Following the 2018 merger of UTZ and the Rainforest Alliance, the new organization adopted the Rainforest Alliance name.
The UTZ certification program is now part of the Rainforest Alliance and will continue to run in parallel with the Rainforest Alliance certification program until the publication of a new, unified certification standard at the end of 2019.
INTRODUCTION

The UTZ Hazelnut program is the first independent, third party sustainability standard working in hazelnuts. Over 100 hazelnut companies are driving improvement in the areas of productivity, environmental and social issues in the hazelnut sector.

The UTZ Hazelnut program is now marking its fifth harvest. Since the first harvest in 2014 the program has grown considerably.

The program began with four key founding members, Rewe, Natra, Migros and Jumbo, and as of August 2018 has 105 market members including Ferrero – the largest global buyer of Hazelnuts and 17 producing members. Around 6,549 hazelnut farmers now apply the UTZ standards for sustainable farming, united in 17 groups and one individual producer in Turkey and Georgia. Over a hundred packages carry the UTZ Hazelnuts label.

Figure 1: Growth of UTZ hazelnut program.

THE UTZ CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

UTZ hazelnuts are grown in accordance with our Code of Conduct, which sets out guidelines for better farming methods and working conditions, as well as better care for nature and future generations.

The Code of Conduct is based on a model of continuous improvement. From year one our farmers must fulfil core criteria concerning safety, farm management and record keeping, employees and environmental protection. In subsequent years, more detailed requirements are added to allow farmers to develop and improve over time.
The good agricultural practices that the code encourages, enables farmers to carry out better and more efficient farming methods that safeguard the environment, enable farmers get more out of their land and should lead to increased productivity, quality and better crops.

To ensure compliance with the Code, all producers receive a regular check from independent certification bodies. We have worked on building the capacity of certification bodies, including training them on social practices.

As well as helping farmers to implement good agricultural practices, the UTZ hazelnut program looks to tackle key sustainability issues such as productivity, child labor and workers’ rights. In order to address these challenges, the hazelnut module was developed to include some additional requirements that reflect the fact that the majority of the workforce are migrants.

For example:
- The farmer must keep up-to-date records for each worker and his/her accompanying family members including whether they have any children travelling with them. This is very important in order to identify where there is a risk of child labor, and for ongoing monitoring.
- The certificate holder must reach out to local authorities who provide accommodation for seasonal workers and work with them to ensure they have access to clean water, sanitation facilities etc. When group members provide housing to workers themselves, they must provide adequate living conditions.
- The farmer, not the worker, must pay any broker’s commission.
- All children must be provided with facilities and activities suitable for them during working hours, and are under adult supervision at all times.

In addition, by providing a recognizable, and well respected standard the UTZ program helps hazelnut exporters gain or keep market access.

For some issues, such as housing, recruitment, child labor and payment practices, certification alone cannot solve the problems. Certification cannot and should not for example build schools or provide housing, these need to be addressed more systemically with the engagement of government and other key local actors. Therefore, we have also begun building connections with industry, the government, and NGOs to work together on these challenges.

RESULTS

Turkey produces three quarters of the world’s hazelnuts. Therefore our efforts and commitment are focused on this country and include Georgia. Nevertheless, to truly enable sector change, the Hazelnut Program has opened up to other countries as well.

The hazelnut sector has made significant steps towards a more sustainable future in the past five years. The certificate holders– predominantly exporters – have invested heavily in ensuring the elements needed to make the program a success are in place, such as Internal Management Systems (IMS) and staff to provide training to farmers. The relationships between the exporters and farmers have been strengthened and market players have rewarded hazelnut farmers for the positive steps they are making towards sustainability.

An effective hazelnuts certification program needs to have strong systems in place to be effective. Over the past years, a Hazelnut Module was developed as addition to the UTZ Code of Conduct, twelve certification bodies have been trained and accredited to certify
UTZ certified hazelnut farmers. In addition, the hazelnut program is the first UTZ program to use the organization’s improved traceability system – MultiTrace.

Since the inception of the program, some of the results are:

- **Increased knowledge:** our team in Turkey continuously assists and trains members on Certification and Audit Requirements. Next to collective training sessions in good agricultural practices and key social issues, monthly on-the-job trainings and assistance has been provided. Over 100 professionals have been trained through the program. Capacity building is one of the key aspects of the program.

- **Improved collaboration:** UTZ certification has meant that there is greater incentive for exporters to have a closer relationship with farmers. This provides benefits to the farmers as they are able to access more technical assistance. It also allows for a greater understanding of the size of farms, the estimated number of workers needed, and the likely yields. Concurrently, there is incremental cooperation at local level among certificate holders, local authorities, NGOs and state organs aiming to eliminate the root causes of the social issues.

- **Improved relationships with the sector:** multi-stakeholder meetings have been held to bring together exporters, sustainability staff, and NGOs to discuss challenges and recommendations regarding more sustainable hazelnut production.

- **New insights:** internal inspections coupled with digital tools have provided better insights into yield estimations, and the correlation with farmer presence. This allows for more tailored support from technical assistants.

- **Greater market access:** the recognition of the UTZ standard by market players creates new incentives for sustainable practices to enter the hazelnut market.

- **Increased awareness:** The training and development of the program has raised significant awareness on social issues including child labor, working conditions and housing conditions.

This document provides an overview of the program to date, the key challenges that face the hazelnut sector in Turkey and the actions the UTZ program is taking to tackle these.

**CONTEXT**

In 2018, Turkey produced approximately 750,000 tons of in shell hazelnuts, about 68% of the world’s hazelnuts, making the country the largest producer of hazelnuts in the world[^1]. Approximately 450,000 farmers are officially registered as growing hazelnuts in Turkey[^2]. Whilst it is the world’s largest producer, Turkey also suffers from the lowest average yield. Some of the causes of this low yield are due to the multiple farming styles in Turkey versus a more commercial farm setting in for example the USA, and the lack of implementation of good agricultural practices.

Hazelnut harvesting in Turkey, is labor-intensive, meaning a significant workforce is needed. Mechanization is not easily achieved especially in the mountainous areas inland. The harvest period is short – approximately six days on a single farm and the whole harvest period takes around 30 days, normally in August, and moves from west to east and from the coast into the

[^1]: Source: International Nut Council
[^2]: See [FAO](https://www.fao.org)
mountains. The need for intensive labor in a short time period means that many farmers rely on temporarily hired labor, including seasonal migrant workers.

The type of workers commonly used include:

- **Family labor** – members of the producer’s family who help with the harvest.
- **Imece** – a local practice of neighbors helping each other without wages.
- **Local (hired) workers** – those from the same village or district.
- **Seasonal migrant workers** – agricultural workers, mostly families predominantly from the south-east of Turkey.
- **Seasonal migrant families** – agricultural seasonal workers that bring their families with them – again Turkish citizens, predominantly from the south-east of Turkey.
- **Foreign migrant workers** – agricultural workers predominantly from Georgia.

Most of the recruited workers working in the Turkish hazelnut fields are seasonal migrant workers, meaning they are Turkish citizens, often from the south-east but also from Anatolia.

**Farmers**

The ownership of farms across the region varies significantly, from smaller family-owned plots to larger farms that often have remote owners, who do not rely on the farm as their only source of income. These remote farmers, or tele-farmers, often live in cities far away from the hazelnut fields. This can mean they are less driven by a need to improve productivity and are not present to address the issues facing their workforce.

**Geography**

Within Turkey, hazelnut production takes place along the Black Sea Coast. The sea climate in this region is favourable for hazelnut growth, due to the mild temperature in the critical phases of the growth and the large amount of rainfall.

**Picture 1: Map of hazelnut producing areas around the Black Sea Region**

Typically, the region has been seen as split within 3 areas: the Eastern Black Sea Region spanning from Ordu to Artvin which produces about 60% of all production; the central region – Samsun and Bafra, which accounts for about 15% of production; and the Western area, which accounts for the remaining 25%.
In the first four years of the program we have taken the distinction of areas a step further, by separating the Eastern area into two distinct areas. The four areas have some key differences in the way in which hazelnuts are produced, and importantly for the program the types of workforce used. Splitting the eastern region in two reflects the differences between the medium scale farming that relies on migrant workers in the Ordu region and the more family farming, smaller scale production in the north-east. Understanding these differences has been key to understanding the types of interventions needed in each area for the UTZ program. An overview of the different areas can be found in appendix 1.

In the UTZ program most farmers are located in the western and eastern regions. Currently there are very few farmers UTZ certified in Samsun, Bafrá or Artvin.

**Driving demand**
The largest share of Turkish hazelnut exports go to EU countries. European retailers have played a significant role in driving sustainability in the sector.

Very few farmers are organized in cooperatives or farmer unions, which means that the UTZ certificate holder is generally the exporter. The certificate holder is responsible for setting up the IMS, which is critical in the implementation of the Code of Conduct, training of farmers and premium distribution. That is why the certification program has led to an increase in the interaction between the two parties, as the exporters have needed to set up Internal Management Systems (IMS) and have more contact with farmers by for example training farmers on good agricultural and social practices.

There are 17 exporters and groups registered as certificate holders in the UTZ program, including the four largest exporters – Ferrero Turkey (which includes the company formerly called Oltan), Arslantürk, Durak, Poyraz Balsu, Durak and Olam. They have all invested significantly in setting up teams and activities, in order to implement the UTZ Code of Conduct.

The confectionery industry is now key in taking the demand for sustainable hazelnuts to the next level in the form of both pre-harvest commitments to certified volumes and post-harvest buying of these volumes.

**Government involvement**
Turkey earned $1.9 billion from hazelnut exports in 2016, making it an important crop for the country. The Turkish Government have been very present in the sector in many aspects, from setting the minimum wage and the starting date of the harvesting period to the registration of seasonal migrant workers and providing subsidies for their school going children.

The Turkish Government declared 2018 the NO to Child Labor Year and has offered support to municipalities to work on these issues. The Turkish Prime Minister communicated a call to local governments about the management and handling of seasonal migrant workforce, especially with regard to their living and working conditions.

In 2017, the government has passed new regulation regarding seasonal migrant workers in agriculture, which states that these workers have the right to health care and decent

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1 Black Sea Hazelnut and Products Exporters Union.
2 See the link to the law in Turkish [here](#).
accommodation and that local government representatives will assist in ensuring this happens.

The government is key in the way seasonal migrant workers and accompanying families are housed. In the Ordu region the government, with support of ILO, is providing settlement camps for migrant workers. The conditions in these camps could be improved, however the government is taking care of registration, water provision, sanitary services, etc.

There are several subsidies available for hazelnut farmers to help them in their production and these have been based on compliance with Turkish G.A.P. (I.T.U)\(^5\) or organic standards as well as the size of farms. Turkish G.A.P. has been in place since 2004 and has had an impact on improving some farming practices. However, it has not generated a market pull for these good practices.

**CHALLENGES**

The UTZ program in Turkey focuses on improving productivity and social issues.

**Productivity**

Compared to other leading hazelnut producing countries such as Italy and the USA, and to other types of farms in Turkey and Georgia productivity is low. Farm size seems to be an important factor explaining low productivity as well as farmers’ behavior. Dependency on hazelnut income is also linked to farm size; small farmers only depend for a small share of their income on their hazelnut orchard, and therefore do not use many inputs such as labor and fertilizers in their orchards. Farmers with a bigger orchard depend more on their hazelnut income, therefore, can be more willing to invest in and conduct better agricultural practices.

Several agricultural practices could be improved on many orchards, which in turn could positively impact productivity. Farmers do not work in the orchards throughout the whole year. Agricultural practices such as pruning and fertilizing are often not executed or done at a suboptimal time of the year. The high humidity levels common to the production areas are beneficial during the growth of the nuts but a disadvantage in the post-harvest phase. As nuts are dried in open air and with humidity, molds develop easily. Next to that, many orchards in the uphill production areas need more maintenance and old trees need to be replaced.

**Migrant workforce**

A big challenge in the Turkish hazelnut sector is the reliance on internal migrant workers, creating risks for living and working conditions, informality of employment and child labor. Due to the seasonal nature of the harvest a permanent workforce is not required, so internal migrant workers from the south-east of Turkey are a regular feature of the harvest period. There are also foreign migrant workers, particularly from Georgia, but these comprise a small number of the workforce. The exact number of seasonal workers is not known but it is estimated that at least 1 million people comprise the seasonal agricultural sector across all crops in Turkey.\(^6\)

A basic overview of the types of internal migrant workers:

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\(^5\) Read more about I. T. U. [here](#).

1. **Young seasonal workers:** These tend to be between 16 & 30. They are often highly educated and looking to earn money for their studies or to get married. These workers tend to be recruited through labor brokers and organized in work groups (10-12 workers, including work leader, and an additional cook).

2. **Seasonal internal migrant families:** This group consists of families who travel with their children up to the Black Sea region during the school holidays and return to their own region immediately after the harvest. The main issue effecting this group is the poor living & working conditions they are subjected to during the harvest, and the role of the labor broker in their hiring. Children attend school in their origin areas but the risk of children working in the fields during the holidays exists.

3. **Internal migrant families:** This group can be viewed as the most problematic, as they are made up of seasonal migrant families who move from crop to crop and may travel for up seven months a year taking their children with them. As well as the poor living conditions a major issue for this group is the lack of access to education and the risk of children working in the fields. New regulations by the Turkish Government mean that these children should also be able to access school in the local area.

Both seasonal migrant workers and foreign workers are typically one of the most disadvantaged workforces in most countries, often earning minimum wage or less, with little access to trade unions or representation and struggling to get by. As most of the workforce are Turkish citizens, they have access to health insurance and education and other basic rights nationwide. However, an NGO, Support for Life, carried out research in 2015 with seasonal migrant workers in the agricultural sector in Turkey that found that 34% of the adult men and 77% of the adult women were illiterate, this exacerbates the issues they face and impacts their ability to exercise their most basic rights.

When looking at addressing the issue of seasonal migrant workers it is important to recognize that the very transient nature of their work means that there is also not the same sense of community responsibility towards ensuring their well-being as there may be if the workforce was made up of those within a fixed community.

**Labor Contractors**

The role of the labor contractor is crucial to both the reliable workforce required by farmers and the conditions the workers are met with. Some work with a license from the Employment Agency (Turkish labor office), most however do not.

Generally, a labor contractor receives a 10% commission. An amount that according to the UTZ standard and the local regulation, may not be deducted from the workers’ wages. Sometimes the labor contractor is also the work group leader/supervisor, and in these cases, they are often family members. If the labor contractor also plays the role of the supervisor, they earn double the wage of the workers but should not get the commission.

We believe labor contractors are key change agents to improve the working and living conditions of seasonal migrant workers and to prevent child labor. They can negotiate good working and housing conditions for workers and help in finding sources of work. The challenge is improving the labor recruitment practices, regularizing the labor contractor’s role as sub-employer/sub-contractor and the promotion of transparency on payments, commissions and practices.

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Housing Conditions
Many seasonal migrant workers are subjected to sub-standard conditions with poor water and sanitation, and no adequate child care facilities.

In the central area, and previously the west, tent camps have been established by local authorities with support from the International Labor Organization (ILO). However not all workers have access to these and in many cases, workers are staying on tents next to farms, or in dilapidated buildings on the farm.

The short harvest period acts as a disincentive to farmers to provide better housing, and therefore solutions need to be found with several other actors including the local government and other stakeholders in the supply chain. Despite these challenges we are proud to say the UTZ program had a significant positive social impact on improved housing conditions.

Child labor
The hazelnut harvest generally occurs during the school holidays, so for many of the children travelling with families attend school in their home region. When children travel with their families, even if they attend school during term time, the camps or living areas mostly do not provide a safe environment for them to be during the day, and therefore many join their parents working on the farm. As well as joining their families in order to be safe, they also join to earn an extra income for the family.

A Fair Labor Association assessment found that in the Ordu and Giresun areas “most children of seasonal migrant workers accompany their parents to earn an income for their family. 41% of the workers are below 18 and around half of [these] below 15”.8

UTZ is following the international ILO law. According to the UTZ Code of Conduct, “children living on small scale family farms may participate in farming activities that consist of light, age appropriate duties that give them an opportunity to develop skills, provided that the activities are not harmful to their health and development, do not interfere with schooling and leisure time, and are under supervision of an adult.”.

UTZ APPROACH TO TACKLE SOCIAL ISSUES
In order to effectively tackle the social issues that affect the sector including the conditions of seasonal migrant workers and the risks of child labor, the UTZ Hazelnut Program uses the following five pillar approach. This approach builds on our experience in the cocoa sector as well as the situation in Turkey.

Assess and address
When tackling the issue of child labor or other forms of labor violations, we promote and facilitate efforts to tackle child labor through all our programs. The UTZ approach focuses on identifying and addressing risks – “assess, address” – rather than exclusion or suspension from the program as this can lead to child labor being hidden. Our approach is going beyond sanctions and promoting relationships with others to find solutions.

We are very much aware that child labor risks in Turkey relate to the farming styles and type of workforce in the different regions. The orchard owners must organize a workforce for a limited period of time and for those who don’t have access to (enough) family labor, traditional imece or local hired labor are dependent on seasonal migrant labor, increasing the risk of accompanying children working on the farms.

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8 FLA (2012)
Our program sets out several requirements designed to prevent labor violations and continuous improvement using a risk-based approach. For example, certificate holders and farmers are trained on the issue of child labor, what exactly it is, how to prevent it and what steps to take if it is found. A person from within the community must be appointed as responsible for building relationships, raising awareness, and identifying any cases of child labor. In addition, the annual audits check that all these systems are in place as well as looking for any evidence of child labor on the farms. If child labor is found, the issue must be remediated – that means finding a solution to stop the child labor.

In Turkey, the situation is slightly different than our experience in cocoa, because of the seasonal migrant workers; there is not a static community in which awareness can be raised over time. For this to be successful a lot of actions must be undertaken during the year, especially before the internal inspections take place, in order to prevent child labor occurring or living conditions of workers being inadequate.

UTZ certification has shifted the focus from the occurrence/spotting of child labor during the audit towards building an adequate IMS system that identifies risks at the beginning of the year and rolls out a plan of activities to address them. The farmers and auditors in the hazelnut program have been trained in this. Even when no child labor is seen during an audit, the group can get a non-conformity on child labor if they do not have a system in place that identifies their risks and undertakes activities to prevent and remediate them.

**Partnering for change**

The issues facing seasonal migrant workers encompass several different challenges, including the drivers such as poverty that make people migrate for work in the first place. These issues can only be tackled at the local and/ or national level, by ensuring strong relations with the (local) government in the destination region as well as relevant ministries. Through the UTZ program we work to enable actors within the hazelnut sector – including producers and exporters – to understand the need to engage with and strengthen the relationship with the government through the Family and Labor Ministries, to enable legal frameworks to be set up that include how to address social issues such as child labor.

For this to work successfully we must facilitate strong multi-stakeholder partnerships with supply chain actors, governments, international organizations and NGOs and promote the sharing of information that is already available (govermental sectors, ILO, hazelnut sector, etc.) This builds on work we do globally and in other production countries through our overall work.
NEXT STEPS

The first five years of the UTZ hazelnut program has seen important structures set up, an extensive training program carried out and commitments made by several market players. Relationships have been built with key NGOs, government actors and other significant stakeholders. However there have been challenges that we continue to work to address.

- **Seasonal Migrant workforce**: the short harvest time and heavy reliance on a migratory short-term workforce presents challenges when it comes to embedding sector-wide change.
  - Seasonal Migrant workers are traditionally not organized and therefore it is not always possible to identify organizations that represent or work with the agricultural seasonal workers, in the way a trade union might with permanent workers.
  - It is harder to embed sector change through changing the mindset of the whole community around the farm, which is needed to tackle issues such as child labor and poor living conditions, when the workforce in question is transient.

- **Remote farmers**: linked to the challenges of embedding sector change is the fact that many of the owners of farms in the program are not resident on the farms, and for many they do not rely on hazelnuts for their income. This can mean they are less driven by a need to improve productivity and are not present to address the issues facing their workforce.

- **Root causes of migration**: agricultural seasonal workers migrate to get better income opportunities, and as long as these opportunities are higher in the Black Sea Coast area workers will keep migrating. While it is not our role to address development in south-east Turkey, but we promote the farmers/sector to take responsibility for their workers and prevent labor exploitation.
  - This doesn’t mean that we don’t look at the origin areas. We are looking at ways we can support the projects around labor contractors and recruitment; monitoring of school attendance of children; women empowerment and teacher training. All of these will help in ensuring that when people do choose to migrate, they are at lower risk of exploitation, or have additional opportunities open to them.

- **Driving demand**: to ensure that certificate holders and farmers want to invest in the necessary changes needed to join the UTZ hazelnut program, they need to see that these investments are rewarded by the market. Further commitment to buying certified hazelnuts is needed in order to be able to scale up the program.

As we look to the next phase of the program, we hope to build on the foundations of the first five years, continue to build the market demand, and look to test different approaches that can be scaled up to have lasting impact on the sustainability of the hazelnut sector in Turkey.
APPENDIX 1 - UTZ HAZELNUT PROGRAM OVERVIEW PER REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Type of farms</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| West Düzce, Sakarya, Zonguldak | Larger scale farms. (except Alapli)  
One of the newest regions - different variety than in the East. |
| Central Samsun, Bafra   | Larger scale farms.                                                                 |
| East Ordu, Giresun,    | Small- and large-scale farms Combination of farming styles from small tele- farmers inherited farms, and away from the coast to and new plantings, larger scale farms nearer the coast.  
Traditional production area |
| North-East Trabzon, Artvin | Mostly small family held plots.  
Family farming.  
Hereditary system has meant that many farms are becoming smaller.  
Difficult geographical conditions.  
Traditional production area |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Topographical features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Düzce, Sakarya, Zonguldak</td>
<td>More flat orchards close to the sea – better able to resist frost outbreaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Samsun, Bafra</td>
<td>Mixture, flat near coast and more mountainous inland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Ordu, Giresun,</td>
<td>Mountainous Flat near the coast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-East Trabzon, Artvin</td>
<td>Only mountainous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Workforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| West Düzce, Sakarya, Zonguldak | Internal migrants from south-east of Turkey.  
Recruitment by labor brokers or work group leaders, farmers often have long term relationship with brokers. (except Alapli area that is more similar to Ordu area) |
| Central Samsun, Bafra   | Internal migrants from south-east of Turkey and from Georgia.  
Use of labor brokers, some of contact with labor brokers, other depend on local recruitment. |
| East Ordu, Giresun,    | Internal migrants from south-east of Turkey.  
Use of labor brokers, some of contact with labor brokers, other depend on local recruitment. |
| North-East Trabzon, Artvin | Local and family.  
Foreign migrant labor (Mostly Georgian, sometimes Georgian family members). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Government (local)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| West Düzce, Sakarya, Zonguldak | Local government expressed commitment to creating a healthy hazelnut sector.  
Registration of migrant workers  
Tent settlements prohibited in some areas, but in some areas are provided.  
One ILO supported camp |
| Central Samsun, Bafra   | Registration of migrant workers |
| East Ordu, Giresun,    | Ordu area: Government active in awareness raising programs, enforcement. Establishing new modern 1.4 ha tent camp for migrant workers  
Tent settlement camps run by local governments, four main ones supported by ILO |
| North-East Trabzon, Artvin |  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>NGO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Düzce, Sakarya, Zonguldak</td>
<td>Young Life Foundation &amp; Fair Labor Association (FLA), Support for Life projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Samsun, Bafra</td>
<td>Young Life Foundation, Piccolo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Ordu, Giresun,</td>
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<tr>
<td>North-East Trabzon, Artvin</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Key challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| West Düzce, Sakarya, Zonguldak | Productivity  
Working conditions, including housing  
Provisions to children accompanying migrant workers  
Child labor |
| Central Samsun, Bafra   | Productivity  
Working conditions (alongside official camps many workers camp on land adjoining farm)  
Migrant workers children accompanying them  
Child labor |
| East Ordu, Giresun,    | Productivity  
Inherited farms  
Geographical conditions  
Small scale farms |
| North-East Trabzon, Artvin |  |