
Construction	1.6	0.3	1.2
Commerce	3.6	15.7	7.6
Hotel and restaurant	0.2	1.4	0.6
Transport	0.7	0.2	0.6
Domestic Services	1.5	10.1	4.3
Other	0.5	0.4	0.5

Source: UCW calculations based on Senegal, Simpoc 2005

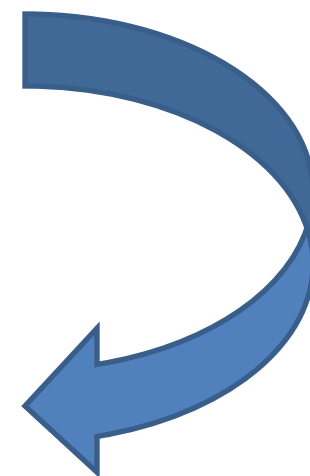
Identifying children in fisheries

Using occupational code

- **Children in fisheries can be better identified using the following ISCO codes:**
- 615 Fishery workers, Hunters and Trappers
- 6151 Aquatic-life cultivation workers
- 6152 Inland and coastal waters fishery workers
- 6153 Deep-sea fishery workers
- 6154 Hunters and trappers
- According to this classification, 9.7 percent of children in employment works in fisheries

Children working in fisheries as percentage of all working children

Sex	Fisheries
Male	11.8
Female	5.5
Total	9.7



Source: UCW calculations based on Senegal, Simpoc 2005

Industrial and Occupational codes

Industrial classification appears to erroneously place some children in the agriculture sector instead of in fishing.

Among children classified as working in agriculture according to the industrial classification, 7.5 percent in fact work in fisheries according to the occupational classification

Industry (ISIC)	Other Occupation (ISCO)	Fisheries (ISCO)	Total
Agriculture	70.4	7.5	77.9
Fishing	0.1	2.0	2.1
Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.0	0.6
Manufacturing	4.7	0.0	4.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.0	0.1
Construction	1.1	0.1	1.2
Commerce	7.5	0.1	7.6
Hotel and restaurant	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transport	0.5	0.0	0.5
Domestic Services	4.2	0.1	4.3
Other	0.5	0.0	0.5
Total	90.3	9.7	100.0

Source: UCW calculations based on Senegal, Simpoc 2005

Children working in fisheries

On the basis of the ISCO classification, children seems to work mainly in

- Aquatic-life cultivation workers , and
- Deep-sea fishery workers
- About 80 percent of children in fisheries work as aquatic-life cultivation workers and the remainder work as deep-sea fishery workers

Children working in fisheries

	Male		Female		Total	
	n°	%	n°	%	n°	%
Aquatic-life cultivation workers	28,316	78.3	6,705	80.8	35,021	78.8
Deep-sea fishery workers	7,846	21.7	1,595	19.2	9,441	21.2
Total	36,162	100	8,300	100.0	44,462	100.0

Source: UCW calculations based on Senegal, Simpoc 2005

Status in employment

About 90 percent of children work as unpaid family labourers

However, the distribution by status in employment change when the type of occupation in fisheries is taken into account

- Aquatic-life cultivation workers are mainly unpaid family workers;
- While 21 percent of children in deep-sea fishery work as self employed, 15 percent are apprentices and about 6 percent work for a wage.

Children working in fisheries

Status in Employment	Aquatic-life cultivation workers	Deep-sea fishery workers	Total
Unpaid family workers	97.9	57.6	89.4
Wage employment	0.0	5.8	1.2
Self employment	2.1	21.2	6.1
Apprentice	0.0	15.4	3.3
Total	100	100	100

Source: UCW calculations based on Senegal, Simpoc 2005

Children working in fisheries: by activity status

About 54 percent of children working in fisheries are in employment only, while 46 percent are combining employment and school.

The distribution changes when the type of work is considered: 70 percent of children in the “deep-sea fishery” are in employment only compared with 30 percent of children combining employment and school.

Children's activity status by type of work

	Employment only	Combining employment and school
Aquatic-life cultivation workers	49.3	50.7
Deep-sea fishery workers	70.0	30.0
Total	53.7	46.3

Source: UCW calculations based on Senegal, Simpoc 2005

Conclusion I

In general:

Estimates for other countries (similar to Senegal case) can be produced using National Household Surveys

Potentially , using our database, we could produce such estimates for about 100 countries/survey

Conclusion II

Data Gaps:

- Standard Household Surveys need some adjustments for measuring child labour in fisheries
- Industrial and Occupational classification needs to be collected using at least “3 digit” in order to have an initial understanding of the phenomenon
- Some oversampling might be necessary in order to get representative information by, for example, region and age
- Children’s involvement in agriculture can mask involvement in fisheries

Conclusion III

Proposed action:

- Inclusion of sector specific questions in household survey
- Conduct sector specific survey
- Use of CENSUS data
- Comparison of results from Household Survey to National available source of information