



CENTER FOR REGIONAL COFFEE AND BUSINESS RESEARCH

# CHILD LABOR IN THE COFFEE SECTOR IN COLOMBIA

## Executive Summary

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## Study of Child Labor in the Coffee Sector in Colombia

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CIETI	Inter-institutional Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Child Workers
CRECE	Center for Regional Coffee and Business Research
DANE	National Administrative Department of Statistics
FNC	National Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia
ICBF	Colombian Institute of Family Welfare
ILO	International Labor Organization
LPPPECL	Public Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Integral Protection of Adolescent Workers
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
PC	Political Constitution of Colombia
POA	Partners of the Americas
SENA	National Apprenticeship Service
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The coffee-growing area of Colombia is distributed in 22 of the 32 departments and 588 of the 1,122 municipalities of the country. The Coffee Atlas of Colombia indicates that the country has 911,238 hectares planted with 655,950 farms and 547,634 coffee growers (FNC - IGAC, 2017) . According to the Center for Regional Coffee and Business Research (CRECE) (García, Zárate, and Ochoa, 2016), 96% of producers are smallholders, with coffee farms less than five hectares planted and 75% of their labor demand supplied by family labor. Medium farms, which comprise only 2.8% of the total number of farms in Colombia, account for 102,000 hectares in which 12% of the country's coffee is produced and 82% of the country's coffee sector workforce is employed. Large farms, with areas of 10 hectares or more planted with coffee, supply 16% of the country's total production and do not employ family labor in the cultivation of coffee.

Coffee production generates a high volume of work, in which coffee growers themselves participate in a significant way. In a study of the coffee labor market, García, Zárate, and Ochoa (2016) state that coffee farms employ 730,000 people per year, including members of coffee-growing households, workers, and pickers. The coffee household population is the main component of the labor supply, with a share of 69.4% (506,000 people), in which producers themselves are almost half (45.5%), followed by unpaid family workers (21.7%). When studying the risk factors associated with production activities, CRECE (Garcia, Celis, and Soto, 2016) concludes that the main risks come from harvesting.

The scale of farm production determines differences in the economic and cultural conditions associated with child labor. On small farms, the high participation of family labor may condition the participation of children and adolescents in specific farm tasks, while on medium and large-sized farms, it may occur as part of a family group that comes to work, usually during harvest time. In family subsistence production conditions, the concept of a labor contract does not apply.

Colombian regulations on the prevention and elimination of child labor and protection of adolescent workers include the international conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) (including Convention 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment, Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, and Recommendation 190 on guidelines for the definition of child labor). In compliance with children and adolescents' rights protection enshrined in the Political Constitution of Colombia (PC), some regulations have been issued to eliminate child labor. The regulatory framework includes milestones such as the creation of the Inter-Institutional Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Child Workers<sup>1</sup> (CIETI) (Presidential Decree No. 859 of 1995); the Public Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Integral Protection of Working Adolescents (LPPPECL) 2017-2027, and the list of hazardous activities that are harmful to the health and physical or psychological integrity of working adolescents between 15 and 18 years old (Resolution No. 1796 of 2018 of <sup>2</sup> the Ministry of Labor).

In December 2017, Partners of the Americas (POA) signed an international cooperation agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) to implement the Colombia Avanza project. Its overall objective is to

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<sup>1</sup> The term "minor" was replaced in some subsequent legal provisions by "youth," for example, in the Development Plan 2015-2018. The Childhood and Adolescence Code (Law 1098 of 2006) uses "persons under 18 years of age" or "minor." In this document, the terms children and adolescents are used as recommended by ICBF.

<sup>2</sup> This Resolution modified Resolution 3597 of 2013 "*Whereby the activities considered as the worst forms of child labor are indicated and updated and the classification of hazardous activities and working conditions harmful to the health and physical or psychological integrity of persons under 18 years of age is established.*"

improve the capacity of civil society to understand and address child labor and acceptable working conditions in Colombia's coffee industry. Within the framework of this project, which focuses on the departments of Tolima and Huila, POA commissioned CRECE to carry out a study on the participation of children and adolescents in coffee production in Colombia; including the identification of the recreational and extracurricular opportunities available for children and adolescents in rural settings; the perspectives and strategies for generational relay; and the map of relevant actors for the Colombia Avanza project.

This document is a synthesis of the "Study of Child Labor in the Coffee Sector in Colombia" (CRECE, 2020), financed by POA with funds from the USDOL. The document is divided into five sections. The first section presents the concepts associated with child labor, the current regulatory framework, and the scope and limitations of the study. The second section summarizes the methodology designed and applied in the study. The third section describes the characteristics of the children and adolescents and their households, as well as their participation in coffee activities; the risks of child labor in the sector; and the actors' perspective. The fourth section analyzes and discusses the causes and implications of child labor for the coffee sector; the causes of the participation of children and adolescents in coffee activities; and the characteristics of the recreational and extracurricular opportunities for children and adolescents. The final part of the paper presents the public policy recommendations that emerge from the study's findings.

## 1.1. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The main objective of this study is to provide accurate, objective, and independent information on (i) the activities in which underage children and adolescents participate in the coffee sector, (ii) the existing rural offer for the occupation of children and adolescents' free time, and (iii) the map of formal and informal actors that may influence the implementation of the Colombia Avanza project. At POA's request, the study adopted a qualitative methodological approach based on in-depth interviews and focus groups. It included, as analytical support, an on-farm survey instrument to support the interpretation of qualitative information. The survey information served to approximate the proportions in which children and adolescents participate in coffee activities, as well as to understand the conditions of such participation and its associated factors. Consequently, the purpose of the survey is not to measure the prevalence of child labor.

The concept of participation in coffee activities in this study is understood as to the collaboration or contribution made by children and adolescents in some productive activity or household chores, whether on the family farm or other farms. Participation can have two connotations. First, it may occur within a cultural perspective in a training framework that transmits values and is carried out in conditions that guarantee protection. In this case, it is called "participation in protected environments," according to the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF). Second, it may occur in ways that affect the life plan, education, rights, or social or psychological conditions. In this case, it is classified as child labor according to the Colombian legislation (Resolution 1796 of 2018 on hazardous activities). On the other hand, there is no participation when children and adolescents responded to the survey stating they do not take part, in any way, in any activity on the farm or at home.

Utilizing information collected through the survey, the study calculated the proportion of children and adolescents participating in both protected environment activities and in situations that constitute child labor. The statistical design of this study was not constructed to quantify the prevalence of child labor in the coffee sector and thus there was no establishment of a confidence interval for the child labor rate.



The study answers the following set of questions regarding the participation of children and adolescents in coffee growing and the recreational and extracurricular opportunities available to them in rural areas:

- What are the social, economic, and cultural characteristics of the contexts and families to which the children and adolescents belong?
- Under what conditions do children and adolescents participate in the productive process of coffee farms?
- What activities do children and adolescents engage in that could jeopardize their health, personal development, or school attendance?
- What motivates children and adolescents' participation in the productive process of the coffee farms and/or in the household trades?<sup>3</sup>
- What is the relationship between school attendance, complementary activities, and participation in farm activities regarding children's and adolescents' use of time?
- What are the recreational and extracurricular opportunity characteristics at the local level for the education and use of the free time of children and adolescents in the coffee regions?
- What mechanisms and strategies favor an effective generational relay and the preservation of coffee production as an art or trade through teaching in the family?

The information was collected from 15 municipalities, selected according to indicators that enabled acquisition of data with a high variation, or contrast, in certain categories. Such categories included poverty conditions, school absenteeism, indigenous coffee growing, post-conflict municipalities, and target municipalities of the POA-led Colombia Avanza project. The observation units - 413 coffee farms - were randomly selected within the municipalities of the study. The limitations imposed by the sample size and the qualitative selection of the regional units imply that results cannot be presupposed for all producers in the country. The sample represents coffee farming and the conditions of participation in the municipalities where the study was carried out.

## 1.2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND CONCEPT OF CHILD LABOR

**International regulatory framework.** International regulations include two ILO conventions on child labor: Convention 138 on Minimum Age (1973) and Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (1999), and the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes the right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be harmful to the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development (Article 32.1) or to interfere with the child's education.

Under Convention 138, Member States have established a minimum age for admission to employment that is not lower than the age at which compulsory education ends, or in any case, 15 years (Article 2, paragraph 3). A higher minimum age, no lower than 18 years, is defined for admission to any employment likely to be hazardous. Convention 182, for its part, emphasizes the worst forms of child labor, a concept that encompasses: (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as debt bondage and forced or compulsory labor; (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution and the production of pornography; (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities; (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (Article 3).

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<sup>3</sup> The term household chores in this study applies to those performed by the child or adolescent in their own home of residence, but not in third-party homes.

These instruments provide parameters for setting national legal limits on child labor and the legal basis for national and international action to combat it (Annex 1 presents the timeline of relevant national and international regulations).

**National regulatory framework.** The CIETI was created in Colombia as the body responsible for formulating and implementing policy on child labor. Its creation followed the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Colombia (Law 12 of 1991) in the mid-1990s. In 2001, Colombia ratified ILO Convention 138 and established 15 as the minimum age for admission to work. However, the convention includes an exemption from minimum age limitations for family and small-scale enterprises in agriculture. As noted by the ILO (2007, p. 19): "*Members may exclude family and small-scale enterprises in agriculture from the minimum age legislation. However, C.138 requires that the Convention applies to plantations and other agricultural establishments, mainly those produced for commercial purposes.*"

Efforts to prevent and eradicate child labor and protect adolescent workers in Colombia are consolidated in the normative developments supported by the country's PC and its adoption of international agreements and conventions. This was evidenced in 1995 when, through Decree 859, the CIETI was created. Subsequently, between 1996 and 2006, three national action plans were consolidated and implemented by the institutions that make up CIETI. The first two plans made it possible to highlight the child labor situation and place the problem on the country's political agenda. In the third plan (2003-2006), the CIETI oversaw the development of the National Strategy to Prevent and Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Protect Young Workers 2008-2015. This became a public policy tool that made it possible to establish an identification protocol; recognize the institutional offer to offer support to children and adolescents; organize responsibilities; and focus actions on the worst forms of child labor. (CIETI, 2017)

The current LPPPECL 2017-2027 formulates actions for preventing and eradicating child labor. This includes the comprehensive protection of adolescent workers in the framework of the provisions of Article 3, Section D of ILO Convention 182. This refers to "*work which, by its nature or the conditions under which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children*" (CIETI, 2017).

The Code of Childhood and Adolescence stipulates the conditions relating to work authorization for adolescents (Article 113). One of the conditions for a minor to be allowed to work is they must be linked to the educational system. According to Article 114, the working day has a maximum duration subject to the following classification:

- Adolescents over 15 and under 17 years of age may only work a maximum of 6 hours a day and 30 hours a week until 6:00 p.m.
- Adolescents over 17 years of age may only work a maximum of 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week until 8:00 p.m.

To determine the types of hazardous work referred to in Convention 182, in 2018 the Ministry of Labor issued Resolution 1796 following consultation with social actors, workers' organizations, and unions. The Resolution contains an updated list of activities and working conditions harmful to adolescents' health and physical or psychological integrity for those between the ages of 15 and 18. The 36 activities in this list include some that are typical of agricultural work (such as handling tools and machinery).

The definition of child labor that guided this study in the LPPPECL 2017 – 2027 states:

According to Colombian legislation, adolescents between 15 and 17 may work in activities that do not harm their health, safety, or dignity. To do so, they require the authorization of a Labor Inspector or a Local Territorial Entity, as outlined within the framework of **permitted work**.<sup>4</sup> According to this, the activities must not be performed intensively or interfere with the adolescents' education or recreation. In addition, adolescents' access to the labor protections established in the Substantive Labor Code and other complementary rules must be guaranteed.<sup>5</sup> Resolution 1796 of 2018 presents the list of activities that are, by their nature and working conditions, harmful to the health and physical or psychological integrity of person under 18 years of age.

"**Child labor** corresponds to all those activities carried out by children and adolescents, within the framework of the different economic sectors and household chores, which negatively affect their comprehensive development. They may affect their health, safety, morality, and education for the construction of their life project, which is exacerbated by certain characteristics and particularities of the territory (rural, urban, gender, ethnicity, disability status, among others)" (ILO, National Planning Department - DNP, ICBF, Ministry of Labor 2017, p. 46).

The National Policy to Support and Strengthen Families (2018) and the National Policy on Children and Adolescents (2018-2030) were designed drawing from the legislation on child labor and the policy to prevent it. Each of these policies aim to strengthen protective environments to uphold children and adolescents' rights and favor their comprehensive development in accordance with their life stages and particularities.

**How was child labor identified?** The identification of child labor for the purposes of this study was based on eight criteria. This criterion was derived from the Childhood and Adolescence Code, the LPPPECL 2017-2027, and Resolution 1796 of 2018:

- i. The age of the child or adolescent
- ii. Maternity status
- iii. The type of activity they perform, considering whether or not it is a hazardous activity
- iv. The working day
- v. The daily and weekly hourly intensity
- vi. Interference with the child's schooling
- vii. The effects of participation on health, safety, and morals
- viii. The existence of a work permit issued by a competent authority

Following the regulations above, Table 1 presents the conditions considered to establish that a child or adolescent's income-generating activity or household occupation is classified as child labor.

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<sup>4</sup> According to the ILO (C138, 1973), States must establish a minimum age for entering the labor market, reserving only until adulthood those activities "which by their nature or the conditions in which they are carried out may be dangerous to health, safety or morals (...)." Law 515 of 1999 ratified ILO Convention 138 and established the hazardous activities that adolescents should not perform.

<sup>5</sup> Minors under 15 years of age may engage in artistic, cultural, recreational, or sporting activities, with a work permit, for a maximum of 14 hours per week.

**Table 1. Criteria for Classifying the Activities Performed by Children and Adolescents as Child Labor**

The activities performed were considered child labor if any of the criteria for each group were present:

Age Group	Worst Forms of Child Labor			Intensity		School Attendance
	Type of Work	Impacts on Health, Safety, and Morality	Weekly Intensity	Daily Intensity		
Under 15 years of age	Dangerous work	Negative effects	Not permitted by law**			Work prevents or interferes
15 to 16 years of age	Dangerous work	Negative effects	Any work for more than 30 hours	Any work for more than 6 hours	Any work after 6 p.m.	Work prevents or interferes
17 years of age	Dangerous work	Negative effects	Any work for more than 40 hours	Any work for more than 8 hours	Any work after 8 p.m.	Work prevents or interferes
15 to 17 years of age. Rights in case of pregnancy	Dangerous work	Negative effects	It is not explicit in the law. An equivalent to the daily legal intensity of no more than 20 hours was assumed.	More than 4 hours from the seventh month of gestation and during lactation	Not explicit in the law	Work prevents or interferes

\* Hazardous child labor according to Resolution 1796 of 2018.

\*\* Except for children and adolescents under 15 years of age with work permits for artistic, cultural, recreational, or sports activities, for a maximum of 14 hours per week.

Source: own elaboration based on Childhood and Adolescence Code (Law 1098 of 2006); Resolution 1796 of 2018; and the LPPPECL 2017 - 2027.

**What was classified as permitted work:** Table 2 shows the type of activity, daily and weekly intensity, and working hours permitted for each age range according to current standards.

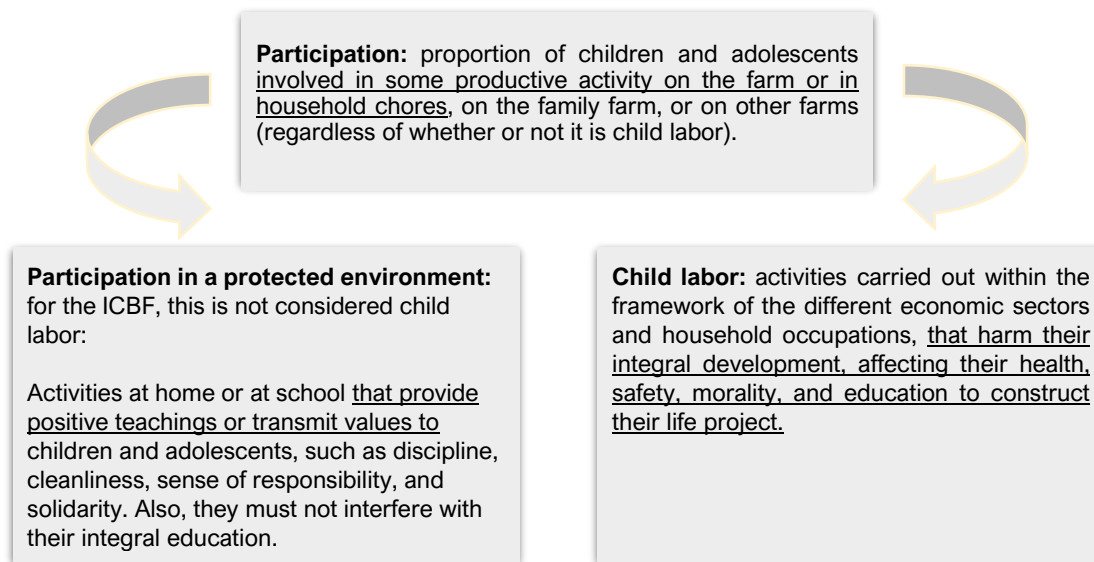
**Table 2. Criteria for Classifying the Activities Performed by Children and Adolescents as Permitted Work**

The activities performed were considered permitted work for each group if any of the criteria were present:

Age Group	Type of Work or Activity	Work Permit	Weekly Intensity	Daily Intensity	
Under 15 years of age	Artistic, cultural, recreational, or sporting activities	Required	Maximum 14 hours	Not explicit in the law	Not explicit in the law
15 to 16 years of age	Non-hazardous activities	Required	Maximum 30 hours	Maximum 6 hours	Maximum until 6 p.m.
17 years of age	Non-hazardous activities	Required	Maximum 40 hours	Maximum 8 hours	Maximum until 8 p.m.
15 to 17 years of age. Rights in case of pregnancy	Non-hazardous activities	Required	Maximum 20 hours	Maximum 4 hours from the seventh month of gestation and during lactation	Not explicit in the law

Source: own elaboration based on Childhood and Adolescence Code (Law 1098 of 2006); Resolution 1796 of 2018; and the LPPPECL 2017-2027.

Figure 2. Participation in a Protected Environment and Child Labor



Source: Own elaboration

**Participation in protected environments.** In accordance with the definition put forth by the ICBF, cases were classified as participation in protected environments if they met the definition: "*All activities carried out in protected environments such as the home or school that provide positive lessons or transmit values to children and adolescents, such as discipline, cleanliness, a sense of responsibility and solidarity, and which do not interfere with their integral learning spaces.*" This definition encompasses -using multiple filters of the survey- those children and adolescents who (i) participate in productive activities or household chores in the family farm where they live; (ii) are accompanied by their parents; (iii) enjoy participating; (iv) do not miss any day of school to help in the farm or home; (v) receive good treatment; or (vi) for whom participation does not produce any harmful effect to their health.

**Participation** in coffee activities in this study is a general concept, which is understood as the proportion of children and adolescents who are involved in some productive activity, or household trades, either on the family farm or on other farms, independently of whether or not this participation is classified as child labor. Depending on the conditions under which it is carried out, participation could be classified as either 'participation in a protected environment' or child labor. For it to be participation in a protected environment, it must be inscribed within a cultural perspective in a training framework that transmits values and is carried out in conditions that guarantee the protection of children and adolescents. On the other hand, it is classified as child labor if it occurs in ways that affect the life plan, education, rights, or social or psychological conditions of the child or adolescent.

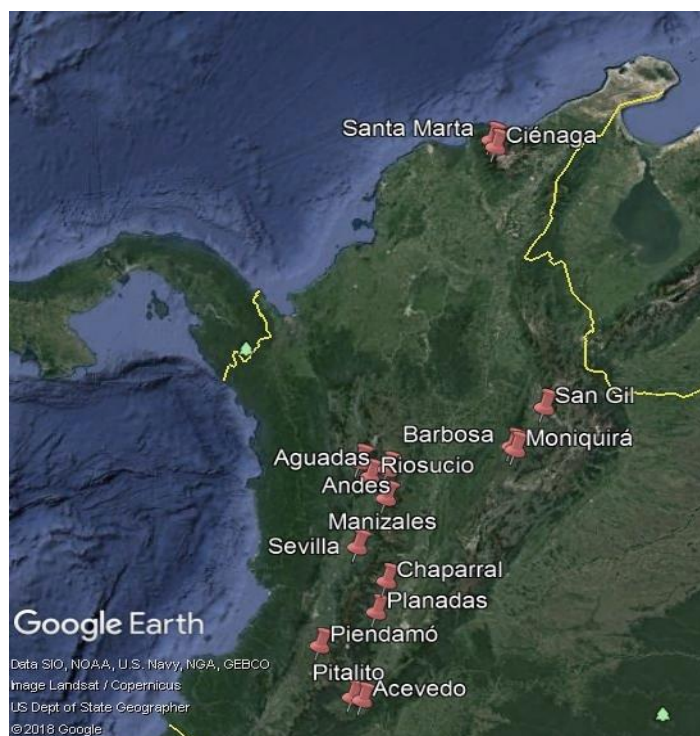
## 2. METHODOLOGY

The departments chosen for the study were among the five coffee-growing regions of Colombia. The participation of each municipality was determined by their respective relevance in each region's coffee variables and by the Technical Committee's selection criteria. Municipalities were selected by the share in the demand for labor, the number of coffee producers, the participation in production, and contrasts in indicators of living

conditions and technical conditions (size of the farm, level of coffee growing technology, resident producers, and absentee producers, among others). The coffee-growing municipalities were classified according to the characteristics of their coffee culture, the poverty conditions according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), the rate of school absenteeism, the presence of indigenous coffee growers, and the condition of post-conflict municipalities. The criteria included:

- i. The characteristics of coffee-growing: level of technology, participation in the number of producers, contribution to production, and farm size.
- ii. The incidence of poverty according to the municipality's position concerning the median of the indicator in the region, high or low MPI.
- iii. The average rate of school absenteeism according to the municipality's position concerning the region's median, high, or low rate.
- iv. The presence of indigenous coffee growing.
- v. Classification as a municipality located in a post-conflict zone, following Decree 893 of 2017.
- vi. The condition of being a target municipality for the Colombia Avanza project.

Map 1. Selected Municipalities



After selecting the municipalities for the study, the number of focus groups, interviews, and surveys were determined, hoping to reach different target groups as primary informants (children, adolescents, families, educational establishments, and community and institutional actors). The study conducted 45 focus groups and 126 interviews in the 15 selected municipalities. A more significant number of focus groups were conducted in the central and southern regions, where the municipalities targeted by the Colombia Avanza project are located. The study conducted fieldwork between the first week of July and the second week of September 2019.

The farm site survey was aimed at children and adolescents. The parents' survey served as an auxiliary tool of the qualitative approach. Both were designed to obtain information to improve the understanding of the characteristics of the community and family context and motivations associated with child labor by social and institutional actors. Villages were selected randomly within the selected municipalities, followed by a random selection of the farms within the villages. In the field, replacements had to be made to reach the target sample since there were farms where minors were no longer living. It was necessary to visit two farms for each farm surveyed to find this target population. The sample consisted of 413 coffee farms, where 755 children and adolescents were interviewed.

The following table summarizes the use and scope of each of the coffee picking data tools used and their relationship to the objectives.

Table 3. Scope of the Qualitative and Quantitative Approach by Component

OBJECTIVE	QUALITATIVE	QUANTITATIVE
Characteristics of children and adolescents and their families	Provided complementary information to the information obtained through the surveys on the migratory, educational, cultural, and socioemotional characteristics of the households and the children and adolescents surrounding their participation in productive activities and household chores.	Described the main sociodemographic, economic, and family characteristics of the coffee households residing on the farms and the sociodemographic characteristics of the children and adolescents who are part of the coffee household or who are carrying out some activity in a coffee farm.
Type of activities carried out	Helped understand the participation of children and adolescents in the different stages and productive activities of coffee and household chores, considering gender, age, ethnicity, and territorial belonging.	Described the type of activities in which children and adolescents participate in the coffee production processes on their farm or other coffee farms and their household activities.
Causes of child and adolescent participation in coffee production (child labor and protected environments)	Offered explanations of child labor considering cultural patterns and personal, family, social and economic factors.	Made it possible to identify the economic and social factors associated with child labor through the characterization of families and children and adolescents.
Use of children's and adolescents' time (school attendance, complementary activities, farm)	Contributed to understanding the personal, family, and contextual factors that influence the use of time for children and adolescents.	Identified the distribution in time by children and adolescents, and the activities carried out in their free time.
Mapping of the recreational and extracurricular opportunities available for children and adolescents in rural settings	Facilitated the identification of national, local, and community opportunities for recreational and extracurricular activities available for children and adolescents and the perception of their sufficiency, relevance, and quality.	Not included
Identification of mechanisms and strategies for generational relay in coffee farming	Sought to identify perceptions and experiences related to generational replacement, delving into the personal, family, and contextual factors that facilitate and/or limit it.	Identified parents' perception regarding generational relay and the permanence of children and adolescents in the field and the opinions of children and adolescents regarding their participation in coffee activities and their plans for the future.

Source: Own elaboration

**Identification of hazardous activities.** Resolution 1796 of 2018 is one of the main regulations that the national government regularly updates in compliance with the provisions of the PC and ILO Conventions 138 and 182, ratified by Colombia, which determines the list of activities "that by their nature or working conditions are harmful to the health and physical or psychological integrity of children under 18 years of age." This regulation is cross-cutting for any economic activity and therefore does not classify activities prohibited by specific sectors or specific activities. However, this regulation is supported by technical studies carried out by the Faculty of Medicine and Clinical Research of the *Universidad Nacional* and the Ministry of Labor, reviewed in a consultative manner by different social actors, workers, and employer organizations part of the National CIETI.

The study identified the activities described in Resolution 1796 related to coffee agriculture to determine if the participation of children and adolescents in activities in coffee farms incurs in some of the cases contemplated in the definition of child labor. According to the Colombian Coffee Grower Manual, a Cenicafé publication (FNC, 2013), one of the leading coffee research centers in the world, coffee farming is carried out in 10 stages: construction of Sowing Devices and seedbeds; crop establishment (renovation); nutrition and phytosanitary control; integrated weed management; crop maintenance; soil conservation; harvest; and post-harvest (processing and drying); equipment maintenance; and other related activities.

These same activities were identified by CRECE (2013) in the study entitled Working conditions or panorama of risk factors of small coffee growers in Caldas. The study applied the Colombian Technical Guide GTC45 and the British Standard BS 8800 to a representative sample of producers to determine the level of risk existing in the work areas of coffee activities. It determined their degree of danger, their degree of impact, and the probability of occurrence. The results indicated that the highest probability of accidents (discounting preventive measures) is observed in mechanical risk (58%), environmental risk (51.2%), noise and vibration (34.5%), and to a lesser extent in local risks (23%), musculoskeletal (20%), chemical (19.4%) or electrical (1.3%).

The accidents or incidents that occur most frequently are associated with the most frequent production process activities in which the producer participates, such as coffee harvesting, soil conservation, and weed management practices, particularly for local, mechanical, and environmental risks. The research did not find the occurrence of accidents classified as highly hazardous on the farms. Most of the risks were classified as trivial or tolerable by international standards.

A synthesis of the activities involved in coffee farming, their definition, and the materials or equipment used in their development was prepared by the Faculty of Medicine and Clinical Research of the *Universidad Nacional* of Colombia. It was presented in the Technical Report of the child labor component in the production of rice, coffee, cotton, and sugarcane (UNAL, 2016) .<sup>6</sup> The report, which also served as the basis for the analysis and issuance of Resolution 1796 of 2018, presents the following table:

Table 4. Stages of the Coffee Production Process

Stage of the Production Process	Description	Materials in Family Farming	Materials in High-tech Agriculture
Sowing devices in nursery	Germinating plants in a nursery	Plastics, germination trays, wood, sticks, machete, hoe, chemicals, etc.	This activity is primarily a family type of production.
Fertilization	Implementation of nutrients to the production environment	Backpressure pumps, chemical fertilizers, biological.	Tractor, tractor-adaptable application pumps, chemical, and biological fertilizers
Land preparation	Implementation of nutrients to the production environment	Hoe, blades, rakes, animal-drawn subsoilers	Tractor, tractor-adaptable application pumps, chemical, and biological fertilizers
Pest and disease management	Decrease in the incidence of species that affect crop development.	Mainly through cultural activities	Mainly using chemicals and tractors.
Establishment of shading	Establishment of a crop to provide shade for the coffee crop.		
Harvest	Harvesting the coffee bean from the plant	Coffee picking trays	This activity is primarily a family type of production.
Pulping	Removing the pulp from the harvested coffee bean		
Classification	Separation of coffee beans by sets	Specialized sorting machinery	Specialized sorting machinery

<sup>6</sup> Interadministrative Contract No. 290 of 2015 between the Ministry of Labor and the National University of Colombia.



Stage of the Production Process	Description	Materials in Family Farming	Materials in High-tech Agriculture
Fermentation	Decompose the mucilage (part of the coffee bean).	Fermentation tanks	Fermentation tanks
Washing	Washing of the leftovers after fermentation of the mucilage.	Specialized washing machinery (hydrocyclone)	Specialized washing machinery (hydrocyclone)
Drying	Dry the remnant after washing	Fuel dryers	Fuel dryers

Source: Taken from: Technical Report of the child labor component in the production of rice, coffee, cotton, and sugarcane in Colombia. *Universidad Nacional* of Colombia (2016).

Defining the coffee activities and evaluating their risks facilitated identifying hazardous activities indicated by Resolution 1796 related to the coffee sector. This step was necessary because the previous analysis showed that at least 21 of the 36 hazardous activities described in this Resolution correspond to urban activities or industrial or commercial processes with no relation to coffee agriculture. Consequently, the table of hazardous activities was segmented: a first section (Annex 2) indicates the hazardous activities not related to coffee farming due to their nature and specificity or the environment in which they are carried out. Therefore, they are not considered in the measurement of child labor for the coffee sector in the study's methodology approved by the USDOL. The second section (Annex 3) indicates the hazardous activities that can be related in some way to coffee agriculture.

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1. Characteristics and participation in coffee activities

The 413 coffee-growing households surveyed are made up of 1,980 people, of which 831 (41.9%) are under 18 years of age, 435 (52.3%) of whom are female, and 396 (47.7%) of whom are male. Of these, 289 (38.2%) are adolescents aged 12 to 17, and 466 are children under 12 (61.8%). Almost all children and adolescents are part of family farm households, 92.9% with small farms, with less than five hectares of coffee. The average size of coffee-growing households (4.8 person) is larger than the average rural household size (3.8 persons). These are mostly low-income households, with high economic dependency, heads of the household younger than the average for coffee households (53 years old), headed mainly by men, and with a low level of schooling, equivalent to primary school.

Most children and adolescents in coffee-growing households attend school (90.9%), with a higher rate for girls (91.5%) compared to boys (87.6%). The school attendance rate decreases with increasing age, a result that is consistent with the national trend. In the youngest group of children (5 to 10 years old), 99.2% attend. On the other hand, in adolescents between 15 and 17 years old, 77.4% attend school. Those who are of school age and do not attend school gave as the main reason their lack of interest in studying.

Family labor is employed on 71.4% of the farms surveyed, but this proportion decreases as farm size increases: it is employed on 72.4% of farms with less than one hectare and 50% with more than five hectares of coffee.

**Participation in coffee activities.** Following tradition, harvesting and post-harvest activities attract the most significant participation, particularly coffee picking, which 63.4% of the adolescents and 28.8% of the children are involved in; 16.5% of adolescents bring food for their family from their home to the lot. Some adolescents participate in pulping (29%) and bean drying (25.6%). In much lower but considerable proportions, there is participation in crop work such as planting and weeding (27.3%), fertilization (20.2%) and sowing (17%). Many

of these activities are carried out in conditions where children and adolescents accompany their parents in carrying out the work or do so in certain conditions. For example, during the harvest, containers used by children and adolescents to store coffee beans are usually smaller and need less time to be filled. In smaller proportions, children and adolescents participate in ways that classify as child labor. This differentiation is made in the following sections.

From the perspective of the families, the "breaking point" for considering whether participation in coffee activities is beneficial or not for children and adolescents is the guarantee of their rights. In the vast majority of cases, participation in coffee activities does not violate the rights of children and adolescents. Given the conditions in which the majority of children and adolescents participate in coffee activities, neither the children nor their parents identified negative consequences in this participation and, on the contrary, affirmed that it is highly beneficial for their education. However, parents, children, and adolescents were aware of the risks that certain forms of participation can have on development, health, safety, school performance, and even, if the time commitment is high, on the motivation to stay in the field and coffee farming. Considering these risks, parents highlighted the need to restrict the responsibilities assigned to children and adolescents.








Guarantee of rights. Children and adolescents answered the survey by stating that their participation does not interfere with the guarantee of their rights. However, it competes with some of their free time: 6.1% of the children and 11.9% of the adolescents consider themselves to have some limitations to play or do things they would like to do; while 15.6% of the children and 31.2% of the adolescents consider participation to affect the time they could spend with their friends.

Both parents, children, and adolescents tend to consider that studying and participating in the work on the farm are not mutually exclusive, but complementary activities, with education being the priority for most families. Among the effects that participation in coffee activities can have, both on the family farm and outside of it, no child or adolescent mentioned that they had had difficulties attending school or achieving a good academic performance. Most children and adolescents from coffee-growing households attend school (90.9%). No respondent mentioned that participating in productive activities was a reason for not attending school.

Regarding the right to health and personal integrity, family members stated that the decision on whether or not to allow the participation of children and adolescents in coffee activities is made according to their sex,

Figure 3. Narrative Description of Children and Adolescents' Participation in Harvesting Activity



-  This is the only activity in which all groups reported participation of children and adolescents. They refer to coffee picking as a "family activity."
-  Boys accompany their fathers to pick coffee and adult women, girls and adolescents remain at home in other activities. One Andes leader said of harvest time, "It's a celebration to harvest coffee, everyone looks busy, they do it for the fun of it."
-  It usually starts at an early age, especially because adults are forced to take their children to the coffee plantation so as not to leave them alone at home.
-  Participation begins as a game and only at the age of 10 or 12 is it assumed as a shared responsibility with other family members.
-  They use small containers that do not involve heavy loads, they concentrate on the lower branches.
-  Although children and adolescents accompany their parents during long days in the coffee plantation, they distribute their time between picking coffee, playing and, on occasion, doing school work.
-  When a child from Aguadas was asked if his participation in the harvest limited his possibilities for play and rest, he said: "It does not take time away from me, one can invent little games from grain to grain".

Source: Own elaboration

age, and capacities, so that their integrity and health are not put at risk. Parents' perception of children and adolescents' exposure to high risks coincide with the list of hazardous activities of Resolution 1796 of 2018. The activities they perceive to be most hazardous are weeding, fertilization, chemical pest control, coffee harvesting, pulping, and transfer of food for workers, while those they perceive as the least hazardous are drying, coffee selection, and bead handling.

Awareness of the risks that may exist for children and adolescents does not inhibit their participation in certain activities. One of the reasons is that most of the farm's trades represent some degree of danger, even for adults. Additionally, there is a conviction that children should experience this learning experience before they reach the age of adulthood. Another reason is they trust the fact that there is frequent accompaniment by adults. They frequently refer to adaptations in carrying out activities to minimize risks, for example, when harvesting coffee: using smaller containers to deposit the harvested beans, filling only half of the container used by adults, or depositing the harvested beans in their parents' container.

To understand whether or not the families serve as a protective environment for children and adolescents, they were asked about the quality of treatment they receive. The survey results confirm that most children and adolescents (97.6%) perceive that their parents or adults treat them well when asked to carry out some activity on the farm. This perception coincides with views expressed regarding qualitative activities, in which children and adolescents expressed feeling valued by their family and supported to achieve what they want in the future. On the other hand, when children and adolescents were asked about health-related effects that may result from their participation in the farm, 98% stated that they had not felt physical pain or discomfort due to their participation in the farm.

Participation in the coffee sector in protected environments. Based on the definition of protected environment outlined in Section 1.2, 54.3% of children and adolescents surveyed participate in productive activities and household trades in protected environments. This participation is part of a cultural perspective within a training framework that transmits values under conditions that guarantee their rights. Parents or other adults in the family often accompany children to perform these tasks. The hourly intensity, in most cases, does not interfere with their school responsibilities or time for play and recreation. The focus groups and interviews showed that participation of children and adolescents is usually associated with a tradition of collaboration in the family farm activities, motivated in most cases by their interest.

Boys and adolescent boys participate more in all activities, except in food preparation for workers (which has greater participation of adolescent girls) and coffee drying (where more girls than boys participate). Adolescents participate more than children. The information from the focus groups converges with survey results in terms of the participation of children or adolescents in coffee activities. This participation is concentrated during school vacation periods and increases during the harvest season. During the school season, 2 out of every 10 children or adolescents participate, but 5 out of every 10 children or adolescents participate during school breaks and during high harvest. Participation oscillates with the coffee harvest cycles.

The participation of children and adolescents is not usually remunerated, except for coffee harvesting. A total of 55.5% of the children and adolescents who carry out some activity on their farm stated that they never receive remuneration. While some parents say they pay their children for picking coffee "like any other worker," others pay them "in-kind," buying them, for example, clothes or toys. A total of 85% of children and adolescents who receive payment can use the money earned for whatever they want, spend it as they wish, or save it. In

some cases, they decide to contribute to household expenses, pay for study-related expenses, or contribute to paying debts incurred by the family.

### 3.2. Child labor in the Coffee Sector

Cases of child labor. The definition in the methodology (Tables 1 and 2) was used to classify the participation of children and adolescents as either child labor or as participation in protected environments, which follows the parameters established in Colombian legislation and ILO recommendations. The following were classified as child labor: (i) all cases included in the list of hazardous activities in Resolution 1796; (ii) cases in which the children and adolescents surveyed stated that the activities performed affect their health, safety, or morality; (iii) cases in which the activities exceed the permitted daily or weekly intensity; or (iv) those in which the activities interfere with school attendance. When at least one of these conditions was met according to the children's responses to the survey, the specific case was classified as child labor. It is important to note that the responses could contain over-reporting biases<sup>7</sup> influenced by the respondents' perception about the nature of the activities they perform, although under-reporting could also occur. To identify the cases according to the activities performed, the study used the following situations and responses:

- Hazardous work. If the child or adolescent answered that they performed one or more of the following activities: use of tools, machinery, or equipment; contact with or handling of phytosanitary products or fertilizers; working at heights above 1.5 m; contact with electrical systems; and/or handling of heavy loads or objects.
- Load handling. If they answered yes to the set of questions for intermittent lifting - interrupted frequency (lifting of coffee sacks or fertilizer sacks) or incessant lifting (using coconut pickers or other harvesting implements without specified weight).
- Effects on the use of free time. If they answered yes to the questions if, because of the activity, you could not participate in recreational, cultural or community activities, have been limited in playing or doing things you would like to do, or have not been able to spend time with friends.
- Effects on health, safety, or morality. If they answered yes to one or more of the following: they have become ill or felt physical pain or discomfort, felt mistreated or humiliated, felt forced to do something they do not like, felt pressured to do something they do not feel capable of doing, or have been in contact with people with whom they have felt or been in danger.<sup>8</sup>
- Interferes with school attendance. Answer yes to the question if the activities performed interfere with their school attendance.

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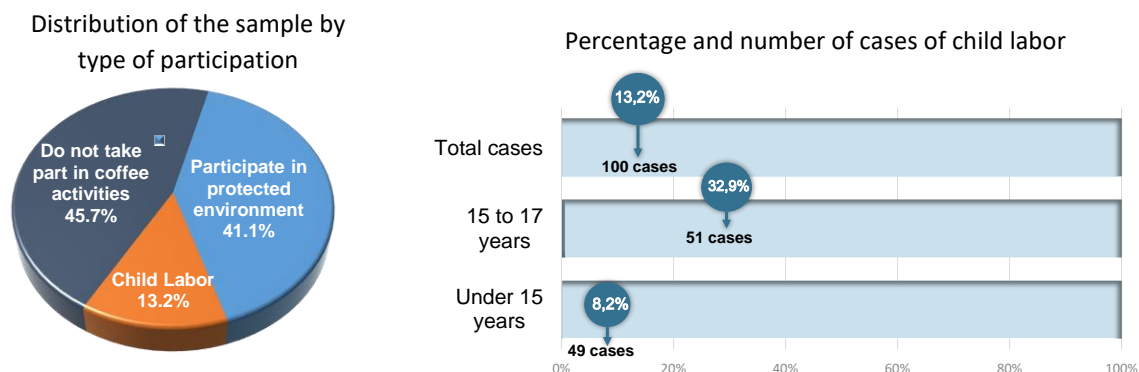
<sup>7</sup> Children and adolescents may overestimate their participation: Janzen (2018) notes that estimates of child labor may be increased by 35% to 65% when using self-reports from children, "... younger children can report working when they are not."

<sup>8</sup> The specific questions for this option were as follows: Due to performing these activities: Have you become ill, or have you felt physical pain or discomfort? Have you had difficulties attending school? Have you not been able to participate in other activities in which you would like to participate? (Recreational, cultural, community) Have you been limited in playing or doing the things you would like to do? Have you not been able to spend time with your friends? Did you feel mistreated or humiliated? Have you felt forced to do something you do not like to do? Have you felt pressured to do something that you do not feel capable of doing? Have you ever been in contact with people with whom you have felt or been in danger?

- Exceeds the allowable intensity. If they participated for more than 30 hours per week in any activity; for more than 6 hours per day; or does any activity after 6:00 p.m.

After establishing the filters listed above, the survey found that of the 755 children and adolescents surveyed, 345 did not participate in any activity on the farm (45.7%). In contrast, 410 respondents participated in at least one productive activity (54.3%). Of those, 100 cases (13.2% of the total) participated in what was classified as child labor. Most of these cases (76) involved hazardous activities identified in Resolution 1796, such as coffee harvesting (handling loads or heavy objects), handling coffee pulping machines, fertilization, or handling agrochemicals. The other 24 cases involved hazardous activities relating to health, safety, or working time (see Table 5). According to age, the highest incidence appears in adolescents between 15 and 17 years of age, with a child labor rate of 33.3%. Regarding children and adolescents under 15 years of age, the rate is 8.2%. In most of these cases, the respondents identified their activity participation as dangerous either because it affects the use of their free time, their health, or, in four cases, their school attendance. None of the surveyed adolescents of working age had a work permit.

Figure 4. Child Labor Rate and Number of Cases by Age Group



Source: Coffee Household Survey (2019)

Type of hazardous activities performed. Of the 100 cases incurring situations associated with child labor, 76 children and adolescents perform some of the activities listed in Resolution 1796 of 2018, and 24 are related to the other causes, other than hazardous activities, specified in the criteria for classifying child labor presented in Table 1.

Table 5. Cases Classified as Child Labor by Type of Situation or Occurrence

Status or Impact of the Activity Performed		Number of Cases by Age Group			Total
		Under 15 Years of Age	15 to 17 Years of Age	15 to 17 Years of Age, Pregnancy	
(1) Hazardous work according to Res. 1796/2018		34	42	0	76
(2) Impinges on health, safety, or morals		14	0	0	14
(3) Exceeds permitted intensity	Weekly	0	3	-	3
	Daily	0		-	0

	Work-day	0	3	-	3
(4) Interferes with school attendance		1	3	-	4
Total cases of child labor		49	51	0	100

Source: Own elaboration

The 76 cases that incur in hazardous activities indicated in the standards put forth by Resolution 1796 are concentrated in two general activity categories, as shown in the following table: handling of machinery, equipment, or tools; and the use of fertilizers or products for fumigation.

Table 6. Distribution of the 76 Cases of Resolution 1796

Dangerous Activities in the Coffee Industry	Under 15 Years Old	15 to 17 Years Old
Handling of dangerous machinery, equipment and/or tools	20	26
Use of fertilizers and/or fumigation products	20	35
Handling of toxic substances (agrochemical containers, acids, poisons)	1	2
Activities that take place in places in poor condition	0	0
Activities in which you have to work at more than 1.50 meters in height	1	0
Handling of electrical elements or devices	1	6
Manual or wheelbarrow transport to the lot	0	2
Caring for young children and/or sick or disabled people in the home	0	0
Total cases	43	71

Note: The total number of cases does not add up to 76 given that some activities are repeated.

Source: Coffee Household Survey (2019)

This study did not find any cases in the coffee industry relating to Convention 182 on worst forms of slavery or similar practices; the use, procuring, or offering of children for prostitution, to produce pornography, or pornographic performances; or for illicit activities.

Participation in household chores. According to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) (2018), household chores include tasks performed by children and adolescents related to maintaining the house and home, the care of people in the household, and minor tasks in home gardening and errands, excluding chores performed exclusively for themselves. The ILO's concept of child domestic work<sup>9</sup> is defined as the time dedicated by children and adolescents to household chores for 15 or more hours per week, which is considered work.

The survey results show that the participation of children and adolescents in household chores is high. Nonetheless, it is carried out in their own homes and under supervised conditions, and therefore does not constitute work according to the regulations referenced above. A total of 80% of adolescents and 56% of children reported participating in household chores. Females (95.3% of adolescents and 68.3% of girls) were much more frequently involved than males. The children and adolescents surveyed reported being satisfied with the responsibilities they assume in the home. In their opinion, in addition to allowing them to use their free time, their contribution to household chores is a sign of solidarity and consideration for their parents. In no case was it reported that a child or adolescent was exclusively responsible for any of the household chores.

<sup>9</sup> ILO. "Child domestic work" generally refers to work performed by children (i.e., persons under 18 years of age) in the domestic work sector, with or without remuneration, in the households of third parties or employers. This general concept encompasses both permitted and non-permitted situations (to be eradicated). Retrieved from: <https://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Childdomesticlabour/lang--es/index.htm>

The activities in which they participate most are doing household cleaning, helping with the laundry, and "running errands."

The participation of children and adolescents in household chores is usually carried out within a framework of protection that considers their interests and needs. Most of the time, it is voluntary, does not conflict with schooling, is carried out in the home context, and performed under the care and supervision of adults. Furthermore, the assignment of these activities is based on criteria adapted to the capacities and risks involved. More than 80% of children and adolescents surveyed reported this type of favorable situation.

However, in some cases, child and adolescent participation in coffee farm activities inhibits the realization of children's rights. Of the 21 children and adolescents who mentioned that they were not treated well, 17 explained that this was because they felt pressured, 3 of them thought they were constrained to do meaningless tasks and 1 said that they were not allowed to take breaks. In total, 59 children and adolescents stated that they do not like to help with household chores. Of this total, 40 said that they do not have time to play or do what they like, 31 said they end up very tired, and 2 said they do not have time to do their homework.

### 3.3. Stakeholders' Perceptions of Regulations

Families do not have sufficient knowledge of child labor regulations, which leads some of them to believe that any form of participation in coffee activities and household trades on the part of their children could be penalized. With limited knowledge of the regulations, many parents feel that the legislation on child labor has negative effects on training their children or preparing them for generational relay in coffee. Accordingly, 93.7% of the households disagreed with the statement that the government should limit the participation of children and adolescents in productive and domestic activities on the farms but agreed that dangerous activities or those that lead to the abandonment of studies should be prohibited. Children and adolescents agreed that their contribution to the family coffee farm should be limited if it puts their health or school attendance at risk.

There is significant lack of knowledge regarding work permits, both amongst the families and institutional stakeholders interviewed. According to some respondents, this information is only known by large coffee growers who participate in voluntary standards, which explains why it is not of common knowledge among families.

Parents stated that the legislation on child labor does not consider the importance of learning coffee work from an early age to promote the generational relay. They stated the difficulties faced when motivating an 18-year-old to work in the fields if they have never participated in the family farm. Parents also believe that the regulations do not consider that their children are often involved in family farm work voluntarily, out of curiosity and a desire to learn, and that supporting their family can also be a source of well-being. They also asserted that regulations should consider factors such as the type of activities children and adolescents carry out; the practice of adult accompaniment; and the fact that activities are carried out outside the school day. Parents suggested that greater attention should be paid to the specific circumstances of poor rural families and to the need of many adolescents to generate their own income, for example, if they are parents or the oldest children in a single-parent household.

The representatives of indigenous communities were emphatic that the State is far from integrating the differential approach into its policies. They identified a need to accept the limitations of a unified concept of child labor. From an external perspective, indigenous communities consider that these activities are being

unfairly judged and are part of the learning process and the development of skills that children will need in the future.

#### 4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

##### 4.1. Causes and determinants of participation in coffee activities

The participation of children and adolescents in coffee-growing is related to economic and cultural context, individual and family situations; personal perspectives; and the generational relay.

Causes related to the economic and cultural context. The contribution of household members to the family economy is a crucial strategy for survival. It reduces or cancels out the monetary costs of hiring labor, thus allowing for the financing of food and other household expenses. In this context, children become "naturally" involved in the family's economic dynamics and the work performed by their parents. In the farm environment where some children grow up, there is no physical separation between the home and the workplace. In addition, the scarce opportunities in rural areas to care for children when they are not in school and the scarce availability of recreational and extracurricular opportunities to occupy children's free time promotes their participation in farm work. In cultural terms, some parents expressed interest in fostering in children and adolescents "the love for the countryside and coffee growing" as part of their education. This also favors generational relay, which implies involving their children in coffee activities.

Causes associated with family situations. The study found that specific changes in the structure and course of family life can lead children and adolescents to become involved in coffee farming activities, in pursuit of additional income sources. Such changes include the separation of parents, the death of one parent, the temporary absence of one of the parents (for example, when they migrate to other places for work), the advanced age of one of the parents, or simply the desire to balance the responsibilities assumed by parents and children. Other causes include the following:

- In cases where adult women engage in economic activities outside of their homes, they take their children to the work sites, either on the family farm plots or on other farms. This is seen as an opportunity for the children and adolescents to observe their parents performing different tasks, to begin learning about coffee production, and to perform some activities.
- Parents' concern about the prevention of risky behaviors given the scarce availability of opportunities for children and adolescents to engage in during their free time. Where there is a lack of educational opportunities for adolescents, involvement in farm work is seen as a strategy to keep them away from vices and as an opportunity for them to acquire responsibilities.
- The link to family farm activities becomes a life option for young people who do not want to study or who have already finished high school but cannot work in other activities.

Personal reasons. Most of the children and adolescents interviewed expressed a desire to participate in and learn about farm activities. The majority contribute to farm activities because they like it (51.3%) and others do so because they are interested in learning about coffee production activities (35.2%). Only 2.2% stated that they participate even though they do not feel the desire to do so or instead feel obligated to do so. The



possibility of earning money is an essential motivation for some children and adolescents, and it is one mainly associated with coffee picking.

Causes related to generational relay. The continuity of coffee growing as a socioeconomic and cultural system is linked, in part, to family dynamics. The family is the essential nucleus for transfer of coffee growing as a profession and for reproduction of the values and practices linked to this tradition. Most of the parents interviewed showed concern about the future of the sector and the absence of a generational relay in coffee growing. In their opinion, it puts their inheritance and the coffee-growing tradition at risk. For this reason, parents deploy a series of strategies through which they hope to motivate their children to work in the fields. They either hope that working in the fields will be the first option in their children's life plans or they consider it necessary for their children to have this alternative in the face of possible difficulties in achieving their aspirations. The following are some examples of these strategies:

- *Transfer of plots of land.* Several families have given their children a small plot of land on which they can grow their coffee, to generate autonomy and motivation in learning about coffee growing. This is facilitated when the size of the land allows it. In these plots, parents and children engage in different cultivation tasks and learning exchanges.
- *Promotion of practical learning.* Families tend to consider experience and observation to be fundamental for their children's motivation to contribute to the field, as long as rest, play, and study times are respected, and risks to their safety are avoided. In their opinion, this type of experiential learning facilitates the strengthening of skills such as self-confidence in fieldwork. According to some children and adolescents, these experiences allow them to value the countryside and acquire knowledge transferred between generations to ensure the preservation of agricultural work.
- *Motivation through guidance and example.* For many interviewees, the hopeful or discouraging nature of the parents' rhetoric has a significant influence on the children's perceptions of the field and on the decisions that they may consequently make regarding their future. Hence, some consider it fundamental to motivate young people to find opportunities in the field and to believe that there is potential that they can take advantage of through judicious work and their abilities. Some parents have transmitted ideas and motivated their children related to their vision of the farm as a potential business if they add value to coffee. Parents see the possibility for their children to use their education for the benefit of the family farm and the communities. They highlight the countryside's comparative advantage regarding direct food availability on the farms, as well as the importance of the countryside as a source of sustenance for the country and the basis for their family's progress.
- *Remuneration.* Some respondents consider that the participation in productive activities contribute to the promotion of coffee-growing by instilling in children a sense of usefulness. For this reason, they give children ownership over the coffee they pick and compensate them with money or gifts for their collaboration in productive activities.

Determinants of the participation of children and adolescents in coffee production. A probabilistic regression was implemented using the information from the survey applied to children and adolescents. It identifies the factors associated with the participation of children and adolescents in productive coffee activities, considering elements of the context and individual characteristics.

Table 7. Probit Model Variables and Expected Signs

Associated Factor	Indicator	Expected Sign
Household characteristics	Size of the property	-
	Household size	+
	Educational level of head of household	-
	Household type (1 if single-parent household, 0 if two-parent household)	+
	Head of household (1 if the head of household is female, 0 if male)	+
	Age at which the head of household started to work	+
Individual characteristics of the child or adolescent	Sex (1 if female, 0 if male)	-
	Age	+
	Schooling (1 if unschooled, 0 if schooled)	-

Source: Own elaboration

The marginal effects on the probability of participating in a productive coffee activity, derived from changes in the magnitude of the explanatory variables, support the following comments:

- Households where the head of household has a lower education level seem more prone to child participation in farm activities. It is important to weigh this statement against the fact that greater poverty or lower incomes - which were not included in the model - could also be a contributing factor. The probability of children and adolescents engaging in child labor increases by 13.4% with lower levels of education of the head of household.
- The probability of children participating in coffee activities increases when the head of household also participated in farm activities or work from an early age.
- It was expected that children would be more likely to participate in productive activities in a single-parent household. However, results did not support this hypothesis (the sign of the single-parent household variable is not as expected).
- The likelihood of participation increases with the child or adolescent's age. This is consistent with qualitative evidence indicating that parents are cautious with the youngest children in the household when deciding whether to incorporate them into some productive activity and that adolescents start early to be interested in productive activities.
- The probability of participating in productive activities is lower for girls; and being female reduces participation by 78%. This result coincides with the findings of the interviews, which show that households are still inclined to assign farm chores to males and household chores to females.
- Parents of the coffee-growing households surveyed tend to prioritize study over other types of activities: the schooling of children and adolescents reduces the probability of participating in productive activities by 39.2%.
- Other variables such as farm size, household size, and female-headed household were not significant in explaining child and adolescent participation in coffee production activities.

Table 8. Results of the Probit Model

Variable	Coefficient
<i>Family Factors</i>	
Total area of the farm	0.0134 (0.0116)
Coffee area	-0.0396 (0.0366)
Household size	-0.0375 (0.0281)
Educational level of head of household	-0.134** (0.0632)
Single parent household (=1)	-0.408** (0.169)
Female-headed household (=1)	0.220 (0.167)
Age at which they started working	-0.0262* (0.0147)
<i>Personal or Individual Factors</i>	
Child's age	0.172*** (0.0139)
Gender of child (1=Female)	-0.779*** (0.106)
Stopped attending classes (=1)	-0.419** (0.203)
Constant	-0.392 (0.320)
N	748

Source: Own elaboration

#### 4.2. Rural social offer for the occupation of leisure time, participation, and child labor

For parents, their children must have time for play, sports, and different forms of recreation and enjoyment. For this reason, they believe that children and adolescents should not be overburdened with chores at home or on the farm. However, the parents surveyed think it is essential for children to dedicate part of their time to learning these tasks, which are part of what they believe is good use of time.

According to the survey results, the activities that children and adolescents perform in their free time are mainly playing or chatting with family or friends in the case of adolescents (90.6%) and watching television or listening to music in the case of children under 12 years of age (75.0%). There is concern among families about the growing and excessive use of the Internet by children and adolescents as they do not have the tools to guide them to appropriately use this technology. Internet surfing and outdoor activities tend to be more frequent among adolescent boys. Females have less opportunity to actively use community spaces because the most common places for recreation are sports fields, where soccer, a sport practiced mostly by males, is generally promoted.

According to the parents, children and adolescents interviewed, the amount of free time children and adolescents currently have is adequate. However, this conformity may be related to the very few recreational activities available to them in their villages. Children and adolescents have few adequate spaces for sports,

recreation, and cultural life. The Childhood and Adolescence Policy of Colombia recognizes that sports and recreational activities are determinant in the integral development of children and adolescents. However, the right to access and participate in such activities is less likely to be realized among rural children and adolescents for whom opportunities other than school activities are almost nonexistent. This is due to historical gaps between rural and urban areas of the country, conditions of poverty, geographic isolation, and the armed conflict, among other factors.

According to the desk review and the national stakeholders consulted, social policies in rural areas have focused on early childhood care. In some communities, the deterioration of the children's playgrounds is easily observed. Families depend on allocating part of their income to access activities such as soccer or music schools. They also need funds to offer their children the possibility to practice different sports such as skating or swimming. In general, these opportunities are only rarely available. Given this scenario, it is difficult for rural children and adolescents to develop talents or vocations related to creativity, art, and sports.

Given the lack of alternatives for recreation and extracurricular activities, particularly during the holiday season, parents prefer to have their children doing something "useful," such as learning to pick coffee. In the more remote villages, it is difficult for children and adolescents to find recreational opportunities other than what can be found in their immediate environment. For many children and adolescents, helping with work on the family farm becomes a form of distraction and a way to experience personal satisfaction in their out-of-school time.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations made by CRECE based on the findings of the study can be summarized as follows.

Recommendation	Actors Involved in its Implementation
<p>Review of current regulations. Resolution 1796 of 2018, which contains the list of hazardous activities that by their nature or working conditions are harmful to minors' health and physical or psychological integrity under 18 years of age, does not consider the particularities of the different subsectors of rural production. Therefore, the Ministry of Labor must lead the construction of specific tools to determine, by subsector and product, the activities that children under 18 years of age cannot perform. It must consider the levels of risk and the importance for children and adolescents of participating in coffee and household activities as part of their socialization process and skills development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Labor</li> <li>• ICBF</li> <li>• FNC National Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia (FNC) (central office, Departmental and Municipal Committees of Coffee Growers)</li> </ul>
<p>Community outreach. Families and communities require accompaniment and advice on the current regulations for the prevention of child labor and the protection of adolescent workers. They must understand the limits between participation in productive activities focused on learning the coffee trade and the exercise of activities that violate the rights of children and adolescents. Likewise, institutional actors need better training on existing legislation in the country, better tools to accompany families, and to differentiate between child labor and participation in protected environments. It is crucial to generate spaces for dialogue with the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POA</li> <li>• FNC (central office, Departmental and Municipal Committees of Coffee Growers, Cooperatives)</li> <li>• Departmental and municipal CIETI</li> <li>• Mayoral Municipalities</li> </ul>

<p>indigenous coffee communities to deepen their views regarding child labor and strengthen the public policy of prevention with a differential approach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child and Adolescent Police</li> </ul>
<p>Strengthening the institutional opportunities for education and recreation. It is essential to strengthen and/or create educational strategies and inter-institutional alliances to offer relevant and quality education that prevents children, adolescents, and young people from dropping out of the formal education system and their early insertion into the workforce. A fundamental aspect in this context is implementing measures to facilitate the transition between different educational levels. It is also necessary to offer recreational and extracurricular programs and projects in rural coffee-growing areas. Projects should be aimed at children and adolescents offering alternatives for fun, education, and training, focused on the development of creativity, musical and artistic skills, and the appropriation of new information technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Government</li> <li>• Ministry of Sports</li> <li>• Ministry of Culture</li> <li>• Mayoral Municipalities</li> <li>• National Apprenticeship Service (SENA)</li> <li>• Fundación Batuta, among other possible allies for arts education offerings</li> <li>• Higher Education Institutions</li> </ul>
<p>Promoting generational relay. The combination of educational opportunities and possibilities for productive insertion through family support and access to land and other productive factors can facilitate the rooting of young people in the countryside. The realities observed highlight a set of factors necessary for generational relay that include cultural, economic, institutional, and technological aspects, among them: The transformation of cultural patterns that demerit rural and countryside life and overestimate urban lifestyles; the access to an educational offer following the needs of young people and the territories; the introduction of technology related to production processes in the farms as a measure to leverage profitability and make the coffee activity more attractive; and the support from the public and trade institutions through goods and services that support the enterprises of young people and, in general, contribute to improving the quality of life in rural areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FNC</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Higher Education Institutions</li> <li>• SENA</li> <li>• Producer organizations</li> </ul>
<p>Linkage with voluntary sustainability initiatives. An additional mechanism to the alliances with coffee grower cooperatives could be promoting a commitment by coffee growers in the project municipalities to comply with the principles of the Global Coffee Platform through inclusion in the 4C code of conduct. As supported by the evidence found, to promote understanding of decent labor standards and abolition of child labor, it would be plausible to promote the inclusion of producers in voluntary sustainability programs or initiatives in coffee production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POA</li> <li>• Voluntary Sustainability Standards</li> <li>• ILO</li> <li>• Coffee Growers' Cooperatives</li> <li>• Coffee-growing families</li> </ul>

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## ANNEXES

### Annex 1. Timeline of the national and international regulatory framework on child labor.

The ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182), as well as the principal legal concepts of child labor that they contemplate, stand out in the normative framework. These instruments provide the indispensable parameters for setting national legal limits on child labor to be abolished and the legal basis for national and international action to combat it. It also includes international guidelines on agricultural labor and efforts to eliminate child labor in agriculture.

Table A1. Relevant International Standards

Year	Convention, Declaration or Recommendation
1919	First Convention on Child Labor
1930	Forced Labor Convention (No. 29)
1946	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
1973	Minimum Age Convention (No 138) Minimum Age Recommendation (No. 146)
1989	Article 32: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: the right of the child "to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development."
1997	First Ibero-American Tripartite Meeting at Ministerial Level on the Eradication of Child Labor committing to actions for its fulfillment
1998	ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, among its four areas of action, abolishes child labor.
1999	Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (No. 182) Worst Forms of Child Labor Recommendation (No. 190) Final Declaration of the Meeting of Ministers of Labor of the Andean Community. Colombia, 1999. Agreements on social and labor issues for the Andean countries and reaffirming the principles of the Declaration of Cartagena de Indias on the Eradication of Child Labor.
2000	Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Bolivia, 2000: First Meeting of Ministers of Labor of Mercosur and the Andean Community of Nations, reiterating the commitment to progressively eliminate child labor, giving priority to the eradication of the worst forms of child labor, and adhering to the fundamental principles and rights at work promoted by the ILO.
2001	Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention (No. 184) Recommendation on Safety and Health in Agriculture (No. 192)
2003	Declaration of the Middle of the World. Ecuador, 2003. Agreements of the VI Meeting of the Advisory Council of Ministers of Labor of the Andean Community, including the commitment to promote the implementation of a Subregional Plan for the progressive eradication of child labor.
2010	Roadmap for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor by 2016. Outcome document of the Global Child Labor Conference in The Hague 2010.

Source: Temporary Union CRECE - FESCO, 2012.

National regulations and progress in terms of agreements to prevent and eradicate child labor in the country are summarized in the following table. Efforts to prevent and eradicate child labor and protect adolescent workers in Colombia are consolidated in domestic regulatory developments, supported by the PC and the

international agreements and conventions adopted. As part of this progress, the CIETI was created in 1995 through Decree 859.

Table A2. Summary of National Regulations

Year	Convention, Declaration, or Recommendation
1924	Law 48: established the work schedules and working hours that children and adolescents between 12 and 17 years of age must comply with, identifying child labor as an irregular situation in which the State must intervene.
1950	Substantive Labor Code: Article 171. Minimum working age and Article 424. Work was prohibited for minors under 18 and women.
1979	Law 7: Whereby norms are issued to protect children, the National Family Welfare System was established, the ICBF was reorganized, and other provisions were issued.
1990	Law 50: established the maximum legal working hours, including specifications for the legal working hours of children between 12 and 18 years of age.
1991	PC; Article 5, Article 13, and Article 44. Law 12 of 1991, approved the "Convention on the Rights of the Child."
1995	Decree 859, creating the CIETI.
1996-2006	National Plans for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Juvenile Labor (1996-1999, 2000-2002 and 2003-2006)
1999	Law 515, which approved the "Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment."
2001	Law 704 approved "Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor."
2001	Law 679: statute to prevent and counteract exploitation, pornography, and sexual tourism with minors.
2005	Resolution 4448: set out the activities permitted for children and adolescents in the different production sectors. It also stipulated the prohibited working conditions for minors under 18 years of age due to the risk to their health and safety.
2006	Childhood and Adolescence Code - Law 1098 of 2006
2007	National Strategy to Prevent and Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Protect Young Workers 2008 - 2015
2008	Resolution 01677: indicated the activities considered worst forms of child labor and established the classification of hazardous activities and working conditions harmful to a person's health and physical or psychological integrity under 18 years of age. Ministry of Labor.  Article 2. No child or adolescent under 18 years of age may work in the activities listed below: 1. Agriculture, livestock, hunting, and forestry 1.1 Workers in agriculture, farming, forestry, and fishing operations with a market destination. 1.3 Coffee farmer workers.
2009	Law 1329: amends Title IV of Law 599 of 2000 (Criminal Code) and established other provisions to counteract the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
2009	National Plan for Children and Adolescents 2009-2019
2010	Conpes 3673: Policy for the prevention of recruitment and use of children and adolescents by armed groups operating outside the law and organized criminal groups. Law 1382 of 2010. Punished with the termination of contract anyone who employs minors under 18 years of age in mining work. Law 1450 or National Development Plan 2010 - 2014. Chapter IV, section 2 (b), defined the guidelines, actions, and strategies for children, adolescents, and youth.
2011	ICBF Resolution 316 of 2011. Dictated measures for protection against labor and mining works. Law 1453 of 2011. Citizen security. Penalized the exploitation of minors with imprisonment. Guide for territorial governments: How to develop a Public Policy on Children and Adolescents in the Department or Municipality?



2013	Resolution 3597 of 2013, issued by the Ministry of Labor, "Whereby the activities considered as the worst forms of child labor are identified and updated and the classification of hazardous activities and working conditions harmful to the health and physical or psychological integrity of persons under 18 years of age is established."
2015	Decree No. 1072 of 2015, through which the Sole Decree of the Labor Sector is issued in its article 2.2.7.6.5, set the specific objectives of the Complementary School Day Programs: in its article 2.2.9.4.4.4. It set the development and implementation of activities on the Decent Workday, which stipulated that this day should take stock of the eradication of child labor.
2017	LPPPECL 2017 - 2027
2018	Resolution 1796 of 2018. Lists hazardous activities that by their nature or working conditions are harmful to the health and physical or psychological integrity of minors under 18 years of age was updated, and other provisions were issued.

Source: Prepared by the authors based on consultation of the standards.

## Annex 2. Hazardous Activities Not Related to Coffee Farming

No.	Hazardous Activities of the Resolution 1796 of 2018	Consideration on the Exclusion of Hazardous Activities Not Related to Coffee Farming
3	Activities in extreme thermal environments (heat or cold) in closed or open environments. Implies the use of heat sources such as furnaces or boilers or by working in cold rooms or similar.	According to Cenicafé's Manual del Cafetero Colombiano (FNC, 2013), most of the activities involved in producing and processing coffee on coffee farms take place outdoors. Production is concentrated in an altitude range between 1,200 and 1,800 meters above sea level, with temperate temperatures ranging between 17 and 23 degrees Celsius and rainfall of close to 2,000 millimeters per year, distributed throughout the year.
4	Activities associated with the contact or handling of radioactive substances, industrial paint, luminescent paints, and substances involving radiation exposure.	
6	Activities that are carried out with natural or artificial lighting or poor ventilation, following national standards in force.	
7	Activities involving high or low barometric pressures, such as those present at great depths underwater or aerial navigation.	
10	Activities involving direct contact with infected persons, sick with bacteria or viruses, or exposed to biohazards.	
11	Activities involving direct contact with decomposing animal waste (glands, viscera, blood, hair, feathers, excrement, etc.), animal and human secretions, or any other substance that implies a risk of infection or biological hazards.	
12	Activities involving human or animal suffering.	

14	Activities involving exposure, handling, manipulation, and use or contact with: chemical contaminants; carcinogens; genotoxic; flammable or reactive contaminants; chemicals present in solid substances such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and their derivatives, chlorine and its derivatives, ammonia, cyanide, lead, mercury (organic and inorganic compounds); arsenic and its toxic compounds, asbestos, benzenes, and their homologs, coal, phosphorus, and its compounds, hydrocarbons and their derivatives halogens and other carbon compounds (such as carbon disulfide), heavy metals (cadmium, chromium) and their compounds, silicates (silica dust), coal tar and its derivatives, vinyl chloride; caustic substances, oxalic, nitric, sulfuric, hydrobromic acid, nitroglycerin-phosphoric acid; methyl alcohol; manganese (potassium permanganate and other manganese compounds); diesel engine exhaust or fumes from solid combustion	equipment such as the Becolsub, which allows the treatment of by-products, or demucilaginatons, are used.
16	Activities in environments with toxic or explosive atmospheres or with oxygen deficiency or oxygen concentrations as a consequence of oxidation or gasification.	
17	Activities in establishments or areas where tobacco consumption is allowed and jobs that, due to their activity, either in manufacturing or distribution, encourage or promote the habit of alcohol consumption in minors under 18 years of age (clubs, bars, casinos, and gambling houses either during the day or at night).	Coffee drying is mainly carried out in drying patios or canopies that do not involve mechanical equipment. On large farms, given the scale of production, silos are sometimes used for drying coffee, which can entail risks such as burns or exposure to high temperatures. However, only 1% of farms, due to their size, are potential users of these silos, and those that do have them have tended to dismantle them, among other reasons, because participation in some verifications or quality programs obliges them to implement drying in the sun or a canopy.
18	Driving and maintenance activities of motor vehicles; use of cranes, forklifts, or hoists.	The above is determined based on an exhaustive review of the agronomic activities carried out in Colombian coffee growing according to the following sources and studies:
19	Activities that take place in places where there are local risks. These include defective surfaces, stairs or ramps in poor condition, defective roofs, poor condition, and structural problems. Also, work in confined spaces; jobs close to elevated areas without pallets, loads, or stacks leaning against walls; work on land that may present imminent risks of landslides or the sliding of materials due to its conformation or topography.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Manual del Cafetero Colombiano</i> - Publication of Cenicafé (FNC, 2013) gathers many of the technical and agronomic research works that during 75 years have been carried out by this internationally recognized research center among coffee-producing countries.</li> <li>• <i>Coffee Quality and Safety Manual</i> published by Embrappa - Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation - Informação Tecnológica (2004) with the National Food Safety Programme (PAS) of the United Nations.</li> </ul>
21	Activities related to the production, transportation, processing, storage, handling, or loading of explosives, flammable or gaseous liquids.	
23	Activities of changing drive belts, oil, greasing, and other work close to heavy or high-speed transmissions.	
24	Activities requiring travel at a geographical altitude equal to or exceeding three thousand two hundred and fifty (3,250) meters above sea level.	

25	Activities such as street vending, windshield cleaning, or work as street sweepers, shoeshine boys, car and motorcycle attendants, or jugglers. The nature and condition of these activities involve danger and risks to physical, psychological, and moral health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working Conditions or Overview of Risk Factors of Small Coffee Growers in Caldas (CRECE, 2013).</li> <li>• National Survey of Health and Labor Conditions in the Colombian Coffee Sector (FNC-Ministry of Labor, 2012).</li> <li>• Characterization of the productive processes of the agricultural sectors under study - Technical Report child labor component in the production of cotton, rice, coffee, and sugar cane (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Ministry of Labor, 2016).</li> </ul>
29	Activities associated and/or related to industrial fishing	
30	Activities in mines, quarries, subway work, and excavations. In confined spaces that do not have adequate lighting or ventilation, dedicated to drilling, excavation, or extraction of substances. A confined space is defined as any space with limited entry and exit openings and unfavorable natural ventilation, in which toxic or flammable contaminants may accumulate or have an oxygen-deficient atmosphere and which is not designed for continuous occupancy by the worker.	
31	Activities related to construction or civil engineering, such as assembly and disassembly of structures based on prefabricated elements, structural transformations, renovation, repair, maintenance, land preparation, excavations, and demolitions. And those activities in which they work as molders, welders, sheet metal workers, boilermakers, assemblers of metallic structures, blacksmiths, toolmakers.	
32	Work as driver, route calibrator, operator, helper, route monitor, tire changer, or tire toucher in urban and interurban public passenger transportation. Also, railroad transportation; maritime and fluvial transportation; activities such as hawkers; port jobs; jobs involving periodic transit across national borders. Furthermore, work in private transportation as driver or family chauffeur; bicycle or motorcycle taxi driver. Likewise, activities involving the transfer of money and other valuable goods.	
33	Activities such as hunting, defense services, bodyguards, correctional officers, surveillance, or supervisory activities involving the handling or manipulating weapons.	

### Annex 3. Hazardous Activities Included in the Child Labor Study

No	Hazardous Activities, Resolution 1796 of 2018	Consideration of Inclusion in the Study
1	Activities that expose children under 18 years of age to continuous (more than 8 hours per day) or intermittent noise exceeding 75 decibels.	Equipment used in the coffee activity that generates continuous noise includes electric pulpers, scythes, and spraying equipment (CRECE, 2013). The study found no evidence of exposure to continuous noise from the use of this equipment by children and adolescents.

2	Activities involving the use of tools, machinery, or equipment that expose children and adolescents to whole-body or segmental vibration or the assignment of workplaces or positions close to vibration-generating sources.	Direct questions were included in the survey
5	Activities involving exposure of children under 18 years of age to ionizing radiation generated by proximity to sources emitting X-rays, gamma or beta rays, and non-ionizing ultraviolet radiation; exposure to electricity due to proximity to generating sources such as hydrogen lamps, gas lamps, flash, welding arcs, tungsten, and halogen lamps, incandescent lamps and radio communication stations, among others, under Decree No. 2090 of 2003.	According to the Colombian Coffee-Growers Manual (FNC, Cenicafe 2013), working outdoors for extended periods involves exposure to solar radiation, the effect of which depends on the time of day, cloud cover, and altitude. Although the survey did not include a module on exposure to solar radiation, the results show that 98% of the children and adolescents participate in the work for an hour or less, and 87% use personal protection elements such as long-sleeved shirts and hats.
8	Handling, operation, or maintenance activities of hand tools and hazardous machinery for industrial, agricultural, or mining use; belonging to the metalworking, paper, and wood industries; circular and band electric saws, guillotines, grinding, and mixing machines, meat processing machines, meat mills, etc.	Direct questions were included in the survey about the handling of hand tools and machinery.
9	Activities involving direct contact with animals generate a high risk to the health and safety of children under 18 years of age.	The study revealed that only 4% of children and adolescents collaborate in the care of animals on farms, mainly poultry. There was no evidence that this activity generates a high risk to their health and safety.
13	Activities in environments where there is a release of mineral particles, cereal particles (rice, wheat, sorghum, rye, barley, soybean, among others) and vegetables (sugarcane, cotton, wood), and permanent contact with cotton, linen, yarn, as well as dry bagasse from sugarcane stalks.	The release of coffee dust can occur during the drying stage. The study identified the children and adolescents involved in this activity.
15	Activities related to the contact or handling of phytosanitary products, fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and fungicides, solvents, sterilizers, disinfectants, chemical reagents, pharmaceuticals, organic and inorganic solvents, among others.	Direct questions were included in the survey.
20	Activities involving heights greater than 1.5 meters.	Direct questions were included in the survey.
22	Activities involving operation or contact with the electrical systems of machines and power generation systems (electrical connections, control panels, power transmitters, among others).	According to the study " <i>Condiciones de Trabajo o panorama de factores de riesgo de pequeños cafeteros de Caldas</i> " (CRECE, 2013), in coffee activities there may be a risk of contact with static electricity due to the possible use of the electric pulper. The study found no evidence that children or adolescents are in contact with these types of electrical systems.

26	Activities or jobs that require standing during the whole day; that require forced postures, such as spinal flexions, arms above shoulder level, squatting position, trunk rotations, and inclinations. Repetitive movements of arms and legs, with a maximum repetition limit of 10 cycles per minute.	According to the Colombian Coffee-Growers Manual (FNC, Cenicafe 2014), the most common posture of coffee workers is standing, which implies a biomechanical risk. Although the survey did not inquire about this type of risk, the results show that children and adolescents do not participate during the entire workday (98% participate less than one hour a day).
27	Activities related to load handling, lifting, carrying, transporting, pulling, pushing heavy objects manually or with mechanical aids, the following is established for adolescents between 16 and less than 18 years of age: Intermittent lifting (interrupted frequency): maximum weight of 15 kg for males and 8 kg for females; Incessant lifting (continuous frequency): maximum weight 12 kg for males and 6 kg for females. Manual transport is limited as follows: adolescents 16 and under 18 years of age: 20 kg, male adolescents up to 16 years of age: 15 kg, female adolescents up to 16 years of age: 8 kg. For transport in carts on rails: adolescents between 16 and under 18 years of age: 500 Kg, male adolescents up to 16 years of age: 300 Kg, and female adolescents up to 16 years of age: 200 Kg. For transport in hand carts: adolescents between 16 and less than 18 years of age: 20 Kg.	Direct questions were included in the survey on load handling according to age, gender, and weight of loads.
28	Activities that expose children under the age of 18 to physical, psychological, and sexual violence.	The survey contained a set of questions to inquire about physical, psychological, or sexual violence.
34	Activities where the safety of other persons or property is the minor's responsibility. They include the care of children, the sick, people with disabilities, or activities where they act as babysitters.	The survey included direct questions to measure participation in caregiving.
35	Activities involving contact, handling, storage, and transport of products, substances, or objects of a toxic nature, wastes, spills, residues (oxidizers, fuels, gases, flammable substances, radioactive substances, infectious substances, irritants and/or corrosives).	It included activities involving contact with toxic substances. Others such as fuels, flammable substances, reactive substances, among others, are not used in coffee agriculture.
36	Activities related to domestic work in one's own home that exceeds 15 hours per week. Domestic work in the homes of third parties.	The survey included direct questions to measure the participation of children and adolescents in household occupations.

