Supply Chain Study on Child Labor in the Coconut Industry of the Philippines

Report

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CFIDP	Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GDP	gross domestic product
ha	hectare
ILAB	Bureau of International Labor Affairs
ILO	International Labour Organization
KII	key informant interview
MT	metric ton
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
PHP	Philippine peso

Terms

Focal child—A child under age 18 reportedly working at the site of the adult respondent and whose work activities were well known by the adult respondent

Executive Summary

Context

Coconut is a crop of significant economic and cultural importance to the Philippines. Due to its many uses and ubiquitous presence throughout the country, it is often referred to as "*ang puno ng buhay,"* which translates to "the tree of life." Coconuts are grown in 69 of the country's 82 provinces and account for one-quarter of the country's arable land. The country boasts an annual harvest of 15 billion coconuts from 385 million trees and is second only to Indonesia in terms of total production. Despite significant domestic consumption, the coconut industry is export oriented, with approximately 75% of coconut products exported abroad. Of these exports, 90% are crude coconut oil, copra meal, and desiccated coconuts.

The majority of coconut harvesting takes place on smallholder farms, making it a vital livelihood for an estimated 3 million workers. Coconuts are harvested approximately every three months, and harvesting can last from a few days to a month. The extant literature indicates the presence of child labor in the coconut supply chain of the Philippines, particularly in the harvesting and on-farm processing stages. This can be largely attributed to a combination of poverty and cultural norms that do not prohibit child labor in agricultural production.

Study Objective

This mixed-methods study sought to identify points in the coconut supply chain where child labor is present and assess the socio-demographic characteristics of working children and their working conditions. The study also sought to map the domestic supply chain of coconuts in the Philippines and four major downstream products: copra, copra meal, desiccated coconut, and coconut oil.[1] The study traced coconut and its downstream goods as they move from smallholder farms through traders and processors and on to international markets.

Methodology

Research consisted of an extensive review of secondary literature, a quantitative worker's survey (n=299), qualitative interviews with a subset of respondents from the worker's survey (n=25), and key informant interviews (n=30). The worker's survey sample consisted of adults who have engaged in coconut production within the last year. The survey captured the respondent's socio-demographic information, work activities, and perceptions on working children. It also asked respondents to identify a focal child with whom they are familiar who works in coconut production. Respondents were then asked to provide the focal child's socio-demographic information and work characteristics. Focal children were defined as experiencing child labor if they engaged in hazardous work activities or worked over the prescribed number of hours per week for their age group.[2] Key informant interviews included government officials, private sector actors, and civil society representatives.

Researchers conducted a scoping trip to Zamboanga del Norte from March 30 through April 6, 2023, to inform research design. This was followed by data collection from July 3 through July 15, 2023, in

[1] Copra is the meat of the coconut after it has been removed and dried. Oil mills extract coconut oil from copra. Copra meal is what is left of the copra after the oil is extracted.

[2] Working hours per age group are defined by the International Labour Organization. Hazardous work activities were defined in accordance with International Labour Organization guidelines and domestic law.

Quezon and Zamboanga del Norte, two major coconut-producing provinces in the Philippines. The survey employed a non-representative sampling method, so quantitative findings cannot be generalized to the wider population with any statistical certainty.

Key Findings

Coconut harvesting and on-farm processing are largely dependent on familial labor on smallholder farms (one to three hectares). In this environment, children are often present and conduct work-related activities. It is common for children to accompany their parents on the farm from a young age. According to qualitative respondents, at around age 10, children may begin to support their parents or siblings by conducting simple tasks related to coconut harvesting and processing, such as gathering fallen coconuts. Qualitative accounts indicate that the frequency and intensity of work increase with the child's age and household's economic vulnerability. Older children also tend to engage in more hazardous work activities, such as cutting coconuts from the tree, splitting open coconuts, scraping out the coconut meat, and drying the meat in a kiln.

Respondents viewed children working in coconut production as both an economic necessity for impoverished families and an important medium for passing down their skills and culture to the next generation. When asked why children engage in coconut production, the most common responses were to help the family earn an income (74%), poverty and hunger (49%), to pay school fees (32%), and to learn skills (24%). Qualitative analysis suggests that respondents had mixed feelings about children working in coconut production. Some perceived it as the only way impoverished families can survive or as a coping strategy to mitigate economic shocks to the household, such as the sudden inability of parents to work. Others were quick to point out its cultural value, perceiving it as an important medium for passing down their culture and skills to the next generation. These contrasting perspectives suggest that the nature and extent of a child's work in coconut production can vary widely based on the economic circumstances of a given household.

> *"It depends on their life circumstances. When they come from a poor family, even a 7-year-old knows how to do farm work."*
>
> *—Male smallholder farmer*

> *"Here in our area, aside from being a source of income, coconut farming also serves as a way for the family to socialize. It's a bonding activity for the family, involving children and grandchildren."*
>
> *—Female smallholder farmer*

Findings suggests that it is common for children to work in the coconut supply chain of the Philippines in conditions equivalent to child labor. This is primarily due to the hazardous work activities they perform. Although the study was not designed to quantify the prevalence of child labor in the coconut supply chain, it did confirm its widespread existence among focal children. The study found that 92% of focal children were exposed to hazardous work and 93% experienced child labor. This is in line with qualitative findings and extant literature, which indicate children's involvement in a wide variety of hazardous work activities, most of which relate to the on-farm processing of coconuts.

Employer debt and production quotas were not identified by respondents as substantial factors that push children to work in the coconut supply chain. Out of the 121 respondents who worked for an employer, only 8 (6%) indicated that their employer imposes a production quota on the coconut harvest. Qualitative interviews further denote a noticeable absence of quota-based production at the

farm level. Although debt to employers was common among employed respondents (51%), only 11% (n=5) of that subset indicated that they would require their children to work to help pay off debt to an employer.

The majority of focal children (81%) combine both work and school. Those who did not attend school worked 17.6 hours per week during the last coconut harvest, nearly twice as many hours per week as those who did attend school (9.3 hours). This finding does not indicate causation, as school attendance is determined by a complex interaction of social and economic factors. However, it does indicate a tradeoff in time investment for children. In qualitative interviews, respondents also noted that some children need to work to stay in school. Otherwise, they do not have money to cover auxiliary school expenses.

Supply chain dynamics can vary by region and directly impact the degree to which children are exposed to hazardous work. Zamboanga del Norte follows a traditional production model in which primary processing occurs on the farm. In this model, coconuts are split open and the meat is scraped out and dried by the sun or in a kiln to produce copra. Then copra is delivered to small-scale traders or a cooperative.[3] In contrast, many buyers and cooperatives in Quezon have transitioned away from this model and are now buying the whole coconut from farmers, with processing occurring farther down the supply chain. This transition appears to be primarily driven by cost considerations for farmers and oil mills; however, one positive externality appears to be a reduction in children's exposure to hazardous work. Study findings strongly suggest that moving coconut processing off the farm and into the factory effectively removes many, but not all, of the hazardous work activities in which children traditionally engage.

An abundance of intermediaries within the supply chain appears to provide limited additional value to products and suggests an inefficient pricing structure to the detriment of agricultural workers. This is particularly the case regarding non-warehousing consolidators found in Zamboanga del Norte. According to qualitative respondents, these consolidators do not take physical possession of copra but hold contracts with oil mills. Traders must sell their copra to these consolidators and deliver the copra to the oil mills themselves under the consolidator's contract. Across both provinces, significant market leverage exerted by consolidators and oil mills appears to suppress the farm gate price of copra and with it, the incomes of agricultural workers. This not only traps them in a state of chronic poverty and economic uncertainty, but also results in insufficient agricultural investment (and stagnant yields) at the farm level. It may also perpetuate their reliance on child labor.

Investment and modernization have been sorely lacking in the coconut industry of the Philippines for many years, which has contributed to economic conditions conducive to child labor. This lack of investment is largely due to the mismanagement of the Coconut Levy Fund. The fund places a levy on coconut production with the objective of investing the collected funds back into the industry. However, the fund has been mired in controversy since its inception, with well-documented cases of fund misappropriation by politicians for personal gain. For decades, it has been an additional financial burden on coconut farmers but has provided no benefits. Since 2021, a spate of new legislation has led to the development of a Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP), which provides guidance for the disbursement of 75 billion Philippine pesos (PHP) from the fund to modernize the industry and support coconut farmers. At the time of writing, it remains unclear if any of the funding has been

[3] Agricultural cooperatives are widespread throughout the Philippines and a popular means through which farmers collectively organize themselves and promote their interests. Cooperatives are collectively owned by their members and facilitate their access to credit, agricultural inputs, and government support initiatives. Cooperatives can also serve as a critical market intermediary, buying crops produced from their members. They also conduct value-added processing for some crops.

disbursed in accordance with the CFIDP, and research has revealed little, if any, communication from the government about the use of the fund.

Current traceability initiatives appear largely ineffective at detecting child labor in the coconut oil supply chain. This is largely due to the numerous intermediaries within the supply chain and the informal, fragmented nature of production. A series of small and medium-scale copra traders serve as market aggregators, buying the copra from smallholder farmers and selling it on to larger traders and consolidators. Through this aggregation process, copra produced on different farms is co-mingled before being purchased by downstream buyers, such as an oil mill or refinery. Copra or coconuts being sold to traders are not linked to a particular farm by any formal contract or labeling (such as a unique farmer identifier number on bags of their produce). Each seller is personally known by the trader, but the sheer number of smallholder coconut farmers prohibits systematic traceability at scale.

It is reasonable to assume that any coconut, copra, copra meal, desiccated coconut, or coconut oil produced in the Philippines is at risk of being produced by child labor. Survey findings, qualitative findings, and extant literature all indicate that child labor is present in the coconut supply chain and remains a significant concern. Given these findings and the co-mingling of coconuts and copra by small-scale traders, it is reasonable to assume that all downstream coconut products from the Philippines are at risk of being produced with child labor.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Coconut is a crop of great cultural and economic importance in the Philippines. It is ubiquitous across the country and an essential livelihood for millions of rural households, particularly those with few economic alternatives. At the same time, it is an industry that is sorely lacking investment and modernization. It has suffered from years of ineffective or unimplemented policy, and the supply chain contains numerous intermediaries that lead to an inefficient pricing structure. Consequently, the industry does not provide sufficient income for agricultural workers and their families. Their livelihoods are made all the more tenuous by the highly volatile market price of copra, the most economically significant downstream product of coconut. This economic vulnerability, juxtaposed with cultural norms that are largely accepting of children working, creates a highly conducive environment for child labor.

Fortunately, the findings of this study are only a reflection of the current state of the industry, not a fateful prediction of the future. When one further unpacks the supply chain dynamics of the coconut industry, opportunities for meaningful change arise. This study found that the types of hazardous activities children are exposed to are intimately linked to local supply chain dynamics, particularly regarding copra processing. In Quezon Province, some oil mills and cooperatives are opting to purchase the whole coconut rather than the copra. By doing so, they can process the copra themselves, using drying technology that does not expose the copra to smoke. This results in higher quality copra. This production method also inadvertently preempts children from participating in several hazardous work activities related to on-farm copra processing. While children on the farm still participate in some hazardous activities related to coconut harvesting, the net result is less exposure to harm.

Prior to any policy action, it will be important for government and other relevant stakeholders to conduct comprehensive research on how this change in operations might impact not only the occurrence of child labor but also the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and day laborers. However, initial findings suggest that this shift away from on-farm copra processing could be a significant step toward improving the child labor situation in the coconut industry and could provide low-hanging fruit for policy makers. If policy action can capitalize on this existing market trend, the end result could be

that working children are exposed to fewer work hazards and oil mills have a better-quality product. In this case, both business interests and the public good are aligned, and that is reason for optimism.

Recommendations to the Government of the Philippines:

- **Expedite the disbursement of funding and economic support to coconut farmers under the CFIDP.** In addition, sufficient budget and planning should be placed into awareness-raising activities for coconut farmers so they are aware of the support they are entitled to and how to access it.
- **Scale up existing initiatives that provide cooperatives with the equipment and skills training necessary to process copra.** Study findings suggest that moving copra processing off the farm not only improves the quality of the copra but also preempts children from engaging in the processing of it. Government agencies such as the Department of Trade and Industry should conduct joint research with cooperatives to determine the financial feasibility of cooperatives engaging in copra processing and develop best practices and effective business models to this end. It is also essential that such initiatives facilitate market linkages between cooperative producers and buyers of coconut oil.
- **Implement a robust research agenda exploring the shift within the industry from on-farm processing to in-factory processing of copra, with the objective of identifying its potential impact on child labor and financial implications for each actor in the supply chain.** A primary stage of research should identify the potential displacement effect of this transition on child labor in the industry and how it would financially impact smallholder farmers, tenant farmers, and day laborers. If the transition is deemed to be beneficial on the whole, then a secondary stage of research should be conducted. This should assess in what economic circumstances and through what modalities this transition would be most financially feasible for supply chain actors and what, if any, policy interventions and programming could help support it.
- **Evaluate the relationships between large copra consolidators and processors (particularly non-warehousing consolidators)** and their impact on market pricing. Encourage processors to allow for more flexible and varied contracting arrangements with a wider variety of suppliers.
- **Conduct representative surveys of child workers in coconut production to determine the prevalence of child labor and its characteristics.** There is a dearth of quantitative data on children workers and child labor in coconut production. The Philippines Statistics Authority should work in partnership with the Department of Labor and Employment to conduct targeted surveys, which not only provide prevalence estimates of child labor in coconut production, but also explore the socio-demographics of child workers and their specific work tasks. Doing so will help inform policy to better address child labor within this sector. The Philippines Statistics Authority currently conducts representative surveys on child labor, but the surveys either do not specify the occupation of the child or this information is not released to the public. It is possible that these or other existing surveys could be modified to provide the required information.

Recommendations to Private Sector Actors:

- **Companies importing coconut and downstream goods from the Philippines should conduct appropriate due diligence and supply chain tracing** to minimize the risk of child labor in their supply chains and encourage and support their suppliers to explore production methods that could reduce children's exposure to hazardous work, such as off-farm copra processing.
- **As part of their due diligence programs, companies that export coconut and downstream products from the Philippines should work to strengthen their traceability initiatives over the**

short term and coordinate with government on the development of a certification scheme over the long term. Research revealed that some traceability initiatives by coconut oil companies are currently underway but found that they were not capable of preventing child labor from entering their supply chains. This is primarily due to the co-mingling of copra from different farms by copra traders. Ensuring product traceability would mean that coconut oil companies would either need to directly engage with and monitor coconut farmers, or they would need their current suppliers to implement traceability practices. Companies could look to agricultural cooperatives as a potential platform through which to strengthen existing traceability initiatives, given their direct engagement with agricultural workers at the farm level. Over the long run, companies should engage the government to jointly establish appropriate standards for industry-wide traceability initiatives and eventually a certification scheme. Further research, including econometric modeling, should be conducted to inform the design of traceability initiatives and ensure that they do not place undue financial hardship on smallholder farmers or other agricultural workers.

1. Purpose and Context

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) leads the U.S. Department of Labor's efforts to ensure that workers around the world are treated fairly and are able to share in the benefits of the global economy. ILAB's mission is to safeguard dignity at work, both at home and abroad—by strengthening global labor standards, enforcing labor commitments among trading partners, promoting racial and gender equity, and combating international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. This mixed-methods- study is one of a series of studies over a five-year period that seeks to provide ILAB and other stakeholders with credible and timely information on the presence and characteristics of child labor and forced labor in selected supply chains across the globe.

Existing evidence indicates the presence of child labor in the domestic supply chain of coconuts in the Philippines, particularly in the on-farm harvesting and processing stages. The presence of child labor in these early stages of the supply chain is largely a product of economic necessity for smallholder farmers in impoverished areas and cultural norms that are accepting of familial child labor. In an effort to better inform ILAB's policy and programming, this mixed-methods study sought to identify points in the coconut supply chain where child labor is present and asses the socio-demographic characteristics of working children and their working conditions. The socio-demographics characteristics and working conditions of adults engaged in coconut production are also briefly explored. The study also sought to map the domestic supply chain of coconuts in the Philippines and three major downstream products: copra, charcoal, and coconut oil. The study traced the supply chain of coconuts and its downstream goods as they move from smallholder farms through traders and processors and on to international markets.

This study was undertaken by ICF, an international consulting firm headquartered in Reston, Virginia, and a local research partner in the Philippines. Research consisted of an extensive review of secondary literature, a non-representative quantitative worker's survey (n=299), qualitative interviews with a subset of respondents from the worker's survey (n=25), and key informant interviews (KIIs) (n=30) with industry representatives, government officials, and civil society representatives. Researchers conducted a scoping trip to Zamboanga del Norte from March 30 to April 6, 2023, to inform research design. Data collection took place from July 3 to July 15, 2023, in Quezon and Zamboanga del Norte, two major coconut-producing provinces in the Philippines.

This report consists of six sections: Section 1 presents the context and objectives of the research, followed in Section 2 by a literature review on child labor in the Philippines and an overview of the economy of the Philippines and the coconut supply chain. Section 3 provides a detailed account of the study's methodology and its limitations. Section 4 presents the findings from primary data collection and supply chain tracing, and Section 5 assesses the impact of existing policies and important factors on the coconut industry. Section 6 provides a conclusion and policy recommendations.

2. Literature Review

This section summarizes findings from an extensive review of existing literature. It includes an overview of coconut production in the Philippines and the country's economy more broadly. It outlines the processing steps of coconut, downstream products and byproducts, as well as their end uses, and concludes with a review of findings on working children and child labor in the Philippines as a whole and in coconut farming in particular.

2.1 Overview of the Philippines Economy and the Coconut Industry

The Philippines is a lower-middle-income country in Asia with a gross domestic product (GDP) of $394.09 billion USD and a GDP per capita of $3,460 USD, in 2021 (World Bank, 2023). The economy of the Philippines is historically agriculturally based but is increasingly diversifying into services and manufacturing. In 2021, agriculture accounted for approximately 10% of the GDP and employed approximately 24% of workers (World Trade Organization, 2021; World Bank, 2023). The coconut industry is an important part of the agriculture sector, with an estimated production area of 3.62 million hectares (ha), or approximately one-quarter of total arable land, with 385 million coconut fruit-bearing trees (Gurbuz & Manaros, 2019). The Philippines is the second largest producer of coconuts in the world, behind only Indonesia, and produces more than 40 traditional and non-traditional coconut products for domestic consumption and export (Costales, 2020; ILO, 2022a; Moreno et al., 2020; Philippine Coconut Authority, 2021).

As of 2021, roughly 2.75 million farmers, the majority of whom are smallholder farmers, have registered with the Department of Agriculture's Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) (PCA, 2021). Additional employment estimates, which include workers beyond registered farmers, report that there are more than 3 million workers employed by the coconut industry in the Philippines (Costales, 2020; ILO, 2022a).

2.2 Coconut Cultivation and Harvesting

The traditional coconut tree variety produces its first fruit in 5 to 10 years and can grow up to 100 feet tall. At 15 to 20 years of age, these coconut trees are in peak production and harvested year-round, yielding up to 75 fruits per year; however, lower yields of around 40 fruits per year are more common in Asia (Thomas, 2022).

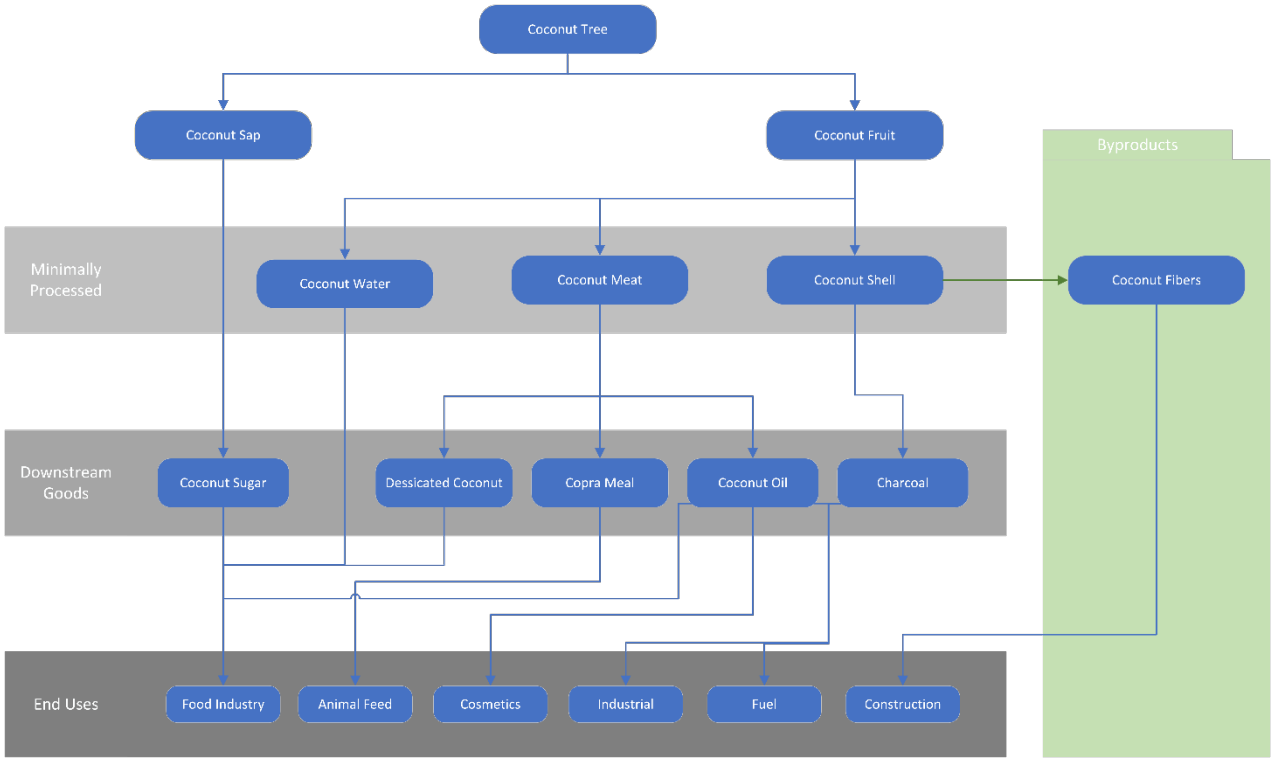
Coconut trees can be harvested for coconut sap (to produce coco sugar) or lumber, but the majority are grown for the coconut fruit. The immature coconut fruit can be harvested for coconut water, approximately 6 months after emergence; more commonly, a mature coconut can be harvested for the inner meat approximately 12 months after emergence. Manual laborers gather coconut fruit by cutting the coconut from the tree with a sickle attached to a long pole. Due to perishability, the harvested coconuts are normally processed or consumed within two months of harvest (Foreign Agricultural Service, 2022).

Immature coconuts harvested for coconut water are gathered and sold whole to small or medium local traders for domestic consumption of fresh coconut water, or to larger industrial processors for export. Mature coconuts are harvested for the coconut meat, which can be dried into copra on a farm or at a processing facility. Alternatively, the fresh coconut meat can be "wet" processed into coconut milk at a processing facility. In either case, the coconut meat is ultimately used to produce desiccated coconut or serve as feedstock in the production of coconut oil.

The coconut shell is a byproduct of harvesting the coconut meat. The shell can be burned for charcoal, either as a direct fuel source on the farm or in downstream industrial uses. In addition, the fibers on the coconut shell, "coir," can be used in downstream household items, construction, or horticulture.

Figure 1 outlines the products, processing, byproducts, downstream products, and end uses for the coconut tree, followed by a more detailed definition of each product.

Figure 1. Overview of coconut processing steps and resulting byproducts and downstream goods



Source: ICF

2.3 Minimally Processed Coconut, Byproducts, Downstream Products, and End Uses

This section outlines the minimally processed goods derived from the coconut fruit, copra, coconut water, and coconut shell, followed by an overview of the downstream goods, byproducts, and associated end uses.

Minimally Processed Good

Copra: The dry white flesh of a coconut. Mature coconuts (approximately 12 months) are manually broken open, the coconut water discarded, and the coconut meat removed and sundried or smoked on the farm or dried in a processing facility.

Coconut Water: The clear liquid in immature green coconuts, known in the Philippines as "*buko.*" Coconut water can be consumed directly from a whole coconut, extracted and packaged as a beverage for human consumption, or discarded as a low-value byproduct in the harvesting of mature coconuts for copra and coconut shells.

Coconut Shell: The hard outer covering of the coconut fruit. It can be charred or undergo a process of pyrolysis to create charcoal for fuel or other industrial end uses.

Coconut Sap: In lieu of cultivating coconut fruit, coconut trees can be cultivated for their sap. A cut is made on the flower of the coconut palm, tree fonds are bent, and the sap is collected in plastic bags. Coconut sap is collected by manual laborers into buckets and transferred into large woks over moderate heat to evaporate the water, turning the sap into a thick syrup for further processing into coco sugar.

Downstream Goods

Crude Coconut Oil: Derived from copra with minimal moisture content (approximately 7%). An oil refiner expeller, with or without the use of chemicals, extracts oil from copra, resulting in industrial grade oil, which is high in saturated fat. It has a darker color and stronger odor than refined crude oil, and some crude coconut oil may be unsuitable for consumption in cosmetics or food until refined. Crude oil has multiple industrial uses and is a feedstock in the production of oleochemicals and biofuels.

Refined Coconut Oil: Derived from crude coconut oil that has been refined, bleached, and deodorized, or refined and bleached, for sale in the cosmetic and food industries.

Virgin Coconut Oil: Expressed from fresh coconut meat or copra without the use of chemicals. It can be sold refined or unrefined but is safe for human consumption without refining. It is valued for its antiviral and antibacterial qualities and is widely used in soap and cosmetic manufacturing.

Copra Meal: Also referred to as copra oilcakes, coconut meal, or coconut oilcakes, the remaining fibrous byproduct after oil is extracted from copra at a refinery. Copra meal is primarily used as an additive to animal feed.

Desiccated Coconut: Mature coconuts are dehusked, and the remaining flesh is dehydrated, washed, and pasteurized before being ground and shredded into small flakes for use in food industries.

Coconut Sugar: Condensed coconut sap can be further processed into a coconut-flavored sugar in crystal, block, or solid form for use in food preparation.

Coconut Milk: The juices extracted from crushing coconut meat to produce a creamy white liquid suitable for human consumption.

Charcoal: Through charring or the process of pyrolysis, coconut shells are subjected to very high temperature, turning them into charcoal, which can be used as a fuel source. It can also be further processed into coco shell carbon or activated carbon for water filtration in food processing and beverages. It is also used by gold mining companies in Africa to recover gold from the cyanide solution using carbon-in pulp or carbon-in leach processes (PCA, 2021).

Byproducts

Coconut Fibers: Coconut fibers, also called “coir,” are thin fibrous strands on the exterior of a coconut husk that can be extracted for a variety of uses, such as doormats, brushes, rope, packing materials, coconut peat/dust, husk cubes, baled coir, and coconut pads (PCA, 2021).

Downstream Uses

Food and Beverages: Coconut oil, coconut sugar, and coconut water are used as food ingredients and cooking products by individual consumers and industrial enterprises. Coconut water is consumed as a beverage, either as coco water or as an additive to other drinks. Coco sugar can be consumed by households in cooking or baking, or as an input in processed foods such as chocolate, breakfast cereals, and baked goods. Other non-traditional coconut food products include coconut concentrate, liquid coco milk, coco cream, and hydrogenated coconut oil.

Cosmetics: Refined coconut oil is valued for its moisturizing and lather qualities in cosmetics and soaps. Coconut sugar is used in body scrubs, shaving gels, facial and body creams, and hair care products. Coconut-derived oleochemicals are used in a variety of cosmetic and personal care products.

Industrial: Crude coconut oil is used as feedstock in the production of oleochemicals, including synthetic rubber, glycerin, fatty acids, methyl esters (coco biofuel), fatty alcohol, and surfactants. Surfactants are a primary input in cleaning products.

Purification: Activated carbon is used in filtration systems for potable water, sewage, industrial wastewater, air purification, processed food and beverages, and mining, as well as medical equipment.

Pharmaceutical: Coconut oil and coconut oleochemicals are used in the production of some pharmaceutical products, including nutritional supplements.

Horticulture: Coir downstream products are used in plant fertilizer, hydroponics, and erosion control, and as a plant growth medium.

Fuel: Coconut shell charcoal can be used as a direct fuel source, and coconut oil can be processed into biofuels.

Animal Feed: Copra meal is valued as a protein source in animal feed due to its high-quality proteins, fat content, and nutrients (Grand Royal Coco, n.d.).

Construction: The lumber from coconut trees can be used in the construction of buildings. Coconut husks can be processed into board material.

2.4 Working Children and Child Labor

Quantitative data are limited regarding the presence of child labor within the coconut industry and the Philippines as a whole. Survey data from 2011 indicated that upward of 5.49 million children in the Philippines were working, and a subset of 3.03 million children were experiencing child labor (Coram International, 2018). In 2016, the number of working children was reportedly 1.5 million children, and in 2020 the Philippine government reported that 872,300 thousand children between the ages of 5 and 17 were working, of which 596,900 thousand children met the definition of child labor (Camillo et al., 2019; Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021). As of the latest Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act Report, the U.S. Department of Labor reported 466,708 working children in the Philippines aged 5 to 14[4] who meet the definition of child labor, with roughly 45% of those children identified as working in the

[4] Note: Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act scale and international data scale differ in upper threshold for age.

agricultural sector (U.S. Department of Labor, 2021). Although the methodologies used to produce these estimates likely vary between sources, their chronology suggests a significant reduction in the presence of children workers and child labor over the past decade.

Child laborers are mostly boys (63%) aged 15 to 17 (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021). More than 90% of children engaged in child labor in the Philippines experience hazardous working conditions (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021). Philippine law specifies a list of agricultural activities that are considered a form of hazardous work and, therefore, tantamount to child labor when performed by anyone under age 18. The list includes several tasks specific to coconut farming (Department of Labor and Employment, 2016, 2017, 2022).[5]

2.5 Child Labor in Coconut Production

The U.S. Department of Labor lists coconuts as a good within the agricultural sector of the Philippines that are produced with child labor (United States Department of Labor, 2021). Qualitative research interviewing child workers who identified as being in a situation of child labor (n=10) found that children were involved in a wide variety of activities throughout the planting and harvesting of coconuts (Hauman, 2021). These activities may include planting of coconut seedlings, application of chemical fertilizers, weeding, harvesting, charcoal making, and marketing of the finished product (Hauman, 2021). Supply and demand side risk factors associated with the use of child labor mentioned in the extant literature include poverty experienced by most coconut farmers, food insecurity, inadequate supply of workers reported by farmers, lack of financial support from parents, prevailing cultural norms that are largely accepting of child labor, and decreased productivity on farms due to coconut trees being damaged during major typhoons (Camillo et al., 2019; Edmonds & Theoharides, 2020; Gurbuz & Manaros, 2019; Ruales et al., 2020; World Vision, 2020; Hauman, 2021). Furthermore, demand and supply-side drivers of child labor in the coconut sector include children's ability to work fast and their willingness to follow orders and work for any amount of compensation (Hauman, 2021).

3. Methodology and Study Implementation

3.1 Study Objective and Research Questions

The study was guided by two research objectives: (1) identify if and where child laborers are present within the coconut supply chain of the Philippines and assess their socio-economic characteristics and working conditions; and (2) map the domestic supply chain of coconut and major downstream products in the Philippines and, to the extent possible, link instances of child labor to coconut and major downstream products that are exported. To achieve these objectives, the study sought to answer the following research questions:

1. In what phases of the coconut supply chain does child labor occur?
    a. What are the demographics of those experiencing child labor?
    b. What are the job characteristics of those experiencing child labor?
2. What are the most significant downstream products of coconut?
    a. Given common aggregation and production processes within the sector, to what extent can the supply chain of coconut and these downstream products be traced?

[5] Tasks tantamount to hazardous child labor can be found here: https://www.dole.gov.ph/php_assets/uploads/2017/07/DO-149-A-17-Amending-Department-Order-No_-149-16-on-Guidelines-in-Assessing-and-Determining-Hazardous-Work-in-the-Employment-of-Persons-below-18-years-of-age.pdf

   b. Where do gaps in tracing exist and at what stages of production does co-mingling occur?
   c. To what extent is it possible to link instances of child labor to major downstream products?
3. What domestic processing of coconut and downstream goods occurs in the Philippines?
   a. What, if any, specific downstream products are more likely to be linked to child labor than others?
4. What roles does coconut and its major downstream products exported from the Philippines play in international markets?
   a. Based on available trade data, what are the major trade flows of coconut and downstream products in international markets (in terms of volume and destination markets)?
   b. Who are the main stakeholders involved in the export of coconut and major downstream products?

3.2 Research Methodology

This section outlines the research instruments applied by this study, how the study defines child labor, and considerations for sampling and respondent selection. It also provides an overview of interviewer training and the data collection process and concludes with methodological limitations.

3.2.1 Collection of Background Research and Supply Chain Data

Prior to primary data collection, the research team conducted an extensive review of secondary literature guided by the thematic areas of focus, including child labor, the coconut supply chain, and working conditions.[6] Findings from the secondary literature review and collection of production, trade, and shipping data were instrumental in refining study objectives and contextualizing research instruments.

3.2.2 Research Instruments

ICF leveraged years of experience in conducting child and forced labor studies to develop a set of three global research instruments: a quantitative worker's survey questionnaire, a qualitative worker's interview guide, and a KII guide. ICF worked closely with its research partner in the Philippines to adapt the global research instruments to the context of the coconut supply chain of the Philippines. Instrument adaptation was also informed by the secondary literature review and a scoping mission to Zamboanga del Norte conducted by ICF, project consultants, and the Philippine's-based research partner from March 30 to April 6, 2023. Instrument adaptation took into account local agricultural labor dynamics, cultural norms and sensitivities regarding familial child labor, and the nuances of the coconut supply chain. All research instruments were translated into Tagalog. [7]

The quantitative worker's survey was administered to adult coconut farmers by interviewers through a hand-held tablet using the SurveyCTO platform. The survey captured respondents' demographic information and working conditions, their perceptions of and experiences with children working in the coconut supply chain, and their knowledge of a focal child who works in coconut production.

[6] See Appendix 1 for the list of secondary research data and reports used.
[7] In Zamboanga del Norte, Bisayan is primarily spoken, but many individuals understand Tagalog. Local guides accompanied interviewers during data collection and facilitated interviews when concerns of specific language or wording came up. Bisayan was also the mother tongue of some interviewers.

The qualitative worker's interview guide was administered to a subset of respondents from the quantitative worker's survey. It allowed for a more nuanced understanding of topics covered in the survey. Two versions of the guide were administered: one for workers who have children and one for workers who do not have children.

The KII guide focused primarily on the roles, relationships, and interactions between actors in the supply chain; the processing activities of coconut and its downstream goods; and the actors and arrangements involved in product export. The guide also explored child labor dynamics, government policy initiatives, and other factors impacting the state of the coconut industry more broadly.

3.2.3 Defining Child Labor

Child Labor: Child labor is defined by International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Broadly, child labor is "work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development" (ILO, n.d.). Child labor refers to work that is "mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work" (ILO, n.d.). The ILO Convention on Child Labor, 1973 (No. 138) aims to abolish child labor by requiring countries to establish a minimum age for work as well as employment (typically ages 14 to 15) while also allowing for light work for children under that age (ILO, 1973). The convention also requires nations to establish policies to eliminate child labor. In Article 3, the convention defines the "minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of [a] young person" to be age 18 (ILO, 1973).

This definition does not apply to work specifically authorized by national laws, including work done by children in schools for general, vocational, or technical education or in other training institutions, in which such work is carried out in accordance with international standards under conditions prescribed by the competent authority, and does not prejudice children's attendance in school or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (ILO, 1999b). More information on the application of the definition of child labor in the context of the Philippines can be found in Appendix 4.

3.2.4 Supply Chain Tracing

The collection of production, trade, and international shipping data allowed the research team to outline the supply chain of coconuts in the Philippines on a macro scale and identify information gaps. Quantifiable data were particularly lacking at the beginning of the coconut supply chain, which is marked by a high degree of informality and fragmented production. Findings from primary data collection served to fill in information gaps and provide a more granular understanding of supply chain dynamics, particularly regarding on-farm processing and local product transport, aggregation, and storage.

3.2.5 Site Selection, Sampling, and Recruitment Methods

The Philippines consists of 82 provinces, 62 of which produce coconuts. The Philippines is also an island nation, consisting of approximately 2,000 inhabited islands (World Atlas, 2018) and home to several major ethnic groups and 110 ethno-linguistic groups broadly classified as "Indigenous Peoples" (United

Nations Development Programme, n.d.). Taken together, these factors suggest wide variation in coconut production and processing practices across a myriad of overlapping ecological, economic, and cultural environments. Zamboanga del Norte and Quezon provinces were selected for primary data collection because they are both prominent areas for coconut production, exist in different island groups, and boast a different ethnic composition.[8] Although the study employed convenience sampling and does not yield statistically representative findings, collecting data in two provinces helped capture some degree of the variation expected in coconut production across the country. Within these provinces, sampling was distributed across several municipalities, with the goal of sampling respondents from one municipality in each legislative district within the province.[9]

The study employed both convenience and purposive sampling. Within each of the selected municipalities, researchers engaged local administrators at the *barangay* level to recruit participants. Data collection took place during monsoon season. Given the poor quality of infrastructure in both provinces, it was not logistically feasible for researchers to visit respondents on their farms, which were widely dispersed and often remote. Consequently, local administrators arranged for respondents living far from major roads to come to communal areas such as a *barangay* public hall for interviews. Farmers who lived near good roads were interviewed on their farms.

To participate in the survey, respondents had to be an adult (age 18 or above) and had to have engaged in coconut production in the past year. Through purposive sampling, researchers strove to have a mix of smallholder farmers, tenant farmers, and day laborers. Each respondent was provided with a 5 kg bag of rice (worth approximately 250 PHP) in appreciation for their participation in the survey and to compensate for the value of their time taken away from potential income-generating activities. The value of this incentive was deemed appropriate in consultation with the Philippine-based research partner and local administrative authorities who are familiar with the local price of goods and typical daily wages of the target population.

3.2.6 Data Analysis

STATASE18 was used to conduct quantitative analyses of the worker survey data. Qualitative coding used Dedoose Version 9. Prior to qualitative analysis, worker interviews and KIIs were transcribed and translated into English. Once translated, interview transcriptions were thematically coded using a codebook developed for this study. Codes were initially developed based on research questions, existing literature, and scoping findings. Additional codes were developed as they emerged during the analysis of transcripts.

3.3 Training, Preparation, and Ethics Approval

Research team members participated in a two-day training held June on 29–30, 2023. The training was facilitated by both ICF and research leads from the Philippines-based research partner. The training included the following topics: study objectives and research design, definitions of child labor, considerations for supply chain tracing, team member roles and responsibilities for data collection, research ethics and informed consent, data quality assurance procedures, a full review of the research instruments, and mock interviews.

[8] In 2022, Quezon Province produced 1.31 million metric tons of coconut, and Zamboanga del Norte Province produced 0.85 million metric tons, making them the top coconut producers in the country (PCA, 2022).
[9] In Quezon, one municipality was sampled from each of its five legislative districts. In Zamboanga del Norte, three municipalities were sampled across two of its three legislative districts.

After the training, the research team travelled to Quezon Province and conducted a first round of questionnaire piloting on July 1, 2023. The following day, the research team debriefed on challenges and lessons learned from the pilot and adjusted the instruments and research approach as needed. A second round of piloting was held on July 3, 2023, after which minor adjustments were made to the survey questionnaire.[10]

Prior to data collection, all research designs and instruments were reviewed and approved by ICF's independent Institutional Review Board (Registration number: FWA00002349). Researchers were trained on and required to strictly adhere to ethical guidelines, including informed consent, confidentiality, and data security. The research was performed in compliance with 45 Code of Federal Regulations Part 46 on the Protection of Human Subjects. At the beginning of each survey, the interviewer was required to read the consent statement to the participant in Tagalog, and the participant provided verbal consent, which the enumerator marked on the tablet. The tablets were programed to end the interview if consent was not given. Verbal informed consent was also obtained before each qualitative interview and KII, and respondents had the option to consent or not consent to audio recordings. All interviewed workers were provided with a resource sheet with details of agencies and offices that offer additional support and information about labor rights and psychosocial support. All personal identifying information of respondents was redacted from the data before analysis.

3.4 Data Collection

The first stage of data collection occurred from July 3 to 8, 2023, in the municipalities of Pagbilao, Tayabas, Catanauan, Gumaca, and Padre Burgos in Quezon Province. The second stage of data collection occurred from July 10 to 15, 2023, in the municipalities of Mutia, Sindangan, and Piñan in Zamboanga del Norte Province. A total of 299 worker surveys, 25 qualitative worker interviews, and 30 KIIs were completed. Worker surveys took an average of 30 minutes to administer, and qualitative worker interviews took approximately 30–40 minutes to administer, depending on the participant's responses. KIIs averaged 70 minutes. To ensure the collection of high-quality data, research team leads monitored the research team in the field. They conducted spot-checks and back-checks and provided feedback to researchers daily. In addition, ICF and research team leads performed routine data quality checks on uploaded surveys and set up automated checks within the SurveyCTO platform to flag unusual results.

Table 1. Target sample versus actual sample

	Quezon		Zamboanga del Norte		Total	
Data collection type	Target sample	Actual sample	Target sample	Actual sample	Target sample	Actual sample
Worker's survey	125	163	125	136	250	299
Qualitative worker interview	15	15	15	10	30	25
KII	15	15	15	15	30	30

[10] The minor adjustments to the questionnaire were done to improve comprehension among respondents but were unlikely to significantly impact their responses. As such, the completed surveys in the second pilot were included in the final survey sample.

3.5 Limitations and Lessons Learned

3.5.1 Sampling Method

The study's survey did not use probability sampling to select survey respondents. Instead, efforts were made to select a diverse range of respondents using purposive and convenience sampling methods. As such, the results from the survey are not intended to be representative of the coconut industry in the Philippines as a whole or of child laborers or adult laborers working in coconut production in the Philippines. However, the survey data can be used to determine the existence of child labor, and analyzing them in tandem with qualitative data can suggest the general state of children's involvement within the supply chain. Another sampling consideration is that adults provided information about children's work, and children were not surveyed or interviewed. Therefore, this study provides only the perspectives of adults on child labor. These perspectives may not fully represent the experiences, perspectives, and vulnerabilities of child laborers.

3.5.2 Respondent Access

Due to the poor condition of roads during monsoon season, the study relied on local administrators and some large farmers to arrange for some respondents to be interviewed in a central location, like a local *barangay* hall. This likely introduced an element of selection bias into the sample and also limited researchers' ability to directly observe the work location of respondents. When possible, future research should align data collection with seasonal weather patterns to aid in eliminating aspects of potential selection bias identified here.

3.5.3 Social Desirability Bias

Cultural norms in rural areas of the Philippines are largely accepting of children engaging in agricultural work; however, respondents were still aware that child labor is not considered acceptable by individuals outside their community. As a result, respondents may not have answered all questions accurately and potentially downplayed the extent or severity of children's work in the sector. This may especially be the case for sensitive topics like children's exposure to hazardous work, punishment at work, and work-related injuries and illness. Researchers attempted to foster an environment of trust and understanding to mitigate this, but it might not have been fully possible, given the sensitivity of the subject.

3.5.4 A Plethora of Products and Uses

The large number of downstream products, byproducts, and end uses of coconuts prohibits exhaustive supply chain tracing. Development efforts by government agencies and non-profits to diversify and raise the commercial value of coconut downstream goods has resulted in the creation of a multitude of novel products that are not heavily commercially traded. To ensure a coherent and deep analysis with actionable insights, this study placed an intentional focus on only the most economically significant downstream products.

3.5.5 Discrepancies in Terminology

Research did uncover some terminology and statistical discrepancies between and among Philippine government bodies and international organizations, but this did not materially impact any analysis or findings. However, inaccuracies in sited sources of published production data remain a possibility.

4. Findings

4.1 Children's Involvement in Coconut Production and Child Labor

This section of the report presents the demographic characteristics of adult respondents as well as their work arrangements and economic situations. It then includes an overview of their perceptions of and experience with children working in coconut production. Lastly, this section assesses responses from survey respondents about a focal child, someone who is under age 18 working in coconut production with whom the respondent is familiar. Respondents were asked about the focal child's demographic characteristics, work activities, and exposure to hazardous conditions and work-related injuries. Responses about the focal child were used to determine whether they were in a state of child labor. Throughout this section of the report, quantitative survey findings are compared with qualitative findings from worker interviews and KIIs.

4.1.1 Characteristics of Respondents

A total of 299 respondents took part in the quantitative survey across Quezon (n=163) and Zamboanga del Norte (n=136). Although the study employed a non-probability sampling approach, researchers sought to compose a sample of respondents with broadly the same demographic composition as that of the wider population of coconut farmers. The majority of respondents tended to be older adults, with 32% of the sample aged 40 to 54 and 60% of the sample aged 55 and over. Qualitative interviews and the secondary literature indicate that this age distribution is largely similar to coconut farmers across the Philippines. A statistically representative survey of coconut farmers in Lanao del Norte found that most coconut farmers are between ages 30 and 50 (Grow Asia, 2022).

According to qualitative respondents, the reasons for the limited number of younger adults working in the coconut sector could be linked to the relatively low income generated by coconut farming and agriculture work more broadly. Young adults are increasingly drawn to other sectors yielding higher economic returns.

> *"…Many prefer working in fields that offer immediate earnings. Unlike in agriculture, where you don't get your earnings right away, you have to wait. That's a problem, aside from the fact that our coconut farmers are aging, which is true. Their children aren't following in their footsteps. They want to move away…That's a major challenge for us in the agricultural office. How can we have younger, skilled farmers?"*
>
> *—Female, government official*

The sample consisted of 56% male respondents and 44% female respondents, with a greater skew toward male respondents in Quezon than in Zamboanga del Norte (Table 2). Approximately one-third of sampled respondents were parents of a child aged 5 to 17. Findings from qualitative interviews suggest that many respondents were parents with adult-aged children.

Respondents varied widely in terms of educational attainment. Thirty-two percent of respondents had completed some or all of their primary education, 42% had completed some or all of their secondary education, and 25% had completed some college or higher. Educational attainment among respondents in Quezon was slightly higher than in Zamboanga del Norte, with a greater proportion of respondents completing secondary education (38% compared to 24%).

Table 2. Respondent characteristics by province

	Quezon		Zamboanga del Norte		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Age (years)						
18–24	2	3	1	1	1	4
25–39	6	10	7	9	6	19
40–54	36	59	27	37	32	96
55+	56	91	65	89	60	180
Gender						
Male	61	100	49	67	56	167
Female	39	63	51	69	44	132
Parent of a child aged 5–17						
Yes	37	60	30	41	34	101
No	63	103	70	95	66	198
Education						
Some primary	8	13	10	14	9	27
Completed primary	17	27	30	41	23	68
Some secondary	10	16	14	19	12	35
Completed secondary	38	62	24	33	32	95
Some college	18	30	10	14	15	44
Completed college or higher	9	15	11	15	10	30

Note: Percentages in table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

The majority of respondents (61%) in both provinces are self-employed (58% in Quezon and 62% in Zamboanga del Norte), and 81% of those who are self-employed own their own farm. This proportion was higher in Zamboanga del Norte (95%) than in Quezon (68%). Of the 144 respondents who owned their own farm, 74% had farms 3 ha in size or less, 24% had farms between 3 ha and 10 ha, and 3% had farms above 10 ha. Farms in the Zamboanga del Norte sample tended to be smaller than those in the Quezon sample. These findings align with secondary literature, which indicates that a majority of coconut farmers are self-employed smallholder farmers, typically managing farms between 1.5–2 ha (Grow Asia, 2022). The high proportion of small farms is likely the result of agrarian reform policies (see Policy section).

Table 3. Respondent employment type, primary income, and farm size by province

	Quezon		Zamboanga del Norte		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Employment type						
Working for self	58	94	62	84	60	178
Working for someone else	42	69	38	52	40	121
Owns own farm[a]	68	64	95	80	81	144
Farm size[b]						
<1 ha	23	15	33	26	28	41
<3 ha	40	26	49	39	45	65
<10 ha	30	19	19	15	24	34
>10 ha	6	4	0	0	3	4

	Quezon		Zamboanga del Norte		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Coconut sector is the biggest source of income						
Yes	65	106	69	94	67	200
No	34	56	31	42	33	98

Note: Percentages in table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a] N=178

[b] N=144

Respondents who did not own their own land were either tenant farmers or day laborers.[11] Tenant farming constitutes an employee-employer relationship in which a tenant manages the land of the landowner to produce and harvest crops. The tenant then splits the profits from the harvest with the landowner at an agreed upon rate. The study found instances of tenant farming in both provinces. Day laborers represent the other major form of employment in coconut farming. During the harvest season, farm owners or tenants may not have enough labor to complete the harvest themselves, so they hire day laborers as supplemental labor. Study scoping and informal discussions during data collection revealed that it is not unusual for one coconut farm to have all three types of workers on it.

Coconut farming was the main source of income for two-thirds of respondents, and one-third of respondents cited a variety of other income-generating activities as their primary source of income, such as growing vegetable/rice/corn (43%) and livestock rearing (9%) (not pictured in table). Qualitative findings as well as secondary literature suggest that coconut farming is often one of several income-generating activities conducted by smallholder farmers. Many farmers also grow vegetables and raise livestock and practice intercropping their coconut trees with other crops such as cacao, bananas, and kalamansi. Day laborers also engage in a variety of other agricultural, construction, or transport-related tasks, particularly when it is not coconut harvesting season.

> *"I apply multiple cropping. Under the coconut trees, I have cacao trees to double the income of the farmers. I pay laborers to maintain the area and to harvest the fruits."*
>
> *—Male industry representative and smallholder farmer*

> *"There are other crops too, not just coconuts. We have other fruits like bananas."*
>
> *—Male smallholder farmer*

Out of the 299 respondents in the survey, 56% indicated that their earnings are not enough to meet the regional minimum wage (429 PHP[12] per day at the time of this study), and 66% indicated that their earnings are not enough to meet their families' basic needs. These findings broadly align with a 2022 statistically representative survey of coconut farmers in Lanao del Norte that found that 90% of coconut farmers live below the poverty line (Grow Asia, 2022).

To compensate for this shortfall in income, respondents resorted to a variety of coping strategies. The most commonly cited way respondents met their basic needs was working additional jobs (83% of respondents of this subset), having additional adult family members begin working or do extra work (26%), and the respondent doing additional work (13%). Eighteen percent noted other activities such as

[11] The research team worked closely with local administrators to ensure a purposeful sample consisting of farm owners, tenant farmers, and day laborers, but these categories were not captured in the survey data. However, they were captured among qualitative interview respondents.

[12] This is equivalent to $7.74 USD, based on the prevailing market conversion rate of 1 PHP: 0.01805 USD on November 21, 2023.

taking out debt and relying on financial support from other family members (not pictured in table). Only 5% indicated that they would require child family members to begin work or do extra work as a way to meet their basic needs. Qualitative worker interviews suggest that it was common for respondents to interpret "working other jobs" as growing other crops. Many of the respondents indicated that they raise livestock, grow vegetables, and intercrop other fruits with coconuts as common ways to ensure adequate income. Although survey responses did not identify child work as a common means for respondent's families to meet their basic needs, qualitative responses often highlighted the necessity of children working to support family income.

> *"Mostly, from what I see in other farms, families they don't have work. The father is also just a farmer, so their income isn't enough for the family's expenses, and that's probably why they have to include their children in the work."*
>
> *—Female smallholder farmer*

> *"As I mentioned, it's because the parents benefit from their labor due to the lack of livelihood. Maybe that's why the children are involved, because the parents have no other sources. We're just helping each other to have similar means of income to support our families."*
>
> *—Male day laborer*

Table 4. Respondent earnings and coping strategies

	%	n
Earns less than minimum wage	56	167
Typical earnings not enough to meet family's basic needs	66	196
In debt to employer[a]	51	62
Changes made to repay debt[b]	76	47
Respondent working additional job	89	42
Respondent working additional days/hours	36	17
Other	13	6
Adult family members begin working/do extra work	11	5
Child family members begin working/do extra work	11	5
Means of managing to meet basic needs[c]		
Respondent working additional job	83	162
Adult family members begin working/do extra work	26	50
Other	18	35
Respondent working additional days/hours	13	26
Child family members begin working/do extra work	5	9
Employer imposes production quota[d]	7	8

[a] N=121
[b] N=62, multiple responses possible
[c] N=196, multiple responses possible
[d] N=121

To probe for potential drivers of child labor and child work more broadly, the survey also inquired about respondents' debt to employers. Of the 121 respondents who indicated that they were not self -employed, slightly more than half (51%) indicated that they were in debt to their employer. Three-quarters (76%) of respondents in that subset indicated that they had to make changes to their

work in order to repay the debt. The most common changes were working an additional job (89%) and working additional days/hours (36%). Although 11% of this subset indicated that their child would begin working to help pay off the debt, this equates to only 5 respondents and should be interpreted with caution. In qualitative interviews, debt to an employer was not mentioned often as a factor that pressured children into working. Rather, a family's inability to meet basic needs was a more commonly noted factor.

In many industries, production quotas on a parent or family often incentivize the use of child labor or child work more broadly. This did not appear to be the case within the sample. Of the 121 respondents who worked for an employer, only 8 (7%) indicated that their employer imposes a production quota. Qualitative interviews further denote a noticeable absence of quota-based production at the farm level. Small-scale traders are the primary buyers of coconuts and copra at the farm level. Smallholder farmers sell copra to these traders based on the local market price per kilogram of coconut or copra harvested. Research revealed no instances of any formal contracts or agreements between coconut farmers and traders that would constitute a production quota. Research also did not reveal any formal contracts or quotas between coconut farmers and the tenants or day laborers they hired.

4.1.2 Child Working in Coconut Production

In line with the extant literature previously outlined, this study's findings suggest that children's economic involvement in the coconut industry in the Philippines is widespread. Although this study is not methodologically suited to provide a quantitative prevalence estimate of working children, it did seek to broadly understand if children working on coconut farms is commonly observable within the area of data collection. To this end, survey respondents were asked their opinion on how many of the coconut farms in their province have people under age 18 working on them. Across both provinces, approximately 29% of respondents indicated that most or all coconut farms have children working on them, and 57% of respondents indicated that there are "a few" farms in the province that have children working on them. Only 13% of respondents indicated that no coconut farms in the province have children working on them.

Table 5. Response to question: "Thinking about all the coconut farms in this province, about how many of them have people under age 18 working there?"

	Quezon %	Zamboanga del Norte %	Total %
All	1	3	2
Most	25	29	27
Few	60	53	57
None	13	13	13
Don't know	2	1	2
Number of respondents (N)	**163**	**136**	**299**

Note: Percentages in table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

These findings were supported by qualitative interviews in which coconut farmers, industry representatives, and government officials alike widely acknowledged children working in the coconut industry as a fairly common practice.

> *"I think so, because coconut is our biggest product here, so most likely the children are also involved there.…like in other agricultural areas, children work alongside their parents. That's one*

thing I'm sure of, we're sure of that even without conducting anything, they are there. I can't recall any issues where they were not allowed to enter and work. So, we think children do enter."

—Male government officer

Survey respondents were also asked their opinion regarding why children work in coconut production. Of the 293 respondents who answered this question, to help the family earn income was the most common response at 74%, followed by poverty and hunger at 49%, to pay school fees at 32%, and to learn skills at 24%.

Table 6. Respondent opinion regarding why children work in coconut production

	%	n
To help the family earn income	74	218
Poverty/hunger	49	144
To pay school fees	32	95
To learn skills	24	70
Child labor needed to meet quota	6	17
School isn't accessible/available	5	16
Other	3	8
To earn extra money	1	4
Children can't be left alone/lack of daycare	0.3	1
Number of respondents (N)	**293**	

Note: Multiple responses possible

Qualitative interviews yielded similar results. Poverty was noted as the primary driver for children's work in coconut production across all respondent groups. Respondents also noted how the community is largely accepting of children working in coconut production, believing that children work out of necessity to support their family. Most respondents also believed that engagement in coconut production is usually not forced.

"Of course, first is poverty. That's really it."

—Male government officer

"Some might see it as working underage, but we're not forcing them, they voluntarily approach us to work, especially in the coconut plantation. Some might think they were coerced, but they're not aware... It might be due to poverty, and that's why some interpret it that way. It might force children below the legal age to work because of the poverty situation."

—Male tenant farmer

"They can, when we harvest rice, they help. When we harvest coconuts, they join. It's not forced, like if you don't want to come or whatever, it's up to you."

—Female day laborer

Respondents were also quick to point out the familial nature and cultural significance of children working in coconut harvesting. Several qualitative respondents noted that they had started harvesting coconuts with their families when they were children and perceived coconut harvesting as an important medium for passing down their culture and skills to the next generation. Respondents also noted it as a way for children to earn some extra income, so they can cover school expenses.

"Here in our area, aside from being a source of income, coconut farming also serves as a way for the family to socialize. It's a bonding activity for the family, involving children and grandchildren."

—Female smallholder farmer

"Yes, they request those days to help us so they can have money for school. I understand and consider their situation, especially my siblings who have many children and families. Their earnings help them as well."

—Male smallholder farmer

The front end of the coconut supply chain is highly fragmented, occurring across many small family farms, and labor is familial with no standardized industry practices. Therefore, it stands to reason that the extent to which a child is engaged in coconut production is largely contingent on the economic circumstances of their given household. For households that fare relatively well or perhaps have other sources of income, children working in coconut harvesting may be more of a cultural practice than a necessity. In such cases, respondents generally noted fewer working hours for children. When the family is faring worse economically, the use of child labor may be more of a necessity and a coping strategy for economic shocks such as the sudden inability of parents to work. In such cases, respondents often noted longer working hours as well as an earlier age of entry.

"It depends on their life circumstances. When they come from a poor family, even a 7-year-old knows how to do farm work."

—Male smallholder farmer

"They see it. They see their parents struggling, so they start helping early."

—Male tenant farmer

Coercion

Although coercion is not a precondition for establishing child labor, it is still important to assess what degree of agency children have in their work arrangement. Respondents were asked whether they were aware of employers or parents doing something to make children work "better." Thirty-six percent of respondents indicated that they were aware of parents or employers doing something to make children work "better," including threatening violence against the child or the child's family (14% of this subset).

Table 7. Child treatment and ability to leave workplace

	%	n
Employer or parent does something to make the child work "better"	36	107
What employer or parent does to make the child work "better"[a]		
Threat of violence against children or children's family	14	15
Nothing/earn less money/reputation would suffer	10	11
Restrictions on children's movement	4	4
Fine or deduction from wages	1	1
Exclusion from future employment	1	1
Other	35	37
Has seen children punished at work	7	20
How child is punished [b]		
Verbal abuse	90	18
Physical violence	35	7

	%	n
Deductions from wages	0	0
Disagreeable work assignment	0	0
Additional work assignment	5	1
Additional work hours	0	0
Other	5	1
Child would not be allowed to leave workplace [c]	5.02	15

[a] N=298, multiple responses possible
[b] N=20, multiple responses possible
[c] N=299

Across the sample, 7% of respondents reported witnessing child workers being punished. This includes reports of verbal abuse and physical violence. The witnessing of other forms of punishment was practically non-existent within the sample. Respondents were also asked if children were allowed to leave the workplace if they were very ill, injured, had a serious family problem, or wanted to quit. Only 5% of respondents indicated that children would not be allowed to leave work under these circumstances.

Qualitative interviews revealed no serious incidences of parents or employers being violent or harsh to children apart from a few instances of parents scolding their children for being "lazy." In addition, there were no noted instances of children not being able to leave their workplace when they desired.

> *"Children shouldn't be treated that way by their parents. It's already difficult for them to work, and scolding makes it worse."*
>
> *—Male smallholder farmer*

> *"He's happy to help, but when he gets tired, he goes home."*
>
> *—Male tenant farmer*

4.1.3 Characteristics of Focal Children and Their Work

Survey respondents were asked to identify a focal child and answer questions about the focal child's demographic background, primary work activities in coconut production, school attendance, and exposure to hazardous work and work-related injuries. Sixty-two percent of respondents (n=184) chose to provide information about a focal child.

Of the 184 focal children identified by respondents, 14 (8%) were aged 5 to 11, 41 (22%) were aged 12 to 14, and 129 (70%) were aged 15 to 17. Apart from a slightly lower proportion of children aged 5 to 11 in Quezon, these proportions were similar across both provinces. In support of the quantitative findings, qualitative findings suggest that children start engaging in coconut production around ages 10 to 12. Young children often accompany their parents or older siblings to the coconut farm, but the extent of their engagement in work activities varies. Qualitative respondents indicated that around ages 10 to 12, many children begin to support their parents or siblings by conducting "simple" tasks. This makes an actual age of entry difficult to define, but the frequency and intensity of work appeared to increase with age.

> *"You know, sometimes when they're still young, they work together, other kids play games because they're still young. It's not like when they're older, around 18 or 19, they really work."*
>
> *—Male smallholder farmer*

"In my opinion, it's not really about the age, but the younger ones shouldn't do heavy tasks because they don't have the strength for it."

—Male smallholder farmer

The majority of focal children were male (91% in Quezon and 77% in Zamboanga del Norte). Although the sample is non-probabilistic, secondary literature and accounts from qualitative interviews indicate that boys are more commonly engaged in coconut production than girls (see Section 2).

Table 8. Focal child characteristics by province[a]

	Quezon		Zamboanga del Norte		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Age (years)						
5–11	3	3	12	11	8	14
12–14	21	20	23	21	22	41
15–17	75	70	64	59	70	129
Gender						
Boys	91	85	77	70	84	155
Girls	9	8	23	21	16	29
Education						
Combines work and school	78	72	85	77	81	149
Work only	22	20	15	14	19	34
Common work activities[a]						
Gathering fallen coconuts	89	83	96	87	92	170
Removing coconut meat from the shell	15	14	59	54	37	68
Gathering the dried coconut meat	18	17	52	47	35	64
Planting and/or maintaining coconut trees	17	16	35	32	26	48
Splitting the coconuts	15	14	34	31	24	45
Transporting the copra or the charcoal	35	34	12	11	24	45
Drying the coconut meat in a kiln	15	14	33	30	24	44
Dehusking the coconuts	24	22	22	20	23	42
Producing charcoal from the shell	13	12	20	18	16	30
Drying the coconut meat in the sun	5	5	22	20	14	25
Picking coconuts from the tree	13	12	9	8	11	20
Other	5	5	7	6	7	11
Business activities related to processing, marketing or selling the coconut or byproducts	2	2	3	3	3	5

Note: Percentages in table may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a] Quezon N=93, Zamboanga Del Norte N=91, total N=184, multiple responses possible

Respondents were also asked about the work activities of focal children. Multiple responses were possible. Gathering fallen coconuts was, by far, the most commonly noted work activity, identified by 92% of respondents. This may be due to the fact that the activity does not require significant physical strength, so it can be done by both younger and older children. Removing coconut meat from the shell was the second most cited activity at 37%, closely followed by gathering dried coconut meat at 35%.

Qualitative accounts largely confirm the quantitative data on common work activities. Responses also suggest that younger children are more likely to engage in tasks that are less physically demanding or hazardous.

"The neighbors' children and the children of other farmers also help. They help with removing coconut meat and collecting the coconuts."

—Female smallholder farmer

"The tasks for children are lighter, like gathering fallen coconuts, peeling coconuts. The heavy tasks are done by adults.

—Male smallholder farmer

"Children can't do tasks like splitting coconuts because there are sharp tools involved."

—Female smallholder farmer

However, the sample total masks considerable variation across provinces. In Quezon, focal children tended to engage in a limited number of activities, namely gathering fallen coconuts (89%) and transporting copra or charcoal (35%). All other activities had engagement rates lower than 25% in Quezon (Table 8). Focal children in Zamboanga del Norte tended to engage in a wider variety of activities, with engagement rates approximately two to three times higher in Zamboanga del Norte than in Quezon for the following activities: splitting coconuts, removing coconut meat from the shell, drying coconut meat in a kiln, drying coconut meat in the sun, gathering dried coconut meat, and planting and/or maintaining coconut trees (Table 8).

The difference in activity engagement rates across the two provinces can likely be attributed to the differing nature of supply chain dynamics. As will be discussed in Section 4.2, Supply Chain, Zamboanga del Norte follows a more traditional production model in which the coconut is harvested and processed into copra on the farm. In this method, children are involved in activities such as splitting coconuts, removing meat from the shell, drying the meat in a kiln or in the sun, and collecting the dried meat (known as copra). The copra is then delivered to small-scale traders or a cooperative. In contrast, many traders and cooperatives in Quezon buy the whole coconut from farmers, and processing takes place further down the supply chain either by cooperatives or oil mills. In this model, children are not able to engage in on-farm processing activities; hence the lower engagement rates noted in Table 8.

The only activity in Quezon with a substantially higher focal child engagement rate than in Zamboanga del Norte was transporting copra or charcoal. Qualitative worker interviews and KIIs indicate that in Zamboanga del Norte, copra and charcoal are transported from the farm to the initial buyer primarily by trucks, which could explain the low rate of child engagement in this activity. Conversely, a horse (or carabao) and cart is the primary mode for transporting coconuts and copra to the initial buyers in Quezon. Qualitative respondents from Quezon often noted older children riding these horses and the high risk of being thrown off.

"Usually, they do the pulling. They're boys; they're just riding on the carabao and the one carrying the load is at the back."

—Female day laborer

"Around high school age, teenagers who are already old enough. We can't have younger ones because it's difficult when the horse stumbles."

—Male smallholder farmer

4.1.3.1 Work and School Attendance

Most focal children combine both work and school (81%), and the remainder (19%) only engage in coconut production and do not attend school (see Table 8). Given the importance of access to education

in the future development and prospects of children, the study compared the average number of hours worked per week on coconut production between focal children who did and who did not attend school.[13]

Table 9. Weekly work hours during most recent coconut harvest season by school attendance

	Attended school Estimate	Did not attend school Estimate	Total Estimate
Work hours per week (mean)	9.3	17.6	10.9
Number of respondents (N)	148	34	182

Focal children who attend school worked an average of 9.3 hours per week, and children who did not attend school worked nearly twice as many hours per week on average (17.6 hours). Although there is a clear, negative correlation between the number of hours worked and school attendance, this finding does not indicate causation. Whether a child attends school is the result of a complex interaction of factors, and a given focal child may not attend school regardless of whether they work in coconut production. However, this finding does highlight a trade-off in time investment for children. Qualitative respondents were quick to note this trade-off, its impact on children's education, and how children attempt to manage it.

> *"Well, when you're studying and working, for example, if you're tired today, will you still want to go to school tomorrow? Of course, there are problems."*
>
> *—Male smallholder farmer*

> *"You know, once children learn to work and earn money, some lose interest in studying. That's why some parents don't want to send them to the farm, because when they have money, they become too lazy to study."*
>
> *—Male smallholder farmer*

Qualitative respondents often noted that children engage in coconut production primarily on the weekends or during holidays when school is not in session. Many also perceived work in coconut production as a necessity for many children to attend school, because it can provide children with the income necessary to cover the auxiliary costs of school attendance such as school supplies and uniforms. Respondents often noted that, while children may work in coconut production, families generally perceive education as the primary goal for youth and the pathway to a better life, with work in coconut production as a means to an end.

> *"It's occasional, like when they don't have school, during summer or during vacations."*
>
> *—Female smallholder farmer*

> *"…of course, they're poor. But I've talked to farmers whose dream is for their children to finish their education. I don't see the logic in stopping a child from schooling just because they need to work, unless the situation is extremely difficult. But that's the dream of almost every farmer."*
>
> *—Female government officer*

[13] Coconut harvesting requires cyclical, not continuous labor. It occurs approximately every three months and last from a few days to a month, depending on how many coconuts a given group of individuals plans to harvest. Respondents were asked how many hours per week the focal child worked during the last harvest. Therefore, the average number of hours worked per week in a given harvest season should not be extrapolated across longer time periods.

4.1.3.2 Hazardous Work and Work-related Injuries

One key determinant in defining child labor is whether a child engages in hazardous work. To define hazardous work, this study began with a list of generic, hazardous work activities developed by the ILO, removed activities that were not relevant to coconut production, and merged the list with a list of hazardous work activities as defined by Filipino law. If the focal child engaged in any of the listed activities, they were counted as experiencing child labor (see Appendix 4 for details). Filipino law provides a list of hazardous activities for "farmers and other plant growers," which includes many activities specific to coconut farming. Consequently, the findings in this study on hazardous work for children in coconut production should not be compared with those in other countries. Not only is the study's sample non-representative, but also other countries will define hazardous work activities differently.

Across the sample, 92% of focal children were exposed to at least one hazard (86% in Quezon and 97% in Zamboanga del Norte). Sacking produce was the most common hazard focal children were exposed to at 68%, followed by carrying, pushing, or pulling heavy loads and scraping out the meat from coconuts, both at 40%. The extent of focal children's exposure to hazards varied by province. Clearing or plowing land, kiln drying coconut meat, splitting coconuts, and scraping out the meat from coconuts were far more common among focal children in Zamboanga del Norte than in Quezon. Apart from clearing and plowing land, these activities are associated with copra processing, so it is conceivable that engagement rates in Quezon are lower due to its shift away from traditional practices of on-farm copra processing. Although outside the scope of this study, scoping findings suggest that it is less likely that these processes are carried out by children in a factory setting than on the farm. As such, moving processing off the farm and into the factory may reduce children's exposure to hazardous and represent a less exploitative production model.

Table 10. Exposure to hazards by province[a]

Hazard	Quezon		Zamboanga del Norte		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Carrying, pushing, or pulling heavy loads	32	30	48	44	40	74
Clearing or plowing land	14	13	23	21	18	34
Picking or cutting coconuts from the tree	9	8	10	9	9	17
Sacking produce (coconut or its byproducts)	60	56	76	69	68	125
Transport coconut or any of its byproducts around or off the farm	43	40	27	25	35	65
Making charcoal from the coconut shell	23	21	24	22	23	43
Kiln drying coconut meat	27	25	42	38	34	63
Dehusking coconuts	31	29	27	25	29	54
Splitting the coconuts	15	14	34	31	24	45
Scraping out the meat from coconuts	23	21	58	53	40	74
Working with or around agricultural chemicals	3	3	13	12	8	15

Note: Multiple responses possible

[a] Quezon N=93, Zamboanga Del Norte N=91, total N=184

Researchers also attempted to compare exposure to hazards across genders; however, the sample of girl focal children for which this question was applied was small (n=10), and therefore it would not serve as a reliable comparison. In qualitative interviews, certain hazards were associated with gender. Although there were no hazardous activities that were primarily undertaken by girls, respondents noted

several activities that boys, particularly older ones, were more likely to engage in due to their physically demanding nature. These include cutting coconuts from the tree, splitting and dehusking coconuts, and riding horses/carabao for transport. Gender aside, respondents noted in general that coconut harvesting is physically demanding and often dangerous work.

> *"Yes, there are times when it's dangerous due to snakes. It's also physically demanding, they can get injured, stumble, and hurt themselves."*
>
> *—Male smallholder farmer*

> *"Like husking, they might stab themselves with the knife or get cut by the sharp parts."*
>
> *—Male smallholder farmer*

In addition to identifying the prominent hazards for children engaged in coconut production, the research also attempted to identify common work-related injuries and illnesses. Out of the 148 focal children identified by respondents, 48 (26%) had sustained injuries or became ill due to their work in coconut production. Of the children who experienced injuries or illness, half (50%) experienced cuts or wounds and 31% experienced injuries to or swelling in their hands. Other types of injuries were much less common among focal children.

Table 11. Work-related injuries and illnesses

	%	n
Ever hurt or sick because of work[a]	26	48
Type of injury/sickness[b]		
Cuts/wounds	50	24
Injury to or swelling in hands	31	15
Other	15	7
Back strain/pain in back	8	4
Injury to shoulder	6	3
Injury to knees or legs	6	3
Twisted ankle	6	3
Fever	6	3
Injury to abdomen	2	1
How was focal child injured/made ill[c]		
Tool accident	40	19
Not wearing protective equipment	23	11
Other	25	12
Machinery accident	10	5
Exposure to heat/cold	10	5
Child falling from a high place	4	2
Falling object	2	1

[a] N=184
[b] N=48, multiple responses possible
[c] N=48, multiple responses possible

According to survey respondents, tool accidents were the cause of 40% of these injuries, followed by not wearing protective equipment (23%). It is important to note that neither the injury categories listed nor the categories for their causes are mutually exclusive, so the same injury may be counted twice, and it may have resulted from multiple listed causes. Paired with qualitative findings, this suggests that, by and far, the most common type of injury sustained is cuts to the hands, likely due to the use of sharp tools

without proper safety equipment such as gloves. Some qualitative respondents also noted the danger of being hit by falling coconuts.

> *"Well, we were bringing down coconuts, and he was hit here…he cried a little. I just covered the wound with a banana leaf and tied it with another banana leaf to stop the bleeding."*
>
> *—Male tenant farmer*

4.1.3.3 Child Labor

To be counted as a case of child labor, a focal child had to either (1) work more than the allowable number of hours for their age group or (2) be exposed to hazardous work (see Appendix 4).

Table 12. Child labor status by province

	Quezon %	Zamboanga del Norte %	Total %
Child labor	87	99	93
Number of focal children	93	91	184

Applying these criteria, practically all focal children in Zamboanga del Norte (99%) experienced child labor, and slightly fewer focal children in Quezon (87%) experienced child labor. No notable variation existed across age groups or genders. The primary driver for this classification was exposure to hazardous work (92% of focal children) rather than working more than the number of permissible hours. This finding is consistent with statistics on child labor produced by the Government of the Philippines, which indicate that 93% of children engaged in child labor in 2020 were exposed to hazardous working conditions (Philippines Statistics Authority, 2021).

4.2 The Supply Chain

The wide diversity of downstream products in the coconut supply chain makes the complete supply chain complex and notoriously difficult to trace. The traceability of coconuts and downstream products in the Philippines is further obfuscated by the high level of informality and co-mingling of products near the beginning of the supply chain. Currently, the Philippines produces more than 40 coconut products for domestic consumption and export. Of these, copra and its associated downstream products are the most commercially important value chains. Although the domestic processing industries and stakeholders are varied, the majority of coconuts produced in the Philippines (approximately 80%) are processed into copra, the feedstock for coconut oil mills. Approximately 75% of all coconut products are exported in the form of coconut oil, copra meal, and desiccated coconuts (Costales, 2020; ILO, 2022a; Moreno et al., 2020; PCA, 2021).

The main actors within the supply chain for coconut and its downstream goods include smallholder farmers, tenant farmers, day laborers, small traders and buyers at local and regional levels, consolidators, wholesalers, processors (oil mills and refineries), and local and international retailers (Moreno et al., 2020; PCA, 2021). Other important stakeholders involved in the coconut industry include government bodies, trade associations, and farmer cooperatives. Multiple Philippine government agencies are involved in the coconut industry, and collectively they have made material efforts to develop and foster additional value-added downstream coconut goods.[14] In addition, numerous trade

[14] Government agencies include the PCA, the Department of Science and Technology, Department of Agriculture-Philippine Coconut Authority, and the Department of Trade and Industry.

associations, primarily different members of the United Coconut Association, advocate on policy issues relevant to their particular commodity.[15] Farmer cooperatives also play an important role in lending, trading, and advocacy.

4.2.1 Location of Child Labor in the Domestic Supply Chain

Existing literature and primary data collection suggest that child labor, and child work more broadly, is largely relegated to the beginning of the coconut supply chain. Children are involved in the planting and maintenance of coconut trees, the harvesting of coconuts, and the on-farm processing of downstream products such as copra and charcoal. During scoping and data collection, the study explored children's involvement in subsequent nodes of the supply chain, such as transport and the off-farm processing of coconuts and major downstream products. However, the research found no instances of children working outside the farm, apart from transporting copra or coconuts off the farm with a horse and cart. This practice was observed in Quezon but not in Zamboanga del Norte.

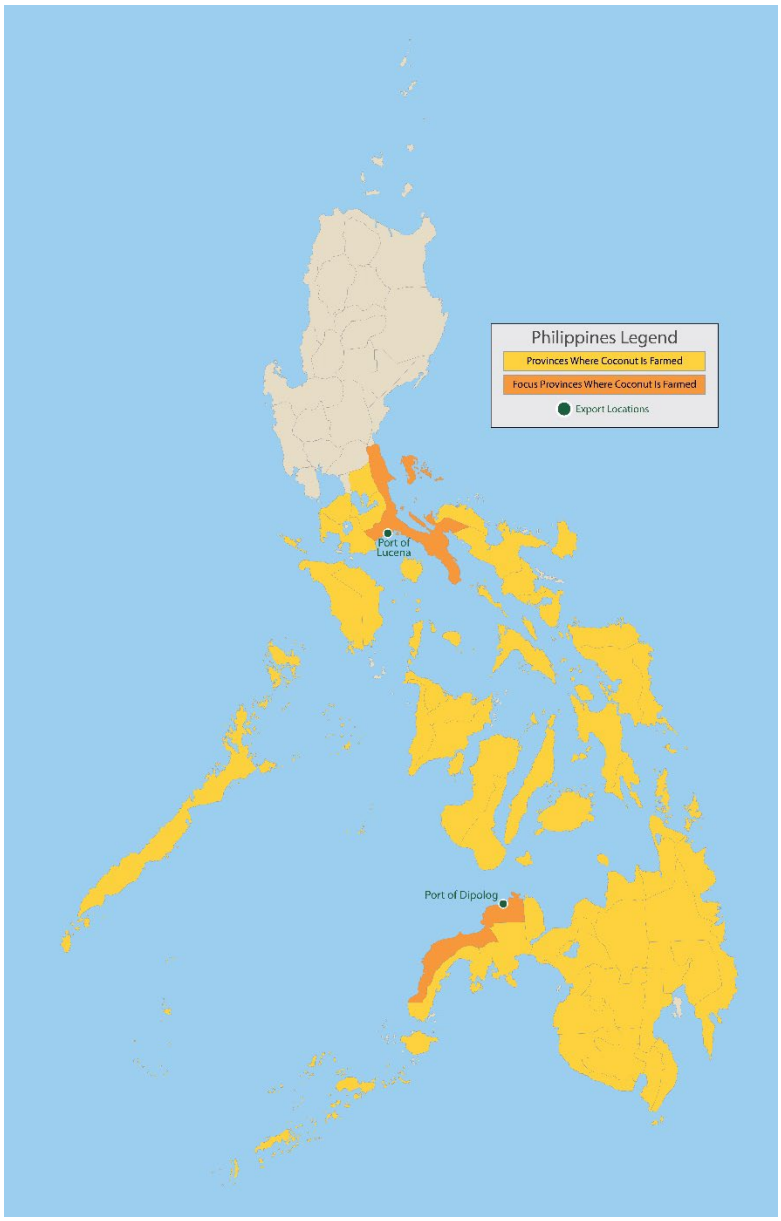
4.2.2 Coconut Production, Processing, Pricing, and Consumption in the Philippines

4.2.2.1 Domestic Production

The coconut industry of the Philippines is robust in terms of its size and scope. Approximately 85% of the provinces in the Philippines grow coconuts over a total area that is roughly one-quarter of the nation's arable land (Manaros & Gurbuz, 2020; PCA, 2021). Approximately 95% of coconut trees are harvested on smallholder farms, 75% of which are less than 2.0 ha (PCA, 2021). The farming and processing of coconuts into downstream goods occurs on all three of the major island groups that make up the Philippines. Data from 2018 indicate that coconut production is most prevalent in the Mindanao region (60% of production), followed by Luzon (26% of production) and Visayas (12% of production) (Gurbuz & Manaros, 2019; IFEX Philippines, n.d.; ILO, 2022a; PCA, 2021; Sagena, 2020). Figure 2 highlights the coconut-producing provinces and the two areas of data collection: Quezon Province and Zamboanga del Norte Province.

[15] Associations include Philippine Coconut Oil Producers Association, Inc., Coconut Oil Refiners Association, Association of Philippine Coconut Desiccators, Virgin Coconut Oil Producers and Traders Association of the Philippines, Philippine Activated Carbon Manufacturers Association Inc., and Philippine Oleochemical Manufacturers Association.

Figure 2. Map of coconut production in the Philippines



Source: ICF

The Philippines is the second largest producer of coconuts in the world, behind only Indonesia, (Costales, 2020; ILO, 2022a; Moreno et al., 2020; PCA, 2021). Together, Indonesia, the Philippines, and India account for 75% of global coconut production (PCA, 2021; FAOStat, 2022). Annual harvests in the Philippines average 15 billion coconuts from 385 million trees, approximately 44 nuts per tree (Manaros & Gurbuz, 2020; PCA, 2021). According to the Philippine Statistics Authority, the Philippines produced 14.71 million metric tons (MT) of coconuts in 2021, a 1.52% increase in production from the previous year (PCA, 2021). However, the increase in production is attributed to expansion in the land area dedicated to coconuts, rather than an increase in productivity (PCA, 2021).

Table 13. Domestic production of coconuts in the Philippines, 2020–2021

Year	Production (MT)
2020	14.49 million
2021	14.71 million

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2022

Despite the Philippines being a leading global producer of coconuts, the industry is plagued by low productivity (4.0 MT/ha). Low rates of productivity are partially attributable to insufficient fertilization and crop management as well as the aging stock of traditional tall coconut trees, many of which are reaching the end of their peak production. Approximately 10% are "senile," too old to produce any fruit. In response to the declining productivity of fruit-bearing trees and in an effort to increase farmers' incomes, the Philippine government has promoted several fertilization, planting, and replanting initiatives, including the introduction of a hybrid Tacunan dwarf variety of palm trees (Department of Agriculture, 2023; PCA, 2021).

The Tacunan variety has several advantages over the existing stock of aging coconut trees in the Philippines: It only grows to approximately 20 feet tall, allowing workers easier access to harvest the coconut fruit; it generally produces fruit within 3 to 5 years of planting, allowing for harvesting at an earlier age; it can be more densely planted, allowing for larger numbers of trees per hectare; and it produces fewer, but larger, coconuts than traditional varieties of trees (PCA, 2021). The adoption of this new variety of tree has been met with limited success, in part due to lower market prices for coconut products, inefficiencies in government distribution of seedlings, and farmers' reluctance to bear the cost of planting new trees.

4.2.2.2 Domestic Processing

The primary commercial value of coconuts harvested in the Philippines is for the production of copra as a feedstock to coconut oil, copra meal, and desiccated coconut. Processing coconuts into copra can begin at the farm, small enterprise, industrial processing facility, or some combination thereof. Traditionally, mature coconuts processed on the farm are dehusked and manually split open with a sharp knife or stake. The coconut water is either collected or discarded, and the copra is scraped out of the shell with a sharp knife. Fresh coconut meat contains approximately 50% moisture and is dried into copra, as drying inhibits the growth of bacteria and protects against spoilage. On the farm, the copra can be dried in the sun or in a smoke kiln, "*tapahan,*" which is fueled by discarded coconut shells. Discarded coconut shells not used as a direct fuel source can be processed into charcoal for sale.

Traditional smoke kiln fueled by coconut shells, used in processing coconuts into copra on the farm

The smoke kiln is more efficient than sun drying copra, but the process of smoking introduces carcinogens, aflatoxin and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, odors, and discoloration to the copra. Furthermore, as these traditional drying methods do not allow for exact temperature controls, copra produced on the farm may contain varying degrees of

moisture. Refineries prefer copra with a lower moisture content (approximately 5–8%) because it allows for a more efficient extraction process and higher oil yield. Copra insufficiently dried on the farm may be further dried by a small trader, cooperative, or industrial processing facility.

Once dried on the farm, the copra and any available charcoal are bagged and transported for sale to a small trader or cooperative. The bagged coconuts are weighed and visually evaluated for moisture content. Scoping interviews indicated that if the copra is deemed insufficiently dry, the first buyer may lower the buying price and further dry the copra to prevent spoilage before it is sold to a larger trader or consolidator.

Bagged copra from several farms is brought to the copra trader by truck. It is then unloaded and weighed to determine payment to the farmers.

Respondents in this study described the copra-buying market for small traders as competitive, with multiple small traders operating in the same area. Field research did not reveal any instances of formal contracts between coconut farmers, copra small traders, or coconut cooperatives (which also act as copra small traders). Even though cooperatives provide their members with agricultural loans and inputs, their members are not contractually bound to sell their harvest to the cooperative. Despite the competitive market, trading relationships tend to be long standing and built on trust, liberal lending practices, and a reputation for accurate weighing practices. Qualitative responses from traders and tenants illustrate the competitiveness of the market and pressures to use accurate scales to weigh the copra being purchased.

"We get it from our place, then we sell it to our regular buyer. They buy from us and then sell to their regular buyers in Dipolog because there are many traders there."

—Male tenant worker

"Because my price is just the price in Dipolog plus around 50 centavos. So I'm a bit lower, because our weighing scale is accurate. There's no cheating. Unlike others, they cheat. They manipulate their scales. I don't."

—Female industry representative (copra trader)

At this point in the supply chain, copra from multiple farmers is co-mingled by small traders or cooperatives. An ILO study estimated that in some areas, local traders can secure the coconut produce of 150 to 200 farmers, and larger consolidators could be expected to collect produce from 2,000 farmers (Costales, 2021). Small traders then sell the copra to larger traders or consolidators, and, in the case of Zamboanga del Norte, to non-warehousing consolidators (see Section 4.2.2.3, Pricing). These consolidators, in turn, sell the copra to oil mills or other processors based on preexisting contracts.

After being weighed, the bags of copra from different farms are split open and co-mingled before being sent to a larger copra trader (visual observations and informal discussions from study scoping trip).

After the oil refinery purchases the copra through contracted consolidators, the copra is ground and pressed through a single or double press to extract oil to produce crude or virgin coconut oil. Crude coconut oil may be sold in its basic state or further processed at the same facility into refined coconut oil. Copra meal is a byproduct of the oil extraction process. It is a tradable commodity that is commonly sold for use in animal feed.

Unpacking Product Traceability

KIIs revealed that some traceability initiatives are currently underway by coconut oil companies but found that they were not capable of identifying products produced with child labor entering their supply chains. This is largely due to the numerous intermediaries within the supply chain and the informal nature of production and trade.

A series of small- and medium-scale copra traders serve as market aggregators, buying the copra from smallholder farmers and selling it on to larger traders. Through this aggregation process, copra produced on different farms is co-mingled before being purchased by downstream buyers, such as an oil mill or refinery. Copra or coconuts being sold to traders is not linked to a particular farm by any formal contract or labeling (such as a unique farmer identifier number on bags of their produce). Although each seller is personally known by the trader, the sheer number of smallholder coconut farmers clouds traceability from a national perspective.

These findings suggest that it is not possible on a national scale to maintain traceability of copra or coconuts from a specific farm without the implementation of new tracking systems. Such a system would mean that oil companies would either need to engage directly with and monitor coconut farmers or they would need their current suppliers to implement traceability practices. This may include having an identification number on each bag of copra or coconuts that links the product to the farm from which it was harvested.

An Emerging, Alternative Model for Copra Processing

Research conducted in Quezon pointed to an emerging supply chain trend in which whole coconuts are sold directly to commercial processing facilities for the manufacturing of desiccated coconut or coconut oil. In an industrial setting, the coconut meat may be dry or wet processed. For dry processing in an industrial setting, the coconut meat is dried in a hot air dryer in which the moisture level is more easily controlled without exposure to smoke and the ensuing odor, discoloration, and high levels of aflatoxin and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and carcinogens. In wet processing, the oil is extracted from the fresh coconut meat and is crushed to produce coconut milk, from which further processing separates coconut oil from water by boiling, fermentation, or centrifuge (PCA, 2020).

Research uncovered contributing factors for the move to this new model. First, industrial drying or wet processing reduces or eliminates the carcinogens that smoking copra introduces. While there has been some uptake of small-scale kilns that heat rather than smoke the copra, such as the kokum dryer discussed below, industrial drying still allows for a product that is safer for human consumption. The ability to produce lower carcinogenic, virgin, or organic coconut oil can result in higher-value export products that provide greater profit to exporters. However, even with non-smoking methods, there are still certification requirements to ensure the final product meets importing nations' health and certification standards.

> *"…the quality of oil from the kokum dryer is indeed that good, and it passes all quality standards. With kokum drying, it has a drum that allows only heat to enter the bed of dried copra, so there's no direct smoke exposure. The smoke is directed only to the chimney. While what other farmers are doing is acceptable, there's still room for improvement because even though they place the fire far away, some smoke still enters. So modifications are needed. What's important is that only the heat is applied, not the smoke."*
>
> *—Male industry representative*

> *"They provide [organic], incentives, and fair-trade opportunities, they offer us a premium. But the partner is [inaudible], they are in direct contact with [REDACTED], organic was the one who supervised if the coconuts were affected by chemicals because they have to remain organic. We have an inspector during harvest season, we deliver the harvest to [REDACTED], when it arrived at [REDACTED] they give incentives for our farmers once the coconut were processed and exported together with [REDACTED], where they pay us a premium which has to go through our office which will later be distributed to the farmers. When it comes to fair trade, the computation is always in millions so we are also paid millions."*
>
> *—Female industry representative*

> *"The good thing is we have a network. We are members of VCOP, Virgin Coconut Oil Producers of the Philippines, and we also have a tie-up with DTI-Expert Marketing Bureau. However, we can't export yet because the plant needs to be FDA compliant."*
>
> *—Male industry representative*

Second, some facilities are vertically integrated with multi-product processing lines and thus have the capacity to switch production to different downstream goods, depending on market demand. In this model, starting with a whole coconut is preferable to starting with copra. A government respondent noted the change in price and demand for copra, based on changing demand from desiccator facilities.

> *"The problem here now is the low price of copra. Actually, it has plummeted. I don't know if you're aware of it, but the price of copra has dropped significantly. Because very few are*

engaging in copra production. And one reason for this is that the desiccators don't really need copra. So most of the farmers, what they do is they prepare, they deliver the whole nut, they crack it open there, and they take what they need, rather than me processing it, burning it to turn it into copra, and then the price drops. So I understand the farmers because they can't raise the price."

—Male government officer

Because some larger facilities are integrated coconut processing plants with multi-product processing lines within one facility, the distinction between types of facilities (desiccator versus oil refinery) is less important. Vertical integration allows processors to shift production lines in response to market demands (Costales, 2020). The top producing virgin coconut oil firms illustrate this trend. These include Peter Paul Philippines, Franklin Baker Company of the Philippines, Ica Translink Philippines, Primex CocoProducts Incorporated, Pacific Basic Foods Incorporated, Celebes Coconut Corporation, Muenster Ingredients and Axelum Inc., Coco Davao Incorporated, and Superstar Coconut Products Company. Third, the lack of sufficient laborers to harvest and process coconuts on the farm incentivizes some farms to sell their coconuts whole.

"There are also those who produce copra, but our volume is larger for whole nuts, the actual coconuts. Because it seems that farmers nowadays prefer less labor and fewer expenses when they sell the whole nuts to us. It's easier, you receive the cash, and there are fewer expenses."

—Male industry representative

As discussed in the labor findings section of this report, this emerging, alternative model for copra processing may greatly impact the extent to which children are engaged in the coconut supply chain, potentially reducing their exposure to hazards.

4.2.2.3 Pricing

This study sought to better understand the market dynamics impacting the price of copra.

As noted in the labor findings section and identified in the literature review, the coconut industry often fails to provide workers with sufficient income to support their needs. Many live in impoverished conditions and view poverty as a likely driver for the use of child labor. Consequently, the farm gate price of copra may have substantial implications on the welfare of agricultural workers in the coconut supply chain and the extent to which they rely on child labor.

The market price of copra correlates with the price of coconut oil. As a globally traded commodity, the price of coconut oil is not only dependent upon the supply and demand of coconuts, but also on the price of perfect substitutes, such as palm oil, and other vegetable oils (Costales, 2020). The global price of coconut oil impacts the procurement price for coconuts and copra offered by oil mill processing facilities. Qualitative respondent interviews noted the important role of fluctuations in global prices for processing facilities and the ensuing procurement price of copra for consolidators and traders.

"The price of copra is really dictated by the world market. Because copra is like gambling. It's a market that depends on the weather. For instance, if the price today is 30 pesos, if you want to take a loss, you can buy it for 31 pesos. That's how we do business."

—Male industry representative

"We don't have the power to decide the price of copra because there's something called the world market price. Our prevailing prices depend on that. And another thing that affects it is because palm oil is cheaper now. So, the issue is, coconut oil is weak in terms of... What's the term? Demand. Yes, the demand. Because palm oil has a stronger demand, the demand for coconut oil is weak, which is why the price is low."

—Female government officer

Table 14 outlines historic differences in the average price of copra in major trading areas in the Philippines. Although the copra trade is market based, other factors impact the price of copra and ultimately the income that laborers receive.

Table 14. Domestic prices of copra in major trading centers, 2015–2019 (PHP/kg)

Major trading area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Annual average
Quezon	31.19	42.24	48.79	20.82	21.99	35.01
Cebu	27.56	38.43	44.52	26.55	18.50	31.11
Cagayan de Oro	29.15	40.36	46.43	28.35	19.83	32.82
Davao	29.60	41.13	46.93	28.55	20.49	33.34
Legazpi	29.85	41.37	47.42	29.24	20.09	33.65
Dumaguete	27.56	38.43	44.52	26.55	18.50	31.11
Zamboanga	26.15	37.36	43.23	25.24	16.83	29.76
Illigan	24.98	34.70	41.23	23.24	14.83	28.80

Source: PCA, 2021

The PCA suggests that the higher price for copra in Quezon, Davao, and Legazpi may be attributed to the larger number of mills and higher volume of coconuts processed in those areas. (PCA, 2021) Research was unable to verify reasons for domestic variations in pricing, but qualitative interviews did note the power of oil refiners and their contracting consolidators to set prices:

"Actually, the major influence in the industry comes from the large companies, the oil mill companies. They dictate the prices to us and the farmers.... There are times when our farmers don't even want to harvest because they're not earning anything. Their labor costs are the only earnings. […] The coconut industry in our region is limited to production, we're not involved in processing, and we lack diversified products.

—Male industry representative (cooperative manager)

There are a multitude of factors impacting pricing, and an ILO study found that the consolidators contracted by the mills are price setters for both the traders and farmers (Costales, 2020). It should be noted that although traders and consolidators buy, finance, and often store coconut products, qualitative interviews revealed the existence of non-warehousing consolidators in Zamboanga del Norte. These consolidators have a contractual relationship with oil mills to supply them with high volumes of copra. Traders sell their copra to non-warehousing consolidators, but the consolidator does not take physical possession of the copra. Rather, the same traders are responsible for delivering the copra directly to the oil mill, under the contract of the consolidator. Some respondents expressed frustration that they were unable to sell directly to processing facilities but were required to sell their copra to non-warehousing consolidators.

Interviewer: Then, why do you need to go to them [non-warehousing consolidators]? Why can't you deliver directly to an oil mill…?

Respondent: It's not allowed, sir…. They said, sir, that it has to go through them. They will handle it if you want to sell to [REDACTED]. They have a big contract with [REDACTED].

—Female industry representative (copra trader)

The price of copra ultimately impacts the wages of small farmers, tenants, and day laborers.

"What's happening now is we have what we call middlemen/contractors—instead of earning a bigger profit because it passes through them, it becomes smaller. The one earning now is the contractor. They are the ones negotiating with the company…. I'm not saying we should eliminate them, but it might be better if it's more direct. It could improve conditions and increase earnings [for farmers] because they kind of reduce the income."

—Male government officer

"Right now, they [farmers] have issues, like the low price. Their wages are low and not sufficient."

—Female industry representative (copra trader)

Although the fragmented nature of coconut production at the farm level likely requires the services of market aggregators to some degree, the existence of so many intermediaries within the supply chain, and particularly the non-warehousing consolidators found in Zamboanga del Norte, appears to provide limited additional value to the supply chain and suggests an inefficient pricing structure. As noted earlier, sections of the supply chain can be seen as competitive, with efficient pricing. For example, there is strong competition between small-scale traders. This is largely due to the ability of farmers to sell to different small-scale traders. However, as copra moves down the supply chain, buyers become larger and fewer. They exert greater leverage over the market, and some downstream aggregators may not add substantial value to the product.

Research revealed a lack of non-warehousing aggregators in Quezon and suggests the existence of fewer market intermediaries in general. Farmers in Quezon Province also enjoy a higher market price for copra, but further research would be needed to determine if there is a casual effect rather than simply correlation. Still, even within Quezon, the significant leverage exerted by these downstream actors appears to suppress the farm gate price of copra and with it the incomes of agricultural workers within the sector. This may have consequences for workers' livelihoods and the potential use of child labor. Across both provinces, it is likely that a shorter supply chain with fewer intermediaries would result in a more efficient pricing structure.

4.2.2.4 Domestic Consumption

The Philippine coconut industry is export oriented, and the focus on international markets has only increased in the last decade. Between 2009 to 2019, domestic consumption of coconut products decreased by 13%, falling from 39% to 26% of total coconut production (PCA, 2021). Local consumption of coconut and downstream coconut products is concentrated around the consumption of manufactured coconut oil (597,000 MT/year) and whole coconuts (112,671 MT/year) (PCA, 2021).

4.2.3 Exports

4.2.3.1 Global Market for Coconuts

Indonesia (17.2 million tons), the Philippines (14.7 million tons), and India (14.3 million tons) are the largest global producers of coconuts. In 2021, the countries collectively represented 73% of the 63.7 million tons of coconuts produced. (FAO Statistical Database, 2022; Science Agriculture, 2022).

The value of exports and share of the export market depend on which type of coconut product, downstream product, byproduct, or end use is being considered. This study examined the exports of the Philippines' three major commercial coconut products—coconut oil, coconut meal, and desiccated coconut (see Appendixes 2 and 3).[16]

4.2.3.2 Philippines' Role in Exports

In 2021, the Philippines was the leading global exporter of coconut oil, desiccated coconut, and copra meal (UNCOMTRADE, 2023). Almost 90% of export earnings from coconut products came from coconut oil (70%), desiccated coconut (15%), and copra meal (4%) (PCA, 2021). Even as a dominant producer, processor, and exporter, the Philippines does import a small volume of some coconut products from neighboring countries, the largest value being copra and copra meal. In 2021, the Philippines imported $36 million USD (35.5 million kg) of copra from Papua New Guinea (64.1%), Vanuatu (24.7%), and the Solomon Islands (11.2%). All three countries export more than 95% of their copra to the Philippines, presumably for processing at coconut oil refineries.[17] The second largest coconut import product to the Philippines, copra meal, totaled a mere $833 thousand USD in 2021, and was imported exclusively from Indonesia (UNCOMTRADE through Panjiva, 2023).

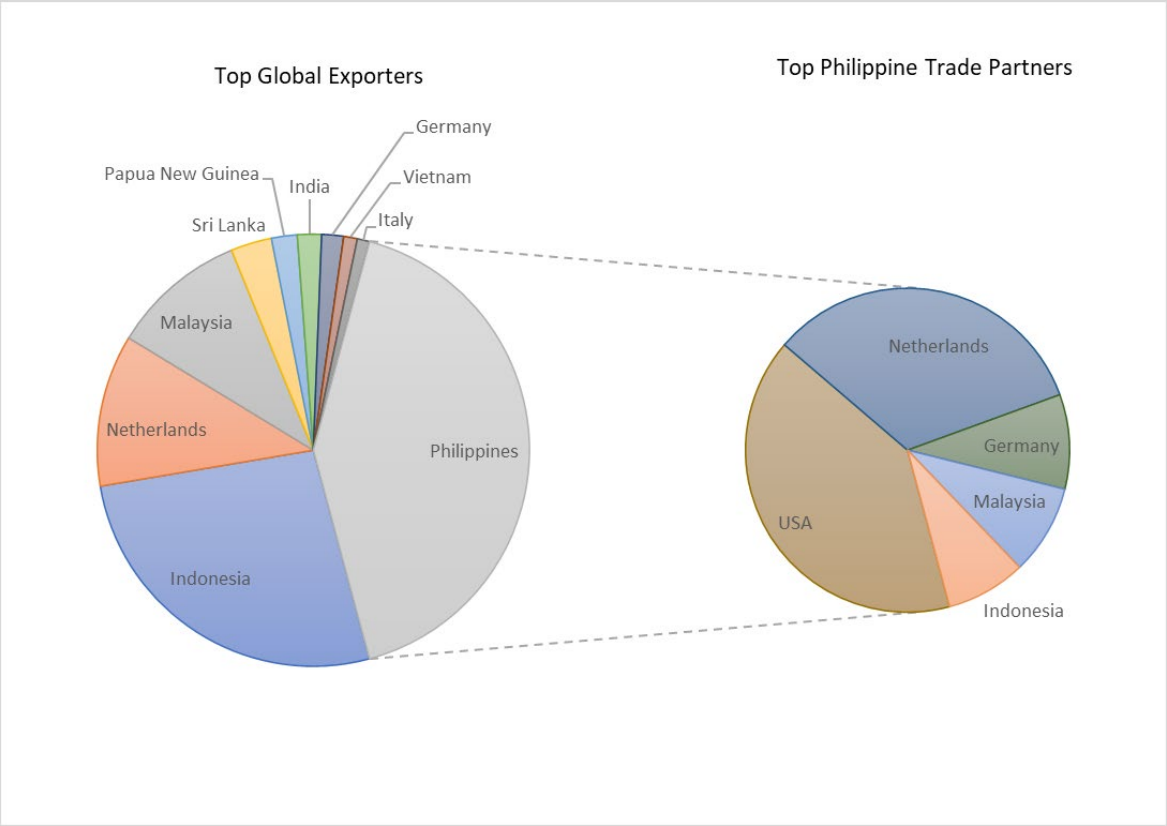
Coconut Oil

In 2021, the Philippines exported $1.8 billion USD worth of coconut oil, representing 46.4% of total global exports.[18] The second and third largest suppliers after the Philippines were Indonesia (21.7%) and the Netherlands (9.3%) (see Appendix 3). The primary destination markets were the United States (29.6%) and the Netherlands (24.3%). Breaking down coconut exports into crude or refined coconut oil, it is clear that the Netherlands is the dominant consumer of crude oil.[19] Nearly half of Philippine crude coconut oil exports go to the Netherlands (47.9%), followed by the United States (17.7%). The Netherlands is the largest trader of coconut oil in Europe, supplying refined coconut oil to neighboring countries such as Germany, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom. The Netherlands imports crude coconut oil from the Philippines and other major producers, further refines it in-country, and then exports it as refined coconut oil. In this sense, the Netherlands serves as a major entry point for Philippines coconut oil into the European market (CBI, n.d.).

[16] The export data for fresh coconuts, coconut water, shell charcoal, and coconut fibers/coir are also provided in Appendix 3.
[17] Shipping records, while limited, document imports of copra from Cargill Oil Mills and Davao Bay Coconut Oil Mills (Panjiva, 2023).
[18] By comparison, the Philippines imported approximately $330,000 USD worth of coconut oil in 2021. In the same year, the Philippines also imported $36.6 million USD of copra, primarily from Papau New Guinea, Vanuatu, and the Solomon Islands. Imports of coconut fruit were negligible, less than $5,000 USD. The relatively small volume value of imported coconut oil and coconut oil inputs indicates that the vast majority of coconut oil exported from the Philippines comes from domestically harvested coconuts.
[19] Given the HS classification structure, it is not possible to separate out virgin coconut oil at the 6-digit HS level. Virgin coconut oil could be classified as crude or refined coconut oil.

The United States was the largest importer of refined coconut oil from the Philippines (37.2%), followed by China at 21.3% and the Netherlands at only 3.2% (see Appendix 3).

Figure 3. Top export markets by percentage for coconut oil, 2021

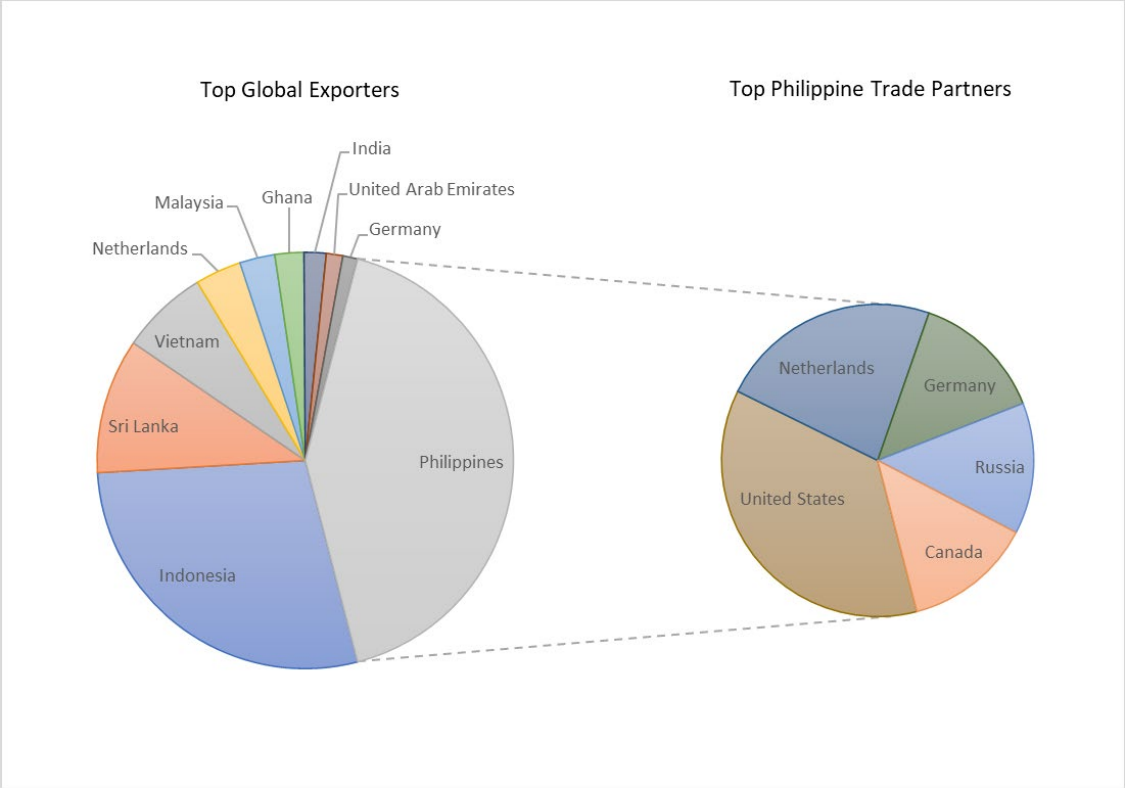


Source: UNCOMTRADE through Panjiva, 2021. HS Codes: 1513.11, 1513.19.

Desiccated Coconut

The Philippines is the largest global supplier of desiccated coconut. It exported $415 million USD of desiccated coconut in 2021, representing 40.2% of global exports, followed by Indonesia (25.9%) and Sri Lanka (9.5%) (see Appendix 3). The primary destination markets were the United States (27.6%) and the Netherlands (14.8%).

Figure 4. Top export markets by percentage for desiccated coconut in 2021

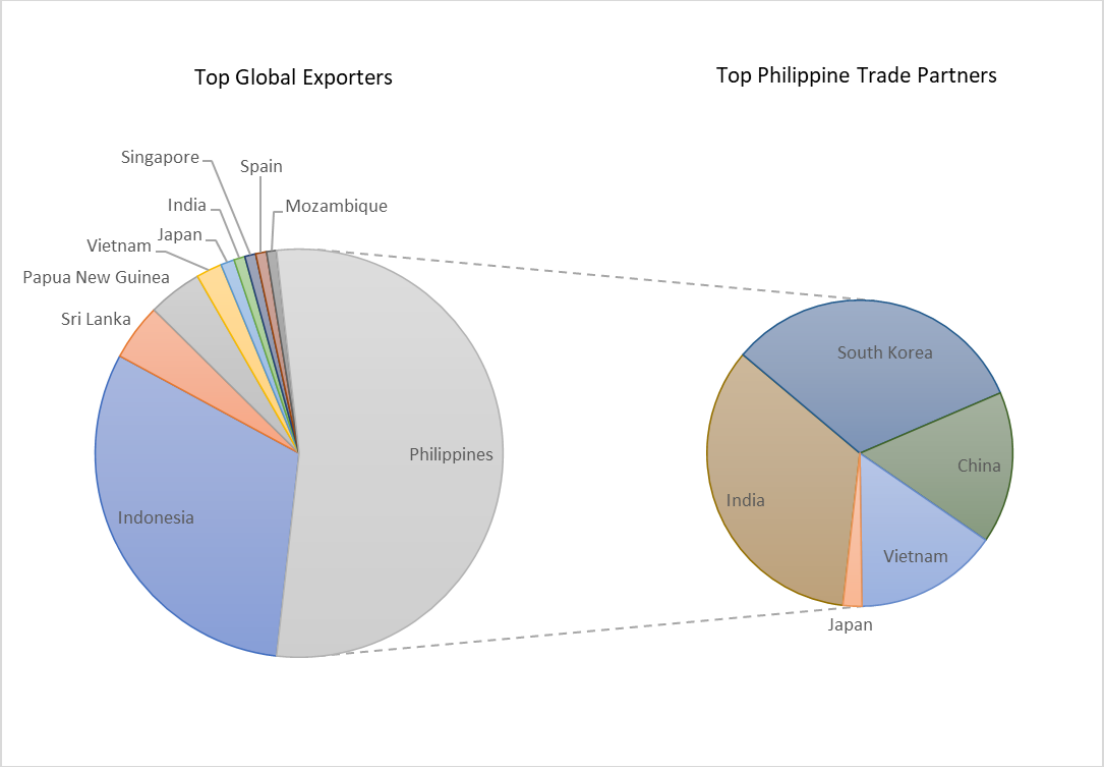


Source: UNCOMTRADE through Panjiva, 2021. HS Code: 0801.11.

Copra Meal

In 2021, the Philippines exported $92 million USD of copra meal, representing 53.5% of total global exports, followed by Indonesia (36.6%) and Sri Lanka (3.3%). The primary destination markets were India (34.0%), South Korea (32.1%), China (15.9%), and Vietnam (15.0%) (see Appendix 3).

Figure 5. Top export markets by percentage for copra meal in 2021



Source: UNCOMTRADE through Panjiva, 2021. HS Code: 2306.50.

4.2.4 International Downstream Supply Chain Tracing

The major coconut exports from the Philippines are coconut oil, desiccated coconut, and copra meal. Coconut oil is used in food, cosmetics, oleochemicals, and various industry uses; desiccated coconut is used in the food industry; and copra meal is used almost exclusively for animal feed. The sections that follow provide more detail on the major importing companies in the major destination markets for each of these products.

Coconut Oil

The Netherlands is the dominant importer of crude coconut oil from the Philippines. Shipping data are limited and does not reveal buyers, but given the economic importance of crude coconut oil, many of the major market players in coconut oil have refineries in the Philippines, including Wilmar Edible Oils Philippines, Inc., New Davao Oil Mill, Inc., and Samar Coco Products Manufacturing Corp. Many refineries in the Philippines have the ability to process both crude and refined coconut oil.

The second largest importer of crude oil from the Philippines is the United States. Well-known Philippine oil refinery companies were frequently listed as shippers, including Davao Bay Coconut Oil Mills Inc., Agri Exim Global Philippines, Peter Paul Philippine Corporation, Dipolog Coconut Oil Mill, and Cargill Oil Mills Philippines, Inc. Although the shipping data are not exhaustive, and therefore not representative, it was notable that in addition to wholesalers (Pure Sales), agribusinesses (Cargill), and food manufactures (Peter Paul Candy Manufacturing Company), there were also manufacturers of human and animal food and nutritional supplements (Betterbody Foods & Nutrition, Cambridge Commodities, Nutiva).

The end uses of coconut oil are vast and varied, and the type of importers noted previously reflects this. Some common end uses for coconut oil are found in the food and beverage industry as a cooking ingredient; in the cosmetic industry as a lathering agent in soaps, shaving gels, body creams, lotions, and hair care products; and in the pharmaceutical industry in various medicines and nutritional supplements. Coconut oil is also used in the production of some industrial products, such as synthetic rubber, fatty acids, fatty alcohol, and surfactants (see Section 2.3 for more details).

A respondent highlighted the awareness level in the Philippines of the variety of uses of coconut oil, including in biofuel.

> *"Yes, sir, because coconut has many uses, there's food and non-food uses. For example, here in [REDACTED], there's a cooperative that supplies copra as feedstock for biofuel in the bio-chain, for non-food uses."*
>
> *—Male government officer*

Desiccated Coconut

Available shipping records confirm the anticipated end use of desiccated coconut in food and beverages. Buyers in the largest destination market, the United States, included food manufacturers and wholesalers focused on coconut sales (Coconut World, Franklin Baker Inc.) and candy manufactures (The Hershey Company).

Copra Meal

Copra meal from the Philippines is exported exclusively within Asia (India, Indonesia, China, Vietnam, Japan). Available shipping data confirmed the anticipated end use of copra in animal feed, with a variety of buyers in the agroindustry, including cattle feed manufacturers (KSE Limited, Viet Nam Agricultural Business Co. Ltd.) and suppliers of cattle and chicken feed (SVMA Agro Products).

5. Examining the Impact of Policy and Other Factors Affecting the Coconut Industry in the Philippines

Despite its ubiquitous presence across the Philippines and central importance to millions of agricultural workers, the coconut industry is characterized by a lack of modernization and investment, multiple production constraints, slim profit margins, and high price volatility. As discussed in this section, these issues are largely the result of years of ineffective (or unimplemented) policy as well as global market forces. The result is an industry that does not provide workers with sufficient income and leaves them vulnerable to large price fluctuations. Paired with cultural norms that are accepting of children working in the agricultural sector, this creates an optimal environment for child labor.

It is not a coincidence that most coconut farms are approximately one to three hectares in size. On June 10, 1988, the Government of the Philippines passed Republic Act No. 6657 known as the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. The law set forth a Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), which established a process for the redistribution of private- and government-owned land to landless farmers and farm workers. The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) is the agency responsible for implementing CARP. Under the program, landless agricultural workers can receive up to three hectares of agricultural land. The objective of CARP and DAR more broadly is to "provide land tenure security to landless farmers through land acquisition and distribution; leasehold arrangements' implementation; and other land tenure improvement services" (DAR, n.d.).

In the decades that followed, millions of hectares of land were redistributed to landless agricultural workers, drastically altering the fundamental dynamics of agricultural production in the Philippines. Many of the coconut farmers interviewed in this study were beneficiaries of CARP. Many had also formed farmer cooperatives in an effort to improve access to agricultural inputs and diversify and aggregate outputs.

It is beyond the scope of this study to assess the overall impact of land redistribution on the agricultural sector in the Philippines, but the impacts of CARP are clearly wide reaching and likely have countervailing positive and negative effects on individuals and the coconut industry as a whole. From a food security and livelihoods perspective, CARP has helped create a more equitable distribution of land and ensured that previously landless individuals now have at least the basic resources for agricultural subsistence (i.e., land). On the other hand, smallholder farmers cannot achieve economies of scale like large agricultural estates and seldom possess the capital required to invest in and modernize their production practices. Furthermore, individual smallholder farmers cannot produce the large quantity of copra or coconut that is often required by large commercial processors such as coconut oil mills. This may be one driver behind the proliferation of various traders and aggregators along the coconut supply chain. The former issue entails both higher production costs and lower yields for farmers. The latter means a lower farm gate price. Both of these issues shrink the potential profit margin for farmers.

> *"…people are saying, 'Sir, what if we just deliver directly to you because it's more profitable?' Actually, as much as we want to, there are factors to consider, like whether they can deliver consistently at that rate…how can you sustain your operation if you rely only on the deliveries of farmers, like three sacks, five sacks, not even enough to fill a jeep? So how can your operations continue under that setup? Because your fixed costs are still there, so you need a plant where sustainability is ensured, someone who can supply a good amount or volume...."*
>
> *—Male industry representative (from a large oil mill)*

At the same time, the market price of coconut and its byproducts, particularly copra, often fluctuates wildly, mirroring the swings in global commodity markets. The existence of numerous intermediaries within the supply chain and the significant market leverage wielded by consolidators and processors are significant factors impacting the farm gate price (see Section 4.2.2.3, Pricing). The low and volatile price of copra was the most common theme mentioned by industry representatives during interviews. When the price of copra drops low enough, it is not economically feasible to harvest coconuts, and they remain on the tree (see Section 4.2.2.2, Domestic Processing).

Given the unfortunate state of the coconut industry, several government ministries conduct an array of activities to support coconut farmers. These include PCA, the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), DAR, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), among others. The activities are often aligned with a given ministry's mandate and conducted jointly with farmer cooperatives. For example, DTI supports cooperatives to diversify, brand, and market their products. It hosts trade fairs and helps connect cooperatives to large domestic and international buyers. There are also accounts of DTI providing cooperatives with packaging and marketing materials for their products.

> *"We receive projects from DOLE, PCA, DA [Department of Agriculture], DOST, DTI, and more. We actually have projects where we start something, but they develop and enhance it. For example, our coconut-based products, we initiated them, but they developed our labels, packaging, and*

they supported us in applying for testing. DOST sponsored the testing, and they provided machines to make our employees' work easier."

—Male industry representative (from a farmer cooperative)

"The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) offered to the cooperative a mini coconut oil mill located in [REDACTED] and a processing plant for virgin coconut oil. We are awaiting funding from DTI for these projects."

—Male industry representative (from a farmer cooperative)

The PCA is the primary government agency responsible for supporting coconut farmers and the industry more broadly. The PCA was established in 1973 with the mandate to "promote accelerated growth and development of the coconut and other palm oils industry in all its aspects" (Republic of the Philippines, 1973). Qualitative interview respondents noted that the PCA is active in providing coconut farmers with seedlings of the dwarf coconut variety. However, they also noted that the PCA often faces severe fiscal constraints that prevent it from fully achieving its mandate. The annual budget for the PCA was 1.13 billion PHP in 2022 (Department of Agriculture, 2022).

"For PCA, they provide subsidy such as free seedlings for hybrid dwarf coconuts."

—Male industry representative

"When it comes to us here, the government laws are good, but the implementation is not as strong. It's mostly just on the surface. What we appreciate more are projects, livelihood initiatives."

—Male industry representative

Despite these initiatives, investment and modernization have been sorely lacking in the coconut industry of the Philippines for many years and have been highly contentious issues since the enactment of the Coconut Investment Act in 1971. Section 4 of the act established a Coconut Enterprise Fund and a levy on coconut farmers of 55 centavos (0.55PHP) for every 100 kilograms of coconut produced. The levy collected would ostensibly be reinvested into the industry or used to provide economic support to coconut farmers. The fund has been mired in controversy since its inception, with overt displays of corruption and the misuse of funds to further the personal and economic interests of former President Ferdinand Marcos and his business associates (Ramos, 2019; Elemia, 2017; Ani & Aquino, 2016). For decades, it has been an additional financial burden on coconut farmers but has provided no benefits.

However, recent developments may prove otherwise. In February 2021, Act No. 11524 Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act was signed into law. The act directed the PCA to develop a Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP). The PCA adopted and endorsed the CFIDP in February 2022 and on June 2, 2022, Executive Order 172, Series of 2022 was signed. This order approved the CFIDP and allowed for the disbursement of the funds. The plan is anticipated to increase coconut production by 9% from 2020 to 2025 and specifies the disbursement of 75 billion PHP worth of funding from 2021 to 2025 (Foreign Agricultural Service, 2022b). At the time of writing, it remains unclear if any of the funding has been disbursed. Research has revealed little, if any, communication from the government about the use of the fund; interview respondents indicated that they are aware that the fund exists but have received no information from the government on if the fund is being distributed or how to access it.

"Honestly, I don't believe in those things [coconut levy fund]. I don't believe in them because they've been around for a long time, but our problems keep coming back. We're not lifted from poverty."

—Male industry representative

Although these new policy developments offer some hope for future investment in the coconut industry in the Philippines, it is unlikely that significant positive changes will occur until disbursement of the coconut fund is widespread and tangible benefits can be directly seen and accessed by the very farmers who have paid into this fund for decades.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

Coconut is a crop of great cultural and economic importance in the Philippines. It is ubiquitous across the country and an essential livelihood for millions of rural households, particularly those with few economic alternatives. At the same time, it is an industry that is sorely lacking investment and modernization and has suffered from years of ineffective or unimplemented policy. Yields per tree are low—and declining—relative to other countries, and production is fragmented across millions of smallholder farms. The supply chain contains several layers of market intermediaries, who exist between coconut farmers and large-scale processors. This ultimately clouds product traceability and puts downward pressure on the farm gate price.

These factors lead to a situation in which the industry does not provide sufficient income for smallholder farmers, tenant farmers, or day laborers. This economic vulnerability, juxtaposed with cultural norms that are largely accepting of children working in the agricultural sector, creates a highly conducive environment for child labor. This study was not designed to quantify the prevalence of child labor; however, it does confirm its existence within the coconut supply chain. It also suggests that it is present almost exclusively at the harvesting and on-farm processing stages. Paired with qualitative findings, it is reasonable to assume that it is common for children to work within the coconut supply chain, and many of those children are in a state of child labor primarily due to the hazardous nature of the work they perform. These findings are largely in line with the extant literature.

Fortunately, the findings of this study are only a reflection of the current state of the industry, not a fateful prediction of the future. When one further unpacks the dynamics of the coconut supply chain, there is room for optimism. To do so, child labor must not be viewed as a dichotomous classification, but rather as a best attempt to define and set measurable criteria for child exploitation. The term “child labor” is useful for drawing attention to an issue, but it is a broad classification, which often fails to capture the complex web of human interactions that define what exploitation looks like and how it manifests. It is within this nuance that policy makers must look to unpack the nature of exploitation and identify ways in which children’s situations can be improved piecemeal. The most important question to ask is not “Is a child experiencing child labor?”, but rather, “Can children’s economic engagement in coconut production be prevented by addressing its fundamental drivers?”. If that is not possible, then, “What hazards are working children exposed to and how can they best be addressed?” should be asked.

This study found that the types of hazardous activities that children are exposed to are intimately linked to local supply chain dynamics, particularly as they pertain to copra. In Zamboanga del Norte, copra processing takes place using traditional methods on the farm before products are sold to traders. Children play an active role in on-farm copra processing and are exposed to several hazardous activities by doing so. However, in Quezon, many buyers purchase the whole coconut rather than the copra. This production model effectively moves processing off the farm and into the factory. Although children on the farm are still exposed to some hazardous activities associated with coconut harvesting, the net result is less exposure to harm.

Prior to any policy action, it will be important for government and other relevant stakeholders to conduct comprehensive research on how this shift might impact not only the occurrence of child labor

but also the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and day laborers. Initial findings suggest that this shift away from on-farm copra processing could be a significant step toward improving the child labor situation in the coconut industry and could provide low-hanging fruit for policy makers. If policy action can capitalize on this existing market trend, the end result could be that working children are exposed to fewer work hazards and oil mills have a better-quality product. In this case, both business interests and the public good are aligned and that is reason for optimism.

6.1 Recommendations

To the Government of the Philippines:

- **Expedite the disbursement of funding and economic support to coconut farmers under the CFIDP**. In addition, sufficient budget and planning should be placed into awareness-raising activities for coconut farmers so they are aware of the support they are entitled to and how to access it.
- **Scale up existing initiatives that provide cooperatives with the equipment and skills training necessary to process copra.** Study findings suggest that moving copra processing off the farm not only improves the quality of the copra but also preempts children from engaging in the processing of it. Government agencies such as DTI should conduct joint research with cooperatives to determine the financial feasibility of cooperatives engaging in copra processing and develop best practices and effective business models to this end. It is also essential that such initiatives facilitate market linkages between cooperative producers and buyers of coconut oil.
- **Implement a robust research agenda exploring the shift within the industry from on-farm processing to in-factory processing of copra, with the objective of identifying its potential impact on child labor and financial implications for each actor in the supply chain.** A primary stage of research should identify the potential displacement effect of this transition on child labor in the industry and how it would financially impact smallholder farmers, tenant farmers, and day laborers. If the transition is deemed to be beneficial on the whole, then a secondary stage of research should be conducted. This should assess in what economic circumstances and through what modalities this transition would be most financially feasible for supply chain actors and what, if any, policy interventions and programming could help support it.
- **Evaluate the relationships between large copra consolidators and processors (particularly non-warehousing consolidators)** and their impact on market pricing. Encourage processors to allow for more flexible and varied contracting arrangements with a wider variety of suppliers.
- **Conduct representative surveys of child workers in coconut production to determine the prevalence of child labor and its characteristics.** There is a dearth of quantitative data on children workers and child labor in coconut production. The Philippines Statistics Authority should work in partnership with the DOLE to conduct targeted surveys, which not only provide prevalence estimates of child labor in coconut production, but also explore the socio-demographics of child workers and their specific work tasks. Doing so will help inform policy to better address child labor within this sector. The Philippines Statistics Authority currently conducts representative surveys on child labor, but the surveys either do not specify the occupation of the child or this information is not released to the public. It is possible that these or other existing surveys could be modified to provide the required information.

To Private Sector Actors:

- **Companies importing coconut and downstream goods from the Philippines should conduct appropriate due diligence and supply chain tracing** to minimize the risk of child labor in their supply chains, and they should encourage and support their suppliers to explore production methods that could reduce children's exposure to hazardous work, such as off-farm copra processing.
- **As part of their due diligence programs, companies that export coconut and downstream products from the Philippines should work to strengthen their traceability initiatives over the short term and coordinate with government on the development of a certification scheme over the long term.** Research revealed that some traceability initiatives by coconut oil companies are currently underway but found that they were not capable of preventing child labor from entering their supply chains. This is primarily due to the co-mingling of copra from different farms by copra traders. Ensuring product traceability would mean that coconut oil companies would either need to directly engage with and monitor coconut farmers, or they would need their current suppliers to implement traceability practices. Companies could look to agricultural cooperatives as a potential platform through which to strengthen existing traceability initiatives, given their direct engagement with agricultural workers at the farm level. Over the long run, companies should engage the government to jointly establish appropriate standards for industry-wide traceability initiatives and eventually a certification scheme. Further research, including econometric modeling, should be conducted to inform the design of traceability initiatives and ensure that they do not place undue financial hardship on smallholder farmers or other agricultural workers.

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Appendix 2: HS Codes

HS Code Glossary

Product	HS Code	HS Definition
Desiccated Coconut	0801.11	Coconuts Fresh or dried, desiccated
Coconut Fruit	0801.12	Coconuts fresh or dried; in the inner shell (endocarp)
	0801.19	Coconuts fresh or dried; other
Copra	1203.00	Copra
Crude Coconut Oil	1513.11	Coconut (copra) oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified: Crude Oil
Refined Coconut Oil	1513.19	Coconut (copra) oil and its fraction, whether or not refined but not chemically modified: Other
Coconut Water	2009.89	Fruit or nut juices (including grape must and coconut water) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter: Other:[4]
Copra Meal	2306.50	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable or microbial fats or oils, other than those of heading 2304 or 2305: Of coconut or copra
Shell Charcoal	4402.20	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated; of shell and nut[5]
Coconut Fiber	5305.00	Coconut, abaca (Manila help or Musa textile Nee), ramie and other vegetable textile fibers, not otherwise specified or included, raw or processed but not spun; tow, noils and was of these fibers (including yarn waste and garneted stock)[6]
	5308.10	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibers; paper yarn. Coir yarn.

Appendix 3: Export Values

Top Coconut Product Export Values from the Philippines, by HS Code

Good	HS Code	2018	2019	2020	2021	Top destination market for year (percentage)
Desiccated Coconut	0801.11	$382,429,315	$307,118,641	$294,621,132	$415,791,158	2021: USA (27.6%)
Coconut Fruit	0801.12	$2,453,796	$3,286,720	$5,951,168	$8,802,833	2021: China (99.5%)
Coconut Fruit	0801.19	$6,409,229	$3,983,225	$3,068,192	$3,101,290	2021: Sweden (19.8%)
Copra	1203.00	$375,444	$551,578	$409,347	$525,402	2021: South Korea (99.9%)
Crude Coconut Oil	1513.11	$844,678,043	$627,342,907	$682,461,426	$428,012,004	2021: Netherlands (35.8%)
Refined Coconut Oil	1513.19	$513,473,425	$370,982,938	$378,550,785	$631,872,602	2021: USA (54.2%)
Coconut Water	2009.89	$57,732,974	$92,859,085	$69,992,393	$64,290,606	2021: USA (22.6%)
Copra Meal	2306.50	$83,101,137	$68,296,242	$59,393,664	$91,866,280	2021: India (34%)
Shell Charcoal	4402.20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coconut Fiber	5305.00	$46,092,131	$31,958,966	$33,235,131	$38,838,051	2021: United Kingdom (48.6%)
Coconut Fiber	5308.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: UNCOMTRADE, 2021, HS Codes: 0801.19, 0801.11, 0801.12, 1203.00, 1513.11, 1513.19, 2009.89, 2306.50, 4402.20, 5305.00, 5308.10

Top 10 Importers of Crude Coconut Oil from the Philippines, 2021

Destination country	Trade value (USD)	% of total refined coconut oil export value from the Philippines
Netherlands	$472,319,300.00	47.9%
USA	$174,784,615.00	17.7%
Italy	$82,347,827.00	8.4%
Indonesia	$81,710,294.00	8.3%
Malaysia	$75,097,711.00	7.6%
Spain	$63,817,029.00	6.5%
Sri Lanka	$7,056,663.00	0.7%
Greece	$5,314,725.00	0.5%
Japan	$3,731,521.00	0.4%
United Kingdom	$3,496,762.00	0.4%

Source: UN Comtrade, 2021. HS Code: 1513.11

Top 10 Importers of Refined Coconut Oil from the Philippines , 2021

Destination country	Trade value (USD)	% of total refined coconut oil export value from the Philippines
United States	$ 145,973,302	37.2%
China	$ 83,553,460	21.3%
Japan	$ 52,202,059	13.3%
South Korea	$ 38,220,170	9.7%
Sri Lanka	$ 13,166,487	3.4%
Netherlands	$ 12,531,577	3.2%
Malaysia	$ 6,384,794	1.6%
Greece	$ 6,238,662	1.6%
Spain	$ 5,598,459	1.4%
Singapore	$ 5,039,544	1.3%

Source: UN Comtrade, 2021. HS Code: 1513.19

Top 10 Importers of Coconut Oil (Crude and Refined) from the Philippines, 2021

Country	Trade value (USD)	Percent of total coconut oil export value from Philippines
USA	$542,232,139	29.6%
Netherlands	$444,488,703	24.3%
Germany	$126,407,527	6.9%
Malaysia	$120,404,101	6.6%
Indonesia	$106,515,139	5.8%
Italy	$85,233,775	4.7%
China	$77,403,446	4.2%
Japan	$68,468,001	3.7%
Spain	$57,219,833	3.1%
South Korea	$36,007,661	2.0%

Source: UN Comtrade, 2021. HS Code: 1513.11, 1513.19

Top 10 Importers of Desiccated Coconut from the Philippines, 2021

Destination country	Trade value (USD)	% of total desiccated coconut export value from the Philippines
United States	$ 114,426,029	27.6%
Netherlands	$ 61,486,623	14.8%
Germany	$ 24,501,728	5.9%
Russia	$ 23,979,076	5.8%
Canada	$ 22,834,134	5.5%
United Kingdom	$ 20,952,653	5.1%
Australia	$ 19,226,495	4.6%
China	$ 18,091,173	4.4%
Poland	$ 14,404,299	3.5%
Turkey	$ 13,210,623	3.2%

Source: UN Comtrade, 2021. HS Code: 0801.11.

Top 10 Importers of Copra Meal from the Philippines, 2021

Destination country	Trade value (USD)	% of total copra meal export value from the Philippines
India	$ 31,232,687	34.0%
South Korea	$ 29,466,314	32.1%
China	$ 14,591,125	15.9%
Vietnam	$ 13,790,332	15.0%
Japan	$ 1,806,186	2.0%
United States	$ 456,768	0.5%
Germany	$ 335,158	0.4%
Slovenia	$ 56,351	0.1%
Spain	$ 36,688	0.04%
Singapore	$ 21,380	0.20%

Source: UN Comtrade, 2021. HS Code: 2306.50.

Top 10 Global Exporters of Coconut Oil (Crude and Refined), 2021

Country	Trade value (USD)	Percent of total coconut oil exports globally
Philippines	$1,825,328,780	46.3%
Indonesia	$854,265,972	21.7%
Netherlands	$365,881,866	9.3%
Malaysia	$325,978,625	8.3%
Sri Lanka	$98,695,217	2.5%
Papua New Guinea	$62,025,388	1.6%
India	$58,015,140	1.5%
Germany	$52,748,869	1.3%

Country	Trade value (USD)	Percent of total coconut oil exports globally
Vietnam	$32,745,281	0.8%
Italy	$29,643,569	0.8%

Source: UN Comtrade through Panjiva, 2021. HS Codes: 1513.11, 1513.19.

Top 10 Global Exporters of Desiccated Coconut, 2021

Country	Trade value (USD)	Percent of total desiccated coconut exports globally
Philippines	$414,997,184	40.2%
Indonesia	$266,581,919	25.9%
Sri Lanka	$99,486,916	9.7%
Vietnam	$64,336,280	6.2%
Netherlands	$33,988,075	3.3%
Malaysia	$25,938,594	2.5%
Ghana	$21,279,903	2.1%
India	$16,287,979	1.6%
United Arab Emirates	$12,188,647	1.2%
Germany	$10,893,017	1.1%

Source: UN Comtrade through Panjiva, 2021. HS Codes: 0801.11.

Top 10 Global Exporters of Copra Meal, 2021

Country	Trade value (USD)	Percent of total copra meal exports globally
Philippines	$91,840,965	53.5%
Indonesia	$62,840,581	36.6%
Sri Lanka	$5,638,845	3.3%
Papua New Guinea	$5,303,019	3.1%
Vietnam	$1,469,877	0.9%
Japan	$853,463	0.5%
India	$488,835	0.3%
Singapore	$470,535	0.3%
Spain	$470,412	0.3%
Mozambique	$336,186	0.2%

Source: UN Comtrade through Panjiva, 2021. HS Codes:2306.50.

Top Five Destination Market of Philippine Coconut Oil, Top Five Sources of Coconut Oil, 2021

Destination market for Philippine coconut oil	Destination markets' sources of coconut oil imports	Trade value (USD)	Percent of total coconut oil import value by destination market
USA	Philippines	$542,232,139	63.5%
	Indonesia	$180,297,723	21.1%
	Malaysia	$57,947,475	6.8%
	Sri Lanka	$25,051,532	2.9%
	India	$19,677,292	2.3%
Netherlands	Philippines	$444,488,703	86.3%
	Indonesia	$44,392,629	8.6%
	Sri Lanka	$5,898,900	1.1%
	Malaysia	$4,129,876	0.8%
	Germany	$3,823,272	0.7%
Germany	Philippines	$126,407,527	38.9%
	Netherlands	$108,841,351	33.5%
	Indonesia	$45,196,426	13.9%
	Sri Lanka	$13,287,034	4.1%
	Switzerland	$7,130,935	2.2%

Destination market for Philippine coconut oil	Destination markets' sources of coconut oil imports	Trade value (USD)	Percent of total coconut oil import value by destination market
Malaysia	Indonesia	$143,233,902	42.9%
	Philippines	$120,404,101	36.1%
	Papau New Guinea	$53,829,387	16.1%
	Australia	$4,465,543	1.3%
	Kiribati	$2,776,117	0.8%
Indonesia	Philippines	$106,515,139	99.6%
	Papau New Guinea	$300,240	0.3%
	Indonesia	$90,630	0.1%
	South Korea	$49,516	0.0%
	Sri Lanka	$22,884	0.0%

Appendix 4: Child Labor Definitions

Child Labor: "Child labor is defined by ILO Conventions 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. It includes employment below the minimum age as established in national legislation, hazardous unpaid household services, and the worst forms of child labor: all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, or forced or compulsory labor; the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic purposes; the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities; and 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." (ILO, 1973; United States Department of Labor, n.d.)

Child Labor Conventions: The ILO Convention on Child Labor, 1973 (No. 138) aims to abolish child labor by requiring countries to establish a minimum age for work as well as employment (typically 14-15 years) of age while also allowing for light work for children under that age (ILO, 1973). The convention also requires nations to establish policies to eliminate child labor. In Article 3 the convention defines the "minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young person" to be 18 years old. The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) (ILO, 1999b) defines the worst forms of child labor as:

- all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- 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 (hazardous child labor)

Hazardous child labor is then further defined in Article 3 of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendations, 1999 (No 190) (ILO, 1999a) as:

- work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- work under particularly difficult conditions such as working for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

Defining Child Labor for this Study

The quantitative questionnaire was informed by the ILO guidance on defining child labor as well as domestic laws. To this end, instances of child labor were identified in quantitative analysis through an IF OR function. Focal children were considered to be in a state of child labor if they worked more than the

allowed number of hours for their age group or if they were exposed to hazardous working conditions. The ILO provides a broad list of work activities that can be considered hazardous, such as lifting heavy loads, working from high places, working underground or underwater, etc. (ILO, n.d.). This study used this activity list as a starting point but expanded upon and tailored it based on domestic legislation. In the Philippines, Department of Labor and Employment Order No. 149 identifies several sectors and within them specific hazardous activities in which children are prohibited from engaging. This study applied the list of activities for "farmers and other plant growers" from Order No. 149. Several activities in this list relate specifically to coconut farming, such as dehusking, charcoal making, and kiln drying coconut meat.

If a child was not engaged in hazardous work, their number of hours per week spent working were assessed.[20] Children aged 5 to 11 are considered in a state of child labor if they engage in any work for any amount of time. Children aged 12 to 14 are allowed to engage in "permissible light work." This is any non-hazardous work that they engage in for 12 hours or less per week. If they engage in more than 12 hours of work per week, they are considered to be in a state of child labor. Children aged 15 to 17 are recognized by both the ILO and the Philippines government as being able to engage in work. However, children of permissible working age (aged 15 to 17) are considered in a state of child labor if they work "longer hours." This is defined by the ILO as working 43 hours or more per week.

[20] Republic Act No 9231 (2003) specifies age 15 as the minimum age for work in the Philippines. This is also enshrined in the Labor Code of the Philippines, Chapter 11.

Appendix 5: Leading Companies in Various Coconut Value Chains in the Philippines

Coconut Processing Facilities in the Philippines

Processing facility	Number of facilities	Downstream goods
Oil Mills[2]	51	Copra meal, crude coconut oil
Oil Refineries	24	CME/biofuels, glycerin, virgin coconut oil
Virgin Coconut Oil Processors	70	Virgin coconut oil, coconut cream
Coconut Shell Charcoal Processors	38	Granulated charcoal
Activated Shell Carbon Processors	17	Activated carbon
Fiber Mills/Coir Processors	87	Coir and coco fiber
Cocowater Processing Plant	5	Coco water concentrate, whole immature coconuts
Coco Sugar Processing Center	37	Coco syrup, coco sugar, coco wine and vinegar
Desiccators	19	Coco water and concentrate, coco milk, coco flour, desiccated coconut, virgin coconut oil

Source: Philippine Coconut Authority, 2021

Philippines: Greenville Agro Corporation, Royce Food Corporation, Tantuco Enterprises, Inc., Celebes Coconut Corporation, CIIF OMG, Hancole

Oil Mills: Wilmar Edible Oils Philippines, Granexport Manufacturing, New Davao Oil Mills of the Primex Group of Companies

Shell Charcoal-based Activated Carbon: Jacobi arbons Philippines, Cenapro Chemical Co.

Oleochemicals: Chemrez Technologies, Philipinas Kao Philippines, Sakamoto Orient Chemicals Corporation, Stephan Philippines Quaternaries[3]

Desiccated Coconut: Peter Paul Philippine Corporation, Franklin Baker Company of the Philippines, Primex Coco Products Incorporated, Pacific Royal Basic Foods Incorporated, Superstar Coconut Products Company Incorporated Corporation and Axelum Resources Corporation(formerly Fiesta Brands Inc.).

Virgin Coconut Oil: Franklin Baker Co, Peter Paul Philippines, Prosource International, SC Global Coco Products Inc., Greenlife Coconut Products Philippines, Inc.

Coir: Philipinas Coir Fiber Co.

Coco Sugar: Spythe Globa, TREELIFE, Leo Integrated Farms

Coconut Water: Peter Paul Philippines Corporation, Axelum Resources Inc., Century Pacific Foods Inc, Franklin Baker Co.

Appendix 6: Research Instruments

Coconut Worker Qualitative Interview Guide English

Thank you very much for answering these questions. If you are willing, we'd like to ask you more about your experiences. This part of the interview will be more of a conversation, so we can learn more about your work and living conditions from your own perspective.

- As we discussed before, your participation in this study is voluntary. If you choose to talk with me, you can choose to not answer some questions or end the interview at any time.
- The interview will take about 30 more minutes.
- Do you have any questions? [IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING]
- Do you agree to participate in this interview?
- I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify you. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection? (If yes, switch on the recorder).

1. YES Turn on recorder
2. NO Do not turn on recorder

Interviewer:	Date (DD/MM/YY)
Location of interview:	
Name (code not respondent real name):	Sex:
Profession (if applicable):	
Position (if applicable):	
Employer/Affiliated Institution/Organization (if applicable):	
Contact information (office address, phone number, email):	
Time interview started:	
Time interview ended:	

Interviewer instructions:

- Foster a dynamic conducive to gathering good data. The interview should have the relaxed feel of a conversation. Set the tone by using a slow pace in your speech.
- Ask one question at a time. Give the respondent ample time to reflect and fully respond before moving to the next. Try not to interrupt, and don't answer on their behalf.

- If the respondent agrees to be recorded, give them your full attention. Make note of any follow-up questions you want to remember to ask, but otherwise focus on the respondent rather than your paper.
- Probe for more depth, particularly when responses are brief. Use phrases such as, “Tell me more about that” and “Can you give me an example?” Aim to get specific instances, in considerable detail, whenever possible.
- You do not have to ask each question verbatim, but at least broach all the topics covered that are relevant to the worker. If a respondent makes clear they have no knowledge of that topic, move on to the next. Adapt the flow and questions to make them relevant to the respondent.
- For each item, ask the general question first, and then probe the sub-items that have not been addressed spontaneously.

Introduction:

1. Could you please tell me about your work?
    a. How long have you been doing it?
2. Do you have any children and if so, how old are they?
3. (ASK IF RESPONDENT HAS CHILDREN, IF NOT SKIP) Do your children work alongside you sometimes? ? Why or why not?
    a. If so, what tasks do they perform?
        i. Are they assisting you or performing other tasks?
    b. If so, how often do they accompany you?

(NOTE FOR INTERVIEWER: BASED ON INTERVIEWEE RESPONSE TO "QUESTION 1": CHILD STATUS AND "QUESTION 2": CHILD WORK STATUS PLEASE USE THE APPROPRIATE SECTION OF QUESTION. FOR RESPONDENTS WITH A CHILD WHO IS WORKING IN THE INDUSTRY USE THE **"FOR RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY"** SET. FOR RESPONDENTS EITHER WITHOUT A CHILD OR WITH A CHILD WHO IS NOT WORKING IN THE INDUSTRY USE THE **"FOR RESPONDENTS WITHOUT CHILDREN WORKING IN INDUSTRY"** SET)

For Respondents with children in industry:

1. Does your child get paid for their work? (PROBE FOR CASH OR IN KIND)
    a. If so, how much is your child typically paid for work?
    b. Are they paid directly, if not how are they paid?
    c. Who pays them?
2. How many hours a day does your child work?
    a. What hours do they work?
    b. Is this the same each week?
    c. Are there certain times of the year they work more or less?
3. In addition to your own children, have you observed other children working on coconut farms?
    a. If so, what tasks do they perform / are they similar or different to your own children?
    b. Do you notice any differences in activities based on the gender of the child?
    c. What kind of farms do these children tend to work on? Are they owned by their family or someone else?
    d. If someone else, what type of work arrangement does the farm owner have with the children? (PROBE FOR FARM SIZE AND TYPE OF LABOR AGREEMENT).
4. Are there certain tasks that your children do that adult workers do not? If so, please explain.
    a. What activities are more suited to younger children? What about adolescents?
5. At what age did your children start working in coconut production?
6. Who decided that your child would work?
    a. What led to this decision?
    b. Has your child ever refused to work? If so, how did you respond?
    c. What would happen if your child wanted to stop working?
7. What changes would need to happen in your household or community for your child to not work in coconut production?
8. Have your children experienced any challenges with attending school in your community? If yes, please explain. Does your child attend school currently?

a. Are these challenges related to the work your child does?
b. If your child works and attends school, do you think this affects their schooling?
    i. If yes how does work affect their schooling?

9. Do you consider any of the work your child does/ has done on farms for coconut harvesting to be dangerous?
    a. Why or why not?
    b. Have you seen your child(ren) being injured?
        i. If so, please explain.
    c. Have you seen any children that work in coconut harvesting being mistreated?
        i. If so, by whom? Please explain.
        ii. If so, did you feel that you could speak up about what you witnessed?
            1. If so, please explain?
            2. If not, what are your main concerns of what would happen if you did?
10. Are your children performing activities on the worksite treated the same as adults such as yourself? If not, what is the difference?
    a. Who treats them differently?
11. In your perspective how does your child feel about their participation in the industry? Please explain.
12. In your opinion, at what age should people start working in coconut production?
    a. (IF PEOPLE BEGIN WORKING EARLIER THAN THE RESPONDENT THINKS THEY SHOULD) Why do you think people begin working sooner? Any other reason?
13. How do people in your community feel about children working in coconut production?

For Respondents without children working in industry:

1. Are you aware of anyone under the age of 18 working in coconut production?
    a. If so, what tasks do they perform?
2. In your work within the industry have you witnessed/observed any children at the farm you work on? What about farms in your area?
    a. If so, what tasks have you seen them perform?
    b. Are you aware of if they are accompanied by an adult/parent or are they alone?
    c. What kind of farms do these children tend to work on? Are they owned by their family or someone else?
    d. If someone else, what type of work arrangement does the farm owner have with the children? (PROBE FOR FARM SIZE AND TYPE OF LABOR AGREEMENT).
3. Are there certain tasks that only children do (instead of adults)? Please explain.
4. At what age do people typically start working in coconut production?
5. In your opinion, at what age should people start working in coconut production?
    a. (IF PEOPLE BEGIN WORKING EARLIER THAN THE RESPONDENT THINKS THEY SHOULD) Why do you think people begin working sooner? Any other reason?
6. How do people in your community feel about children working in coconut production?
7. What types of activities for coconut production do people under 18 typically do?
    a. What activities are more suited to younger children, which to adolescents?
    b. Girls versus boys?
8. Which groups of children are more likely to work in coconut production?

    a. Local or migrant?
    b. Girls or boys? PROBE ABOUT OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS AS RELEVANT
9. Who decides that a child will work?
    a. What happens if that child refuses?
    b. Can a child choose to stop working? Have you ever seen this happen?
    c. Do you feel that children are forced to work – please explain?
10. What changes would need to happen in your community to prevent people under 18 from working in coconut production activities?
11. How much are children typically paid for their work?
    a. How are they paid? How does this differ from adult workers?
12. How many hours in a day do children typically work?
    a. Does this change in relation to the time of year / season?
13. Are there any challenges preventing children from going to school in your community? If yes, please explain.
    a. Does this relate to children's work in coconut production?
    b. Do children who do coconut production activities tend to also attend school? If yes how does work affect their schooling?
14. Do you consider the work children do on coconut farms to be dangerous?
    a. Why or why not?
    b. Have you seen any children being injured?
    c. Have you seen any children being mistreated?
15. Are children performing activities on the worksite treated the same as adults? If not, what is the difference?
16. In your perspective how do children feel about their participation in the industry? Please explain.

(INTERVIEWER: THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION AND INSIGHTS SO FAR. INFORM THEM THAT YOU ARE DONE ASKING ABOUT WORKING CONDITIONS AND HAVE TWO FINAL QUESTIONS FOR THEM. INFORM THEM THAT ONE QUESTION WILL BE ABOUT COCONUTSPRODUCED AT THEIR WORKSITE AND THAT WHILE THEY MIGHT NOT HAVE A COMPETE ANSWER ANY INSIGHTS THEY HAVE FOR US WILL BE VALUABLE.)

Supply Chain:

17. After the coconut (or copra) leaves the farm do you know where it goes? Who buys and sells the coconut/copra?

Conclusion:

18. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Coconut Worker Qualitative Interview Guide Tagalog

Tagapakinayam:	Petsa (DD/MM/YY)

Lokasyon ng panayam:	
Pangalan (hindi tunay na pangalan ng tumutugon ang code):	Kasarian:
Propesyon (kung naaangkop):	
Posisyon (kung naaangkop):	
Employer/Affiliated Institution/Organization (kung naaangkop):	
Impormasyon sa pakikipag-ugnayan (address ng opisina, numero ng telepono, email):	
Nagsimula ang panayam sa oras:	
Natapos ang panayam sa oras:	

Mga tagubilin sa tagapanayam:

- Pagyamanin ang isang dinamikong nakakatulong sa pangangalap ng magandang data. Ang pakikipanayam ay dapat magkaroon ng nakakarelaks na pakiramdam ng isang pag-uusap. Itakda ang tono sa pamamagitan ng paggamit ng mabagal na bilis sa iyong pagsasalita.
- Magtanong nang paisa-isa. Bigyan ang respondent ng sapat na oras upang magmuni-muni at ganap na tumugon bago lumipat sa susunod. Subukang huwag humadlang, at huwag sumagot sa ngalan nila.
- Kung ang sumasagot ay sumang-ayon na itala, bigyan sila ng iyong buong atensyon. Tandaan ang anumang mga follow-up na tanong na gusto mong tandaan na itanong, ngunit kung hindi ay tumutok sa respondent sa halip na sa iyong papel.
- Probe para sa mas malalim, lalo na kapag ang mga tugon ay maikli. Gumamit ng mga parirala tulad ng, "Sabihin sa akin ang higit pa tungkol diyan" at "Maaari mo ba akong bigyan ng halimbawa?" Layunin na makakuha ng mga partikular na pagkakataon, sa malaking detalye, hangga't maaari.
- Hindi mo kailangang tanungin ang bawat tanong sa salita, ngunit hindi bababa sa pag-usapan ang lahat ng mga paksang sakop na may kaugnayan sa manggagawa. I fa respondent makes clear wala silang kaalaman sa topic na yan, move on to the next. Ibagay ang daloy at mga tanong upang maging may kaugnayan ang mga ito sa respondent.
- Para sa bawat aytem, itanong muna ang pangkalahatang tanong, at pagkatapos ay suriin ang mga sub-item na hindi kusang natugunan.

Panimula:

1. Maaari mo bang sabihin sa akin ang tungkol sa iyong trabaho?
    a. Gaano katagal mo na itong ginagawa?
2. Mayroon ka bang mga anak at kung gayon, ilang taon na sila?
3. (TATANONG KUNG MAY MGA ANAK ANG RESPONDENTE, KUNG HINDI LAKAWAK) Minsan ba ang iyong mga anak ay nagtatrabaho sa tabi mo? ? Bakit o bakit hindi?
    a. Kung gayon, anong mga gawain ang kanilang ginagawa?
        i. Tinutulungan ka ba nila o gumaganap ng iba pang mga gawain?

b. Kung gayon, gaano kadalas ka nila sinasamahan?

(NOTE FOR INTERVIEWER: BASED SA INTERVIEWEE RESPONSE TO "QUESTION 1": CHILD STATUS AND "QUESTION 2": CHILD WORK STATUS PAKIGAMIT ANG ANGKOP NA SECTION OF QUESTION. PARA SA MGA RESPONDENTE NA MAY BATA NA NAGTATRABAHO SA AMIN SA "INDFARMADOR **" WITH CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY"** SET. PARA SA MGA RESPONDENTE MAWANG WALANG BATA O MAY BATA NA HINDI NAGTATRABAHO SA INDUSTRY GAMITIN ANG **"PARA SA MGA RESPONDENTE NA WALANG BATA NA NAGTATRABAHO SA INDUSTRY"** SET)

Para sa mga Respondente na may mga bata sa industriya:

14. Binabayaran ba ang iyong anak para sa kanilang trabaho? (PROBE FOR CASH OR IN KIND)
    a. Kung gayon, magkano ang karaniwang binabayaran ng iyong anak para sa trabaho?
    b. Direkta ba silang binabayaran, kung hindi paano sila binabayaran?
    c. Sino ang nagbabayad sa kanila?
15. Ilang oras sa isang araw nagtatrabaho ang iyong anak?
    a. Anong oras sila nagtatrabaho?
    b. Ito ba ay pareho bawat linggo?
    c. Mayroon bang mga tiyak na oras ng taon na sila ay nagtatrabaho nang mas marami o mas kaunti?
16. Bukod sa sarili mong mga anak, naobserbahan mo ba ang ibang mga bata na nagtatrabaho sa bukirin ng niyog?
    a. Kung gayon, anong mga gawain ang kanilang ginagawa / sila ba ay katulad o naiiba sa sarili mong mga anak?
    b. May napapansin ka bang pagkakaiba sa mga aktibidad batay sa kasarian ng bata?
    c. Anong uri ng mga sakahan ang madalas na pinagtatrabahuhan ng mga batang ito? Pag-aari ba sila ng kanilang pamilya o ng iba?
    d. Kung may iba, anong uri ng kaayusan sa trabaho mayroon ang may-ari ng bukid sa mga bata? (PROBE FOR FARM SIZE AT URI NG LABOR AGREEMENT).
17. Mayroon bang ilang mga gawain na ginagawa ng iyong mga anak na hindi ginagawa ng mga manggagawang nasa hustong gulang? Kung gayon, mangyaring ipaliwanag.
    a. Anong mga aktibidad ang mas angkop sa mga mas bata? Paano naman ang mga kabataan?
18. Sa anong edad nagsimulang magtrabaho ang iyong mga anak sa paggawa ng niyog?
19. Sino ang nagpasya na magtrabaho ang iyong anak?
    a. Ano ang humantong sa desisyong ito?
    b. Tumanggi bang magtrabaho ang iyong anak? Kung gayon, paano ka tumugon?
    c. Ano ang mangyayari kung gusto ng iyong anak na huminto sa pagtatrabaho?
20. Anong mga pagbabago ang kailangang mangyari sa iyong sambahayan o komunidad para hindi magtrabaho ang iyong anak sa paggawa ng niyog?
21. Nakaranas na ba ang iyong mga anak ng anumang hamon sa pag-aaral sa iyong komunidad? Kung oo, pakipaliwanag. Ang iyong anak ba ay pumapasok sa paaralan sa kasalukuyan?
    a. May kaugnayan ba ang mga hamong ito sa gawaing ginagawa ng iyong anak?
    b. Kung ang iyong anak ay nagtatrabaho at pumapasok sa paaralan, sa tingin mo ba ito ay nakakaapekto sa kanilang pag-aaral?
        i. Kung oo paano nakakaapekto ang trabaho sa kanilang pag-aaral?

22. Isinasaalang-alang mo ba ang alinman sa mga gawaing ginagawa/ ginawa ng iyong anak sa mga sakahan para sa pag-aani ng niyog hindi ba mapanganib?
    a. Bakit o bakit hindi?
    b. Nakita mo na ba ang iyong (mga) anak na nasugatan?
        i. Kung gayon, mangyaring ipaliwanag.
    c. May nakita ka bang mga bata na nagtatrabaho sa pag-aani ng niyog na inaabuso?
        i. Kung gayon, kanino? Pakipaliwanag.
        ii. Kung gayon, nadama mo ba na maaari kang magsalita tungkol sa iyong nasaksihan?
            1. Kung gayon, mangyaring ipaliwanag?
            2. Kung hindi, ano ang iyong mga pangunahing alalahanin kung ano ang mangyayari kung gagawin mo ito?
23. Ang iyong mga anak ba ay gumaganap ng mga aktibidad sa lugar ng trabaho na itinuturing na katulad ng mga matatanda tulad ng iyong sarili? Kung hindi, ano ang pagkakaiba?
    a. Sino ang iba ang pakikitungo sa kanila?
24. Sa iyong pananaw ano ang pakiramdam ng iyong anak tungkol sa kanilang pakikilahok sa industriya? Pakipaliwanag.
25. Sa iyong palagay, sa anong edad dapat magsimulang magtrabaho ang mga tao sa paggawa ng niyog?
    a. (KUNG MAGSISIMULA ANG MGA TAO NA MAGTRABAHO MAS MAAGA KAYSA SA INIISIP NG RESPONDENTE NA DAPAT SILA) Bakit sa palagay mo ang mga tao ay nagsimulang magtrabaho nang mas maaga? May iba pang dahilan?
26. Ano ang pakiramdam ng mga tao sa iyong komunidad tungkol sa mga bata na nagtatrabaho sa paggawa ng niyog?

Para sa mga Respondent na walang anak na nagtatrabaho sa industriya:

19. May alam ka bang sinuman na wala pang 18 taong gulang na nagtatrabaho sa paggawa ng niyog?
    a. Kung gayon, anong mga gawain ang kanilang ginagawa?
20. Sa iyong trabaho sa loob ng industriya may nasaksihan ka bang mga bata sa bukid na iyong pinagtatrabahuan? Paano ang mga sakahan sa inyong lugar?
    a. Kung gayon, anong mga gawain ang nakita mong ginawa nila?
    b. Alam mo ba kung may kasama silang nasa hustong gulang/magulang o sila lang?
    c. Anong uri ng mga sakahan ang madalas na pinagtatrabahuhan ng mga batang ito? Pag-aari ba sila ng kanilang pamilya o ng iba?
    d. Kung may iba, anong uri ng kaayusan sa trabaho mayroon ang may-ari ng bukid sa mga bata? (PROBE FOR FARM SIZE AT URI NG LABOR AGREEMENT).
21. Mayroon bang ilang mga gawain na mga bata lamang ang gumagawa (sa halip na mga matatanda)? Pakipaliwanag.
22. Sa anong edad ang mga tao ay karaniwang nagsisimulang magtrabaho sa paggawa ng niyog?
23. Sa iyong palagay, sa anong edad dapat magsimulang magtrabaho ang mga tao sa paggawa ng niyog?

    a. (KUNG MAGSISIMULA ANG MGA TAO NA MAGTRABAHO MAS MAAGA KAYSA SA INIISIP NG RESPONDENTE NA DAPAT SILA) Bakit sa palagay mo ang mga tao ay nagsimulang magtrabaho nang mas maaga? May iba pang dahilan?
24. Ano ang pakiramdam ng mga tao sa iyong komunidad tungkol sa mga bata na nagtatrabaho sa paggawa ng niyog?
25. Anong mga uri ng aktibidad para sa paggawa ng niyog ang karaniwang ginagawa ng mga taong wala pang 18 taong gulang?
    a. Anong mga aktibidad ang mas angkop sa mga mas bata, na para sa mga kabataan?
    b. Babae laban sa lalaki?
26. Aling mga grupo ng mga bata ang mas malamang na magtrabaho sa paggawa ng niyog?
    a. Lokal o migrante?
    b. Babae o lalaki? PROBE TUNGKOL SA IBANG DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS BILANG KAUGNAY
27. Sino ang magpapasya na ang isang bata ay magtatrabaho?
    a. Ano ang mangyayari kung tumanggi ang batang iyon?
    b. Maaari bang piliin ng isang bata na huminto sa pagtatrabaho? Nakita mo na ba itong nangyari?
    c. Nararamdaman mo ba na ang mga bata ay napipilitang magtrabaho - mangyaring ipaliwanag?
28. Anong mga pagbabago ang kailangang mangyari sa iyong komunidad upang maiwasan ang mga taong wala pang 18 taong gulang na magtrabaho sa mga aktibidad sa paggawa ng niyog?
29. Magkano ang karaniwang binabayaran ng mga bata para sa kanilang trabaho?
    a. Paano sila binabayaran? Paano ito naiiba sa mga manggagawang nasa hustong gulang?
30. Ilang oras sa isang araw karaniwang nagtatrabaho ang mga bata?
    a. Nagbabago ba ito kaugnay ng oras ng taon / panahon?
31. Mayroon bang anumang mga hamon na pumipigil sa mga bata na pumasok sa paaralan sa iyong komunidad? Kung oo, pakipaliwanag.
    a. May kaugnayan ba ito sa trabaho ng mga bata sa paggawa ng niyog?
    b. Ang mga bata ba na gumagawa ng mga aktibidad sa paggawa ng niyog ay may posibilidad na pumasok din sa paaralan? Kung oo paano nakakaapekto ang trabaho sa kanilang pag-aaral?
32. Itinuturing mo bang mapanganib ang gawaing ginagawa ng mga bata sa mga bukirin ng niyog?
    a. Bakit o bakit hindi?
    b. May nakita ka bang mga bata na nasugatan?
    c. May nakita ka bang mga bata na minamaltrato?
33. Ang mga bata ba na nagsasagawa ng mga aktibidad sa lugar ng trabaho ay itinuturing na katulad ng mga matatanda? Kung hindi, ano ang pagkakaiba?
34. Sa iyong pananaw ano ang pakiramdam ng mga bata sa kanilang pakikilahok sa industriya? Pakipaliwanag.

(INTERVIEWER: SALAMAT SA RESPONDENTE PARA SA KANILANG PAKIKILAHOK AT MGA INSIGHT SA NGAYON. Ipaalam sa kanila na TAPOS MO NA ANG PAGTATANONG TUNGKOL SA MGA KONDISYON SA PAGTATRABAHO AT MAY DALAWANG PANGHULING TANONG PARA SA KANILA. Ipaalam sa kanila na ANG ISANG TANONG AY TUNGKOL SA TUNGKOL SA NIYOG AT HINDI GINAGAWA SA MONG GINAGAWA. MAGKAROON NG COMPETE SAGOT ANUMANG MGA INSIGHT NA MAYROON NILA PARA SA ATIN AY MAGIGING MAHALAGA.)

Supply Chain:

35. Pagkaalis ng niyog (o copra) sa bukid alam mo ba kung saan ito pupunta? Sino ang bumibili at nagbebenta ng niyog/kopra ?

Konklusyon:

36. May iba ka pa bang gustong idagdag?

Coconut KII Guide English

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE INDIVIDUAL MAY HAVE. DO NOT BEGIN THE INTERVIEW UNTIL ALL QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED AND THE INDIVIDUAL HAS AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY.

Hello, my name is _____I am a researcher from [REDACTED}. I am talking with people about the coconut industry and labor conditions in the sector in the Philippines. The information will be incorporated into an analytical report that examines labor conditions in the coconut industry of the Philippines.

Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you choose to talk with me, you can choose not to answer some questions or end the interview at any time. Your answers to the questions will be kept private and no one will know what you said. Your name will not be used in any reports.

The interview will take about 30-45 minutes.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact [REDACTED], the Survey Manager, at [REDACTED].

Do you agree to participate in this interview?

Interviewer Certification of Consent

My signature affirms that I have read the verbal informed consent statement to the respondent. I have answered any questions asked about the study, and the respondent has agreed to be interviewed.

___ Respondent agreed to be interviewed
___ Respondent did not agree to be interviewed

Print Interviewer's Name _____

Interviewer's Signature/thumbprint _____

Date _____

I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify you. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection? (If yes, switch on the recorder).

___YES

___NO

Key Informant Interview Unique ID Number: _____

• Interviewer:	• Date (DD/MM/YY)
• Location of interview:	
• Name (code not respondent real name):	• Sex:
• Profession (if applicable):	
• Position (if applicable):	
• Employer/Affiliated Institution/Organization (if applicable):	
• Contact information (office address, phone number, email):	
• Time interview started:	
• Time interview ended:	

Interviewer instructions:

- Foster a dynamic conducive to gathering good data. The interview should have the relaxed feel of a conversation. Set the tone by using a slow pace in your speech.
- Ask one question at a time. Give the respondent ample time to reflect and fully respond before moving to the next. Try not to interrupt, and don't answer on their behalf.

- If the respondent agrees to be recorded, give them your full attention. Make note of any follow-up questions you want to remember to ask, but otherwise focus on the respondent rather than your paper.
- Probe for more depth, particularly when responses are brief. Use phrases such as, "Tell me more about that" and "Can you give me an example?" Aim to get specific instances, in considerable detail, whenever possible.
- You do not have to ask each question verbatim, but at least broach all the topics covered that are relevant to the key informant. If a respondent makes clear they have no knowledge of that topic, move on to the next. Adapt the flow and questions to make them relevant to the respondent.

- For each item, ask the general question first, and then probe the sub-items that have not been addressed spontaneously.

Introduction Questions (KII's):

1. Could you please tell me your role and what you focus on?
    a. Is there other experience you have in the Philippine coconut industry?
2. Can you describe your organization's work directly in the Philippine coconut industry?
    a. What kind of activities in this area do you and your organization undertake?
    b. (If the organization is not directly involved ask) If your work is not directly related, how are you familiar with issues regarding the Philippine coconut industry?

(TO INTERVIEWER: FOR KIIS THAT ARE NOT SUPPLY CHAIN EXPERTS (MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, EDUCATIONAL PROFESSIONALS, LABOR RIGHTS NGO'S AND CSO'S, ETC.) ASK QUESTIONS 1 AND 2 FROM THE SUPPLY CHAIN THEME GENERAL SECTION TO ASSESS SUPPLY CHAIN KNOWLEDGE. IF THE INDIVIDUAL HAS LIMITED INSIGHTS MOVE TO THE SECTION ENTITLED "CHILD LABOR QUESTIONS GENERAL".

IF YOU HAVE TIME REMAINING AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW YOU MAY RETURN TO THE SUPPLY CHAIN SECTION

FOR ORGANIZATIONS WORKING DIRECTLY IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN (TRADERS, PROCESSORS, FARMERS, UNIONS AND COLLECTIVES, ETC. PRIORITIZE THE SUPPLY CHAIN SECTION QUESTIONS AND NOT THE CHILD LABOR QUESTIONS)

<u>Supply Chain Questions</u>

Supply Chain Theme General:

1. How does the coconut industry operate in the Philippines?
    a. What laws and regulations provide the foundation for the operations of the industry?
        i. (PROBE FOR SPECIFIC LAWS)
2. Who are the major stakeholders and influencers in the industry (ex: local and international NGO's, trade associations, informal business networks, owners, buyers, traders, and foreign investors)?
3. Could you please describe the growing and harvesting of coconut from the beginning to the end?
    a. Typically, what types of farms are engaged in coconut production? (e.g. smallholder farms under 3 hectares, medium sized farms, commercial estates?
    b. Do farm owners tend to work their own land or hire others to do so? (PROBE FOR DIFFERENCES IN OWNER'S ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN DIFFERENT SIZES OF FARMS)
    c. How are these goods transported or traded?
4. After harvesting, how is the coconut processed?
    a. What other byproducts or downstream goods are produced from coconut in-country? Are these consumed domestically or exported?
5. Is there any list or mapping of coconut farms in the Philippines?

    a. How would someone access the list?
6. Is there any list or mapping of processing facilities in the Philippines?
    a. How would someone access the list?
    b. (PROBE FOR LIST OF PROCESSING FACILITIES FOR DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS(I.E. COPRA MEAL, COCONUT OIL, CHARCHOAL.
7. What type of products does coconut from the Philippines end up in? (PROBE FOR BOTH INTERMEDIARY GOODS AND FINISHED/END GOODS.)
8. How have current or former trade policies impacted the sector?
9. Have there been any socio-political events that have impacted the supply chain?
    a. (PROBE FOR ISSUES LIKE LABOR SHORTAGES, INFLATION, COVID, ETC.)
10. Has the climate changed significantly impacted coconut production? If so, how? (PROBE FOR CYCLONE DAMAGE LINKED TO LOWER YEILDS)
11. What can you tell us about the labor standards in the coconut industry?
    a. In what ways, if at all, do the government or other actors provide oversight of the industry to address labor standards? (PROBE FOR GOVERNMENT ACTIONS, CERTIFICATION SCHEMES, AND TRACEABILITY INITIATIVES).
    b. Do you believe the actions noted above are generally effective? Why or why not?
        •

Supply Chain Labor Exploitation Questions:

1. How might one track coconut grown at a particular farm through the domestic supply chain? (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS BASED ON THE SUPPLY CHAIN OF CORPORATE/LARGE INDUSTRY PLAYERS VERSUS SMALL SCALE PRODUCERS.)(PROBE FOR SPECIFIC BASED ON THE SUPPLY CHAINS OF CORPORATE/LARGE INDUSTRY PLAYERS VERSUS ARTISANAL AND SMALL SCALE PRODUCERS.
    a. Is there a point in the supply chain where you anticipate tracking would no longer be possible? (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON WHAT STAKEHOLDER THE TRACEABILITY ENDS WITH, EX: INTERMEDIARY BUYER, EXPORTER, ETC.)
        i. When does the mixing of coconut from different farms occur; how does mixing occur?
2. What is your overall impression of working conditions of people who harvest coconuts?
    a. What are the main issues you are aware of?
    b. There is evidence that nationally, children work in the harvesting and collecting of coconuts. Is this common in your area?
3. During which stages of the coconut supply chain is child labor most likely to occur and why?
    a. What are the risk factors of child involvement at each stage?
        i. Probe for similarities and differences

Supply Chain Outside of Philippines:

QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION SHOULD ONLY BE ASKED TO STAKEHOLDERS WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH COCONUT (AND DOWNSTREAM COCONUT PRODUCT) USAGE IN OTHER COUNTRIES. THESE WILL MOST LIKELY BE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED WHO ARE FROM OUTSIDE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1. Globally, which industries/companies in other countries import coconut or downstream products from the Philippines? (PROBE FOR SPECIFIC COUNTRIES AND COMPANIES) (PROBE FOR WHAT TYPE OF DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS ARE EXPORTED, WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON TO EXPORT.)
2. Do any of the major importing countries noted above produce their own coconuts?
    a. If so, how has their domestic production affected demand for imported coconuts (or downstream products) from the Philippines?
3. At what stage do coconut imports (from the Philippines) become mixed with domestically produced coconuts?
4. Does the downstream use of coconuts imported from the Philippines differ from the downstream use of domestically produced coconuts?
5. Are coconuts or any downstream products that are exported from the Philippines typically mixed with the same or similar products from other countries? If so, please describe the process? (PROBE ON CORPA MEAL WITH OTHER ANIMAL FEED AND COCONUT OIL WITH PALM OIL (OR COCONUT OIL) FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. IF RESPONDENTS SEEMS VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE, PROBE ON PROPORTIONS OF MIXED PRODUCTS AND DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE PROCESS OF MIXING (E.G. CHEMICAL PROCESSING OF COMBINING OILS).

Labor Conditions Questions (general):

1. Do the farm owners typically harvest coconuts themselves?
    a. If so, do their family members also help harvesting coconuts? Does this include children?
2. If farmer owners do not harvest coconuts themselves, who do they hire and under what type of agreement? (PROBE FOR TENANT FARMING VS DAY LABOR)
        i. Are written contracts common?
        ii. How is the workers' pay determined?
        iii. When and how are the workers paid? (PROBE HOURLY VS QUOTA PAYMENT)
        iv. Is it common for the farm owner to provide the worker anything besides payment. (PROBE FOR MEALS, ACCOMMODATION, LOANS).
        v. Is it common for workers to be indebted to farm owners? If so, how do they accumulate this debt?
3. (IF NOT ALREADY ANSWERED) What is your overall impression of working conditions in the coconut industry?
    a. What are the main issues you are aware of?
    b. Is it common for children to work in this industry?
4. (IF NOT ALREADY ANSWERED) What are the main risk factors for labor exploitation in the coconut industry?
5. Are there any political/economic/social situations that drive labor exploitation/child labor in the coconut industry in the Philippines? (PROBE FOR ISSUES LIKE LABOR SHORTAGES, INFLATION, ETC.)
    a. Have public health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, affected whether children become involved in coconut production? Please explain.

Child Labor Questions General:

1. Is it common for a farmers' (or workers') family to help them grow/harvest coconut? (ASK SEPARATELY FOR EACH KIND OF WORKING ARRANGEMENT (I.E. TENANT FARMERS, DAY LABORERS, FARM OWNERS).)
    a. If so, what types of activities do children engage in?
    b. Do activities differ based on a child's age?
    c. Do activities differ based on a child's gender?
    d. Are certain sites, employers, or regions more likely to use child labor?
        i. In your opinion, is there a difference in the use of child labor between small scale farms and large estates?
    e. Is it more common for boys or girls to participate in coconut growing and harvesting. (PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DEMOGRAPHICS: ETHNICITY, LEGAL STATUS, AGE, ETC.)
    •

PRIORITIZE QUESTIONS F AND G BELOW FOR KII RESPONDENTS WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH OTHER PARTS OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN APART FROM FARM PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING.

    •
    f. Are children involved in other parts of the coconut supply chains off the farm? (PROBE FOR INVOLVEMENT IN PROCESSING AND TRANSPORT)
    g. Are they involved in the off-farm processing or transport of downstream products such as coconut oil, copra meal, or coconut oil? If so, how?
    •
2. In your opinion, what are the main drivers of child labor in the coconut industry?
    a. What might incentivize a smallholder farmer, company, artisanal, or corporate, to utilize child labor?
3. Are there certain tasks that are seen as more suitable for children to perform? (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON WHY (SIZE, ETC.)?
4. At what point in the supply chain could coconut produced with child labor be mixed with coconut that is produced without child labor?
5. Are small scale farms that use child labor a part of the supply chain of corporate employers/producers?
        i. IF YES, are you aware of which large scale producers purchase from these farms?
        ii. IF YES, are you aware of any supply chain tracing policies / safeguards in place at large scale producers to address/prevent child labor?
6. In your opinion, are large producers aware of the potential risks for / use of child labor within their supply chains? (PROBE WHY OR WHY NOT) What is being done by large scale producers in the coconut industry to increase awareness / monitoring of child labor?
    •

Recruitment:

1. Have you heard of children being sold or taken by force to work in the coconut industry? If so, please explain.
2. Are many child workers and their families in debt?
    a. If so, to whom and under what terms?

b. Can you tell me about the typical source of that debt?
c. How does debt influence decisions about work for children?

Hours, Schooling, & Wages:

1. When are child workers typically engaged in labor activities?
    a. Number of hours a day/week? Overtime?
    b. Number of days a week?
    c. Seasonal or year-round?
    d. During or after school hours?
2. What percentage of children engaged in child labor are able to attend school?
    a. If able, how often?
    b. If unable, why?
    c. In your opinion / expertise at what age do children stop attending school to work?
3. Are children paid for their work?
    a. If so, in what form? (Hourly or piece-rate, cash, in-kind or another means
4. Are you aware of any situations of wage deductions for child laborers? If so, please explain.

Working Conditions:

1. Are children working in the coconut industry exposed to any kind of danger or hazards?
    a. If so what kinds of danger / risks? (Exposure to chemicals, sharp hand tools, etc.)
    b. Are children provided with protective gear? What kind?
    c. Are you aware of any reports of children being injured while working? If so, please explain.
2. How are children treated by their employers?
    a. Have you heard of children feeling threatened at work? If so, please explain.
    b. Have you heard of children working in the industry/sector being mistreated in any way? If so, please explain.

Community Attitudes & Efforts:

1. What is the local attitude towards the use of child labor in the coconut industry?
2. Are you aware of any efforts by government or non-government entities to prevent or remove children from child labor in the coconut industry?
    a. If so, please explain (WHO AND WHAT)
    b. Are you aware of any rehabilitation or reintegration efforts for former child laborers?
3. What about worker associations or employers and site owners? What can they do to prevent or remove children from child labor in the coconut industry?
4. What industry initiatives are you aware of to address/prevent the use of child labor in the coconut industry? (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON MONITORING POLICIES)
5. What are the relevant laws used to safeguard against the use of child labor in the coconut industry? (PROBE FOR NATIONAL POLICY AS WELL AS INDUSTRY SPECIFIC)
    a. How are these laws enforced? (PROBE ABOUT INSPECTIONS)
    b. In your opinion, how effect are these laws at preventing/addressing child labor?
        i. In your opinion, how aware are employers of such legislation?

6. Are you aware of any additional efforts, not already mentioned, by government entities to improve labor conditions in the coconut industry?
    a. If so, please explain.
    b. In your opinion, are there key gaps in policy and practice from the government and/or industry in terms of workers' rights and working conditions?

Exiting Child Labor:

1. Can children leave their job if they chose to?
    a. If not, who or what prevents them from leaving?
2. What is the typical life trajectory for children involved in the coconut sector? Do they tend to remain in the sector for life?

Conclusion:

1. What changes would need to happen to prevent people under age 18 from working in coconut production activities?
2. Could you suggest any organizations or individuals that are well informed about the coconut industry/sector supply chain or child labor in the industry that we could interview?
3. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Coconut KII Guide Tagalog

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE INDIVIDUAL MAY HAVE. DO NOT BEGIN THE INTERVIEW UNTIL ALL QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED AND THE INDIVIDUAL HAS AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY.

Hello/Kamusta, Ako si _____ ako ay isang mananaliksik mula sa [REDACTED]. Nakikipag-usap ako sa mga tao tungkol sa industriya ng niyog at sa kondisyon ng mga manggagawa sa Pilipinas. Ang mga impormasyong makukuha ay isasama sa isang pag-aaral na sumusuri sa kondisyon ng mga manggagawa sa industriya ng niyog sa Pilipinas.

Ang iyong pakikilahok sa pag-aaral na ito ay boluntaryo. Kung papaya kang makipag-usap sa akin, maaari mong piliin na huwag sagutin ang ilang tanong o tapusin ang panayam anumang oras. Ang iyong mga sagot sa mga tanong ay pananatiling pribado at walang makakaalam kung ano ang iyong sinabi. Ang iyong pangalan ay hindi gagamitin sa anumang mga ulat.

Ang panayam ay tatagal ng mga 30-45 minuto.

Sasagutin ko ang anumang tanong mo tungkol sa pag-aaral bago tayo magsimula. Mayroon ka bang anumang mga katanungan tungkol sa pag-aaral? Kung mayroon kang anumang mga katanungan sa hinaharap, o kung magbago ang iyong isip at ayaw mong isama namin ang impormasyong ibinigay mo sa aming pag-aaral, maaari kang makipag-ugnayan sa akin sa pamamagitan ni [REDACTED] na may contact number na [REDACTED].

Sumasang-ayon ka bang lumahok sa panayam na ito?

Sertipikasyon ng Pahintulot ng Interviewer

Ang aking lagda ay nagpapatunay na nabasa ko ang pahintulot sa pakikilahok sa aking respondent. Nasagot ko na ang anumang tanong tungkol sa pag-aaral, at pumayag ang respondent na makapanayam.

___ Sumang-ayon ang Respondent na makapanayam

___ Hindi pumayag ang Respondent na makapanayam

Print Interviewer's Name _____

Interviewer's Signature/thumbprint _____

Date _____

Nais kong hingin ang iyong pahintulot na itala (record) ang panayam na ito. Ang mga audio recording ay hindi ibabahagi sa sinuman. Ang mga recordings ay ligtas na itatago hanggang sa ma-transcribe (maisulat) ang mga ito sa salit, pagkatapos ay buburahin ang mga ito. Ang mga na-transcribe na tala (record) ay hindi maglalaman ng anumang mga pangalan o impormasyon na makikilala sa iyo. Maaari ko bang i-record ang panayam

Tagapakinayam:	Petsa (DD/MM/YY)
Lokasyon ng panayam:	
Pangalan (hindi tunay na pangalan ng tumutugon ang code):	Kasarian:
Propesyon (kung naaangkop):	
Posisyon (kung naaangkop):	
Employer/Affiliated Institution/Organization (kung naaangkop):	
Impormasyon sa pakikipag-ugnayan (address ng opisina, numero ng telepono, email):	
Nagsimula ang panayam sa oras:	
Natapos ang panayam sa oras:	

Mga tagubilin sa tagapanayam:

- Pagyamanin ang isang dinamikong nakakatulong sa pangangalap ng magandang data. Ang pakikipanayam ay dapat magkaroon ng nakakarelaks na pakiramdam ng isang pag-uusap. Itakda ang tono sa pamamagitan ng paggamit ng mabagal na bilis sa iyong pagsasalita.
- Magtanong ng isang tanong sa isang pagkakataon. Bigyan ang respondent ng sapat na oras upang magmuni-muni at ganap na tumugon bago lumipat sa susunod. Subukang huwag humadlang, at huwag sumagot sa ngalan nila.

- Kung ang sumasagot ay sumang-ayon na itala, bigyan sila ng iyong buong atensyon. Tandaan ang anumang mga follow-up na tanong na gusto mong tandaan na itanong, ngunit kung hindi ay tumutok sa respondent sa halip na sa iyong papel.
- Probe para sa mas malalim, lalo na kapag ang mga tugon ay maikli. Gumamit ng mga parirala tulad ng, "Sabihin sa akin ang higit pa tungkol diyan" at "Maaari mo ba akong bigyan ng halimbawa?" Layunin na makakuha ng mga partikular na pagkakataon, sa malaking detalye, hangga't maaari.
- Hindi mo kailangang tanungin ang bawat tanong sa salita, ngunit hindi bababa sa pag-usapan ang lahat ng mga paksang sakop na may kaugnayan sa pangunahing impormante. Kung nilinaw ng isang sumasagot na wala silang kaalaman sa paksang iyon, magpatuloy sa susunod. Ibagay ang daloy at mga tanong upang maging may kaugnayan ang mga ito sa respondent.
- Para sa bawat aytem, itanong muna ang pangkalahatang tanong, at pagkatapos ay suriin ang mga sub-item na hindi kusang natugunan.
-

Panimulang Tanong (KII's):

1. Maaari mo bang sabihin sa akin ang iyong tungkulin at kung ano ang iyong pinagtutuunan ng pansin?
    a. Mayroon ka bang ibang karanasan sa industriya ng niyog sa Pilipinas ?
2. Maaari mo bang direktang ilarawan ang trabaho ng iyong organisasyon sa industriya ng niyog sa Pilipinas ?
    a. Anong uri ng mga aktibidad sa lugar na ito ang ginagawa mo at ng iyong organisasyon?
    b. (If the organization is not directly involved ask) Kung ang iyong trabaho ay hindi direktang nauugnay, paano ka pamilyar sa mga isyu tungkol sa industriya ng niyog sa Pilipinas?

(SA INTERVIEWER: PARA SA KIIS NA HINDI MGA SUPPLY CHAIN EXPERTS (MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, EDUCATIONAL PROFESSIONALS, LABOR RIGHTS NGO'S AND CSO'S, ETC.) MAGTANONG NG MGA TANONG 1 AT 2 MULA SA SUPPLY CHAIN THEME PANGKALAHATANG SUPPLY SECTION I. LIMITADONG MGA INSIGHT LUMIPAT SA SEKSYON NA PINAGTATANGANG “CHILD LABOR QUESTIONS GENERAL”.

KUNG MAY ORAS KA NA NATATABI SA DULO NG INTERVIEW MAAARI KA BUMALIK SA SUPPLY CHAIN SECTION

PARA SA MGA ORGANISASYON NA DIREKTA NA NAGTATRABAHO SA SUPPLY CHAIN (MGA TRADERS, PROCESSORS, FARMERS, UNION AND COLLECTIVES, ETC. PRAYORITIZE ANG SUPPLY CHAIN SECTION QUESTIONS AT HINDI ANG CHILD LABOR QUESTIONS)

Mga Tanong sa Supply Chain

Pangkalahatang Tema ng Supply Chain:

12. Paano gumagana ang industriya ng niyog sa Pilipinas?
    a. Anong mga batas at regulasyon ang nagbibigay ng pundasyon para sa mga operasyon ng industriya?
        i. (PROBE PARA SA MGA TIYAK NA BATAS)

13. Sino ang mga pangunahing stakeholder at influencer sa industriya (hal: lokal at internasyonal na NGO's, asosasyon sa kalakalan, impormal na network ng negosyo, may-ari, mamimili, mangangalakal, at dayuhang mamumuhunan)?
14. Maaari mo bang ilarawan ang pagtatanim at pag-aani ng niyog mula sa simula hanggang sa wakas?
    a. Karaniwan, anong mga uri ng mga sakahan ang nakikibahagi sa paggawa ng niyog? (hal. mga smallholder farm na wala pang 3 ektarya, medium sized na sakahan, commercial estates?
    b. ba ng bukid ay may posibilidad na magtrabaho sa kanilang sariling lupa o umupa ng iba upang gawin ito? (PAGSUSULIT PARA SA MGA PAGKAKAIBA SA PAGSASABI NG MAY-ARI SA IBA'T IBANG LAKI NG FARMS)
    c. Paano dinadala o ipinagbibili ang mga kalakal na ito?
15. Pagkatapos anihin, paano pinoproseso ang niyog?
    a. Ano ang iba pang mga byproduct o downstream goods na ginawa mula sa niyog sa bansa? Ang mga ito ba ay ginagamit sa loob ng bansa o export?
16. Mayroon bang listahan o pagmamapa ng mga bukirin ng niyog sa Pilipinas?
    a. Paano maa-access ng isang tao ang listahan?
17. Mayroon bang listahan o pagmamapa ng mga pasilidad sa pagpoproseso sa Pilipinas?
    a. Paano maa-access ng isang tao ang listahan?
    b. (PROBE FOR LIST OF PROCESSING FACILITIES PARA SA DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS(IE COPRA MEAL, COCONUT OIL, CHARCHOAL.
18. Anong uri ng mga produkto ang napupunta sa niyog mula sa Pilipinas? (PROBE PARA SA KAPWA INTERMEDIARY GOODS AT FINIshed/END GOODS.)
19. Paano nakaapekto sa sektor ang kasalukuyan o dating mga patakaran sa kalakalan?
20. Mayroon bang anumang socio-political na kaganapan na nakaapekto sa supply chain?
    a. (PROBE PARA SA MGA ISYU TULAD NG LABOR SHORTAGES, INFLATION, COVID, ETC.)
21. Malaki ba ang epekto ng pagbabago ng klima sa produksyon ng niyog? Kung gayon, paano? (PROBE PARA SA CYCLONE DAMAGE NA NAKA-LINK SA MAS MABABANG ANI)
22. Ano ang masasabi mo sa amin tungkol sa mga pamantayan ng paggawa sa industriya ng niyog?
    a. Sa anong mga paraan, kung mayroon man, ang gobyerno o iba pang mga aktor ay nagbibigay ng pangangasiwa sa industriya upang matugunan ang mga pamantayan sa paggawa? (PROBE FOR GOVERNMENT ACTIONS, CERTIFICATION SCHEMES, AT TRACEABILITY INITIATIVES).
    b. Naniniwala ka ba na ang mga pagkilos na nabanggit sa itaas ay karaniwang epektibo? Bakit o bakit hindi?
    -

Mga Tanong sa Pagsasamantala sa Paggawa ng Supply Chain:

4. Paano masusubaybayan ng isang tao ang niyog na lumago sa isang partikular na sakahan sa pamamagitan ng domestic supply chain? (PROBE FOR SPECIFIC BASED SA SUPPLY CHAIN OF CORPORATE/LARGE INDUSTRY PLAYERS VERSUS SMALL SCALE PRODUCERS.)(PROBE FOR SPECIFIC BASED ON THE SUPPLY CHAIN OF CORPORATE/LARGE INDUSTRY PLAYERS VERSUS ARTISANAL AND SMALL SCALE PRODUCERS.

    a. Mayroon bang punto sa supply chain kung saan inaasahan mong hindi na posible ang pagsubaybay? (PROBE PARA SA MGA SPECIFIC KUNG ANO ANG STAKEHOLDER ANG NAGTATAPOS SA TRACEABILITY, EX: INTERMEDIARY BUYER, EXPORTER, ETC.)
        i. Kailan nangyayari ang paghahalo ng niyog mula sa iba't ibang sakahan; paano nangyayari ang paghahalo?
5. Ano ang iyong pangkalahatang impresyon sa mga kondisyon sa pagtatrabaho ng mga taong nag-aani ng niyog?
    a. Ano ang mga pangunahing isyu na alam mo?
    b. May katibayan na sa bansa, ang mga bata ay nagtatrabaho sa pag-aani at pagkolekta ng mga niyog. Karaniwan ba ito sa inyong lugar?
6. Sa aling mga yugto ng supply chain ng niyog pinakamalamang na mangyari ang child labor at bakit?
    a. Ano ang mga panganib na kadahilanan ng paglahok ng bata sa bawat yugto?
        i. Probe para sa pagkakatulad at pagkakaiba

Supply Chain sa Labas ng Pilipinas:

ANG MGA KATANUNGAN MULA SA SEKSYON NA ITO AY DAPAT LAMANG ITANONG SA MGA STAKEHOLDERS NA pamilyar SA PAGGAMIT NG COCONUT (AT DOWNSTREAM COCONUT PRODUCT) SA IBANG BANSA. MALAMANG ITO AY MGA INDIVIDWAL NA INTERVIEW NA MAY GALING SA LABAS NG PILIPINAS.

6. Sa buong mundo, aling mga industriya/kumpanya sa ibang bansa ang nag-aangkat ng mga produkto ng niyog o downstream mula sa Pilipinas? (PROBE FOR SPECIFIC COUNTRIES AND COMPANY) (PROBE FOR ANONG URI NG DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS I EXPORT, ANO ANG PINAKAKARANIWANG I-EXPORT.)
7. Ang alinman sa mga pangunahing bansang nag-aangkat na nabanggit sa itaas ay gumagawa ng sarili nilang niyog?
    a. Kung gayon, paano naapektuhan ng kanilang domestic production ang demand para sa imported coconuts (o downstream products) mula sa Pilipinas?
8. Sa anong yugto ang pag-aangkat ng niyog (mula sa Pilipinas) ay nahahalo sa mga niyog na ginawa sa loob ng bansa?
9. Naiiba ba ang downstream na paggamit ng mga niyog na inangkat mula sa Pilipinas sa downstream na paggamit ng domestically produced coconuts?
10. Ang mga niyog ba o anumang produkto sa ibaba ng agos na iniluluwas mula sa Pilipinas ay karaniwang hinahalo sa pareho o katulad na mga produkto mula sa ibang mga bansa? Kung gayon, mangyaring ilarawan ang proseso? (PROBE ON CORPA MEAL WITH OTHER ANIMAL FEED AT COCONUT OIL NA MAY PALM OIL (O COCONUT OIL) MULA SA IBANG BANSA. KUNG MUKHANG MAY KAALAMAN ANG MGA RESPONDENTE, PROBE SA MGA PROPORTYON NG MGA HALONG PRODUKTO AT DETALYE NA IMPORMASYON NG MCHEGRABESS NG MCHE. MGA LANGIS).

Mga Tanong sa Kondisyon sa Paggawa (pangkalahatan):

6. Karaniwan bang nag-aani ng niyog ang mga may-ari ng bukid?

a. Kung gayon, tumutulong din ba ang kanilang mga kapamilya sa pag-aani ng niyog? Kasama ba dito ang mga bata?

7. Kung ang mga may-ari ng magsasaka ay hindi mismo nag-aani ng niyog, sino ang kinukuha nila at sa ilalim ng anong uri ng kasunduan? (PROBE PARA SA PAGSASAKA NG UMUUPA VS DAY LABOR)
    i. Karaniwan ba ang mga nakasulat na kontrata?
    ii. Paano tinutukoy ang suweldo ng mga manggagawa?
    iii. Kailan at paano binabayaran ang mga manggagawa? (PROBE HOURLY VS QUOTA PAYMENT)
    iv. Karaniwan ba sa may-ari ng bukid na nagbibigay sa manggagawa ng kahit ano maliban sa bayad. (PROBE FOR MEALS, ACCOMODATION, LOANS).
    v. Karaniwan ba sa mga manggagawa ang pagkakautang sa mga may-ari ng bukid? Kung gayon, paano nila naipon ang utang na ito?
8. (KUNG HINDI PA NASAGOT) Ano ang iyong pangkalahatang impresyon sa mga kondisyon ng pagtatrabaho sa industriya ng niyog?
    a. Ano ang mga pangunahing isyu na alam mo?
    b. Karaniwan ba sa mga bata na magtrabaho sa industriyang ito?
9. (KUNG HINDI PA NASAGOT) Ano ang mga pangunahing salik ng panganib para sa pagsasamantala sa paggawa sa industriya ng niyog?
10. Mayroon bang anumang mga sitwasyong pampulitika/pang-ekonomiya/panlipunan na nagtutulak sa pagsasamantala sa paggawa/pagtatrabahong bata sa industriya ng niyog sa Pilipinas? (PROBE PARA SA MGA ISYU TULAD NG LABOR SHORTAGES, INFLATION, ETC.)
    a. Maapektuhan ang mga pampublikong krisis sa kalusugan, gaya ng pandemya ng COVID-19, kung masangkot ang mga bata produksyon ng niyog? Pakipaliwanag.

Mga Pangkalahatang Tanong sa Paggawa ng Bata:

7. Karaniwan ba para sa pamilya ng mga magsasaka (o manggagawa) na tulungan silang magtanim/mag-ani ng niyog? (HUMINGIN NG hiwalay para sa BAWAT URI NG KASAYSAYAN NG PAGTATRABAHO (Ibig sabihin, MAGSASAKA NG UMUUPA, MGA DAY LABORERS, MGA MAY-ARI NG FARM).)
    a. Kung gayon, anong mga uri ng aktibidad ang ginagawa ng mga bata?
    b. Naiiba ba ang mga aktibidad batay sa edad ng isang bata?
    c. Naiiba ba ang mga aktibidad batay sa kasarian ng isang bata?
    d. Mas malamang na gumamit ng child labor ang ilang partikular na site, employer, o rehiyon?
        i. Sa iyong palagay, may pagkakaiba ba ang paggamit ng child labor sa pagitan ng maliliit na bukid at malalaking estate?
    e. Mas karaniwan ba sa mga lalaki o babae ang lumahok sa pagtatanim at pag-aani ng niyog. (PROBE PARA SA KARAGDAGANG KAUGNAY NA DEMOGRAPHICS: ETHNICITY, LEGAL STATUS, AGE, ETC.)

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PRAYORITIZE ANG MGA TANONG F AT G SA IBABA PARA SA MGA RESPONDENTE NG KII NA PAMILYA SA IBANG BAHAGI NG SUPPLY CHAIN BUKOD SA FARM PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING.

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f. May kinalaman ba ang mga bata sa ibang bahagi ng mga supply chain ng niyog sa labas ng sakahan? (PROBE PARA SA PAGSASALI SA PAGPROSESO AT TRANSPORTA)
g. Kasali ba sila sa pagpoproseso sa labas ng bukid o transportasyon ng mga produkto sa ibaba ng agos tulad ng langis ng niyog, kopras, o langis ng niyog? Kung gayon, paano?

•

8. Sa iyong palagay, ano ang mga pangunahing dahilan ng child labor sa **industriya** ng niyog ?
    a. Ano ang maaaring mag-udyok sa isang maliit na magsasaka, kumpanya, artisanal, o korporasyon, na gamitin ang child labor?
9. Mayroon bang ilang mga gawain na nakikitang mas angkop para sa mga bata na gampanan? (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON WHY (SIZE, ETC.)?
10. Sa anong punto sa supply chain maaari niyog na gawa sa child labor ihalo sa niyog na ginawa nang walang child labor?
11. Ang mga small scale farm ba na gumagamit ng child labor ay bahagi ng supply chain ng mga corporate employer/producer?
        i. KUNG OO, alam mo ba kung aling mga malalaking prodyuser ang bumibili mula sa mga bukid na ito?
        ii. KUNG OO, alam mo ba ang anumang mga patakaran sa pagsubaybay sa supply chain / mga pananggalang na inilagay sa malalaking prodyuser upang tugunan/iwasan ang child labor?
12. Sa iyong palagay, alam ba ng malalaking prodyuser ang mga potensyal na panganib para sa / paggamit ng child labor sa loob ng kanilang mga supply chain? (PROBE WHY OR WHY NOT) Ano ang ginagawa ng malalaking prodyuser sa industriya ng niyog upang mapataas ang kamalayan / pagsubaybay sa child labor?

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Recruitment:

3. Narinig mo na ba ang mga bata na ibinebenta o kinuha sa pamamagitan ng puwersa upang magtrabaho sa industriya ng niyog? Kung gayon, mangyaring ipaliwanag.
4. Marami bang batang trabahador at kanilang pamilya ang may utang?
    a. Kung gayon, kanino at sa ilalim ng anong mga termino?
    b. Maaari mo bang sabihin sa akin ang tungkol sa karaniwang pinagmumulan ng utang na iyon?
    c. Paano nakakaimpluwensya ang utang sa mga desisyon tungkol sa trabaho para sa mga bata?

Oras, Pag-aaral, at Sahod:

5. Kailan karaniwang nagsasagawa ng mga aktibidad sa paggawa ang mga batang manggagawa?
    a. Bilang ng oras sa isang araw/linggo? Overtime?
    b. Bilang ng mga araw sa isang linggo?
    c. Pana-panahon o buong taon?
    d. Sa panahon o pagkatapos ng oras ng paaralan?
6. Ilang porsyento ng mga batang nakikibahagi sa child labor ang nakakapag-aral?
    a. Kung kaya, gaano kadalas?
    b. Kung hindi kaya, bakit?

c. Sa iyong opinyon / kadalubhasaan sa anong edad huminto ang mga bata sa pag-aaral para magtrabaho?

7. Binabayaran ba ang mga bata para sa kanilang trabaho?
    a. Kung gayon, sa anong anyo? (Oras-oras o piraso-rate, cash, in-kind o iba pang paraan
8. Alam mo ba ang anumang sitwasyon ng mga pagbabawas sa sahod para sa mga batang manggagawa? Kung gayon, mangyaring ipaliwanag.

Mga Kondisyon sa Paggawa:

3. Ang mga bata ba ay nagtatrabaho sa industriya ng niyog na nalantad sa anumang uri ng panganib o panganib?
    a. Kung gayon anong mga uri ng panganib / panganib? (Paglalantad sa mga kemikal, matutulis na kagamitan sa kamay, atbp.)
    b. Ang mga bata ba ay binibigyan ng kagamitang pang-proteksyon? Anong klase?
    c. Alam mo ba ang anumang ulat ng mga bata na nasugatan habang nagtatrabaho? Kung gayon, mangyaring ipaliwanag.
4. Paano tinatrato ang mga bata ng kanilang mga amo?
    a. Narinig mo na ba ang mga bata na nakakaramdam ng pananakot sa trabaho? Kung gayon, mangyaring ipaliwanag.
    b. Narinig mo na ba ang mga batang nagtatrabaho sa industriya /sektor na minamaltrato sa anumang paraan? Kung gayon, mangyaring ipaliwanag.

Mga Saloobin at Pagsisikap ng Komunidad:

7. Ano ang lokal na saloobin sa paggamit ng child labor sa industriya ng niyog?
8. Alam mo ba ang anumang pagsisikap ng gobyerno o non-government entity na pigilan o alisin ang mga bata sa child labor sa niyog industriya?
    a. Kung gayon, mangyaring ipaliwanag (SINO AT ANO)
    b. Alam mo ba ang anumang pagsisikap sa rehabilitasyon o reintegrasyon para sa mga dating child laborer?
9. Paano ang mga asosasyon ng manggagawa o mga tagapag-empleyo at may-ari ng site? Ano ang maaari nilang gawin upang maiwasan o maalis ang mga bata sa child labor sa industriya ng niyog?
10. Anong mga hakbangin sa industriya ang nalalaman mo upang tugunan/pigilan ang paggamit ng child labor sa industriya ng niyog? (PROBE PARA SA MGA SPECIFIC SA MGA PATAKARAN SA PAGMAMAMAYA)
11. Ano ang mga kaugnay na batas na ginagamit upang pangalagaan laban sa paggamit ng child labor sa industriya ng niyog? (PROBE PARA SA PAMBANSANG PATAKARAN GAYONG INDUSTRY SPECIFIC)
    a. Paano ipinapatupad ang mga batas na ito? (PROBE TUNGKOL SA MGA INSPEKSYON)
    b. Sa iyong palagay, ano ang epekto ng mga batas na ito sa pagpigil/pagtugon sa child labor?
        i. Sa iyong palagay, gaano kabatid ang mga employer sa naturang batas?
12. Alam mo ba ang anumang karagdagang pagsisikap, na hindi pa nabanggit, ng mga entidad ng gobyerno upang mapabuti ang mga kondisyon ng paggawa sa industriya ng niyog?
    a. Kung gayon, mangyaring ipaliwanag.

b. Sa iyong palagay, mayroon bang mga pangunahing puwang sa patakaran at kasanayan mula sa gobyerno at/o industriya sa mga tuntunin ng mga karapatan ng mga manggagawa at mga kondisyon sa pagtatrabaho?

Pag-alis sa Child Labor:

3. Maaari bang umalis ang mga bata sa kanilang trabaho kung pipiliin nila?
    a. Kung hindi, sino o ano ang pumipigil sa kanila na umalis?
4. Ano ang karaniwang trajectory ng buhay para sa mga batang sangkot sa niyog sektor? May posibilidad ba silang manatili sa sektor habang buhay?

Konklusyon:

4. Anong mga pagbabago ang kailangang mangyari upang maiwasan ang mga taong wala pang 18 taong gulang na magtrabaho sa mga aktibidad sa paggawa ng niyog?
5. Maaari ka bang magmungkahi ng anumang organisasyon o indibidwal na may sapat na kaalaman tungkol sa industriya ng niyog/sektor na supply chain o child labor sa industriya na maaari naming kapanayamin?
6. May iba ka pa bang gustong idagdag?

Quantitative Worker's Survey

consent	CONSENT	CONSENT

CONSENT	Hello my name is _____. I'm a researcher from [REDACTED]. Before beginning the survey, I would like to read you some information so that you understand what's involved with the study. This study is conducted by Central Luzon State University and ICF, a private research and consulting company hired by the United States Government. This survey is part of a study which seeks to better understand the labor experiences among people who work in the coconut industry of the Philippines. The survey will take around 30-45 minutes. If you do not have the time to complete it now, we can return at a time that works better for you. Everything you say is confidential. None of your coworkers or employers will know what you tell me. Your name will not be used in any report. Data from this study may be shared with other researchers or made available in public databases for the purposes of advancing research on these topics. Prior to doing so, all personally identifying information is removed. Participation in this study is voluntary, and if you do not participate there will be no consequences. The risk of doing this survey is that some of our questions are personal and might make you feel uncomfortable. You may skip any question, take a break, and end the interview at any time. We recognize that your time and insights are valuable and you will receive 5 kilo of rice valued at $250 pesos for your participation. Your answers will help inform future programming to help other workers.	Hello/Kamusta, Ako si _____ ako ay isang mananaliksik mula sa Central Luzon State University. Bago simulan ang survey, nais kong basahin ang ilang impormasyon upang maunawaan mo kung ano ang nilalaman ng pag-aaral. Ang pag-aaral na ito ay isinasagawa ng [REDACTED] at ICF, isang pribadokumpanya ng pananaliksik at pagkonsulta na tinanggap ng Pamahalaan ng Estados Unidos. Ang survey na ito ay bahagi ng isang pag-aaral na naglalayong mas maunawaan ang mga karanasan ng mga taong nagtatrabaho sa industriya ng niyog Pilipinas. Ang survey ay tatagal nang humigit-kumulang 30-45 minuto. Kung wala kang oraskumpletuhin ito ngayon, maaari kaming bumalik sa oras na mas ayos para sa iyo. Lahat ng sasabihin mo ay confidential. Walang sinuman sa iyong mga katrabaho o employer ang makakaalam kung ano ang sasabihin mo sa akin. Ang iyong pangalan ay hindi gagamitin sa anumang ulat. Ang mga datos mula sa pag-aaral na ito ay maaaring ibahagi sa ibang mga mananaliksik o gawing available sa mga pampublikong database para sa layunin ng pagsulong ng pananaliksik sa mga paksang ito. Bago gawin ito, ang lahat ng personal na impormasyon makakakilala sayo ay aalisin. Ang pakikilahok sa pag-aaral na ito ay boluntaryo, at kung hindi ka lalahok ay iyong sariling desisyon. Ang survey na ito ay naglalaman ng ilan sa aming mga tanong ay personal at maaaring

	I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact [REDACTED], the Survey Manager at [REDACTED]. [IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING] Do you agree to participate in this survey?	hindi ka komportable. Maaari mong laktawan ang anumang tanong, magpahinga, at tapusin ang panayam anumang oras. Kinikilala namin na ang iyong oras at mga insight ay mahalaga at makakatanggap ka ng 5 kilo ng bigas na nagkakahalaga ng PhP250 pesos para sa iyong pakikilahok. Makakatulong ang iyong mga sagot sa mga hinaharap na mananaliksik upang matulungan ang ibang mga manggagawa. Sasagutin ko ang anumang tanong mo tungkol sa pag-aaral bago tayo magsimula. Mayroon ka bang anumang mga katanungan tungkol sa pag-aaral? Kung mayroon kang anumang mga katanungan sa hinaharap, o kung magbago ang iyong isip at ayaw mong isama namin ang impormasyong ibinigay mo sa aming pag-aaral, maaari kang makipag-ugnayan sa akin sa pamamagitan ni [REDACTED] na may contact number na [REDACTED]. [IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING] Sumasang-ayon ka bang lumahok sa survey na ito?

1	YES, RESPONDENT CONSENTS TO INTERVIEW	1. OO, ANG RESPONDENTE AY PUMAYAG SA INTERBYU
2	NO, RESPONDENT DECLINES INTERVIEW	2. HINDI, TUMANGGI ANG RESPONDENTE SA INTERBYU
consent_end		
S1	SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION	SEKSYON 1: PANGKALAHATANG IMPORMASYON
STARTING_NOTE	INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ RESPONSE OPTIONS ALOUD UNLESS INDICATED. LISTEN TO THE RESPONSE AND SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE RESPONSE OPTION(S). DO NOT READ UPPERCASE TEXT ALOUD.	INTERBYUWER: HUWAG BASAHIN NANG MALAKAS ANG MGA PAMIMILIANG SAGOT MALIBAN NA ITINAGUBILIN. PAKINGGAN ANG SAGOT AT PILIIN ANG PINAKAANGKOP SA PAMIMILIAN SA PAGSAGOT. HUWAG BASAHIN NANG MALAKAS ANG UPPERCASE TEXT.
S1Q01	S1Q01. We want to know a little bit about you first. How old are you?	S1Q01. Gusto po muna naming malaman ang ilang impormasyon tungkol sa iyo. Ilang taon ka na?
S1Q02	S1Q02. INTERVIEWER: MARK RESPONDENT'S GENDER. ASK IF UNSURE.	S1Q02. INTERBYUWER: MARKAHAN ANG KASARIAN NG RESPONDENTE. MAGTANONG KUNG HINDI SIGURADO.
1	1. MALE	1. LALAKI
2	2. FEMALE	2. BABAE
3	3. PREFER NOT TO SAY	3. MAS GUSTO NA HINDI MAGSABI
S1Q03	S1Q03. Have you ever attended school?	S1Q03. Nakapag-aral ka ba?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q03A	S1Q03A. What is the highest class you have completed?	S1Q03A. Anong pinakamataas na antas ng pag-aaral ang iyong natapos?
1	1. KINDERGARTEN	1. KINDERGARTEN
2	2. SOME ELEMENTARY	2. DI TAPOS NG ELEMENTARYA

3	3. COMPLETED ELEMENTARY	3.TAPOS NG ELEMENTARYA
4	4. SOME SECONDARY	4.DI TAPOS NG SEKONDARYA
5	5. COMPLETED SECONDARY	5.TAPOS NG SEKONDARYA
6	6. SOME COLLEGE	6.DI TAPOS NG KOLEHIYO
7	7. COMPLETED COLLEGE OR HIGHER	7.TAPOS NG KOEHIYO AT MAS MATAAS PA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q04	S1Q04. Do you have any children age 5 to 17?	S1Q04. Mayroon ka bang mga anak na edad 5 hanggang 17?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q05	S1Q05. Now we'd like to learn more about your work. Have you worked in the coconut industrys in the past year?	S1Q05. Ngayon naman ay nais naming malaman ang iyong trabaho. Nakapagtrabaho ka ba sa industriya ng niyog sa nakalipas na taon?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI --> END INTERVIEW
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM -- > END INTERVIEW
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT -- > TAPUSIN ANG INTERBYU
S1Q06	S1Q06. How old were you when you started working in the coconut industry?	S1Q06. Ilang taon ka noong nagsimula kang magtrabaho sa industriya ng niyog?
S1Q06A	S1Q06A. Since then, how often do you spend time planting, harvesting or processing coconuts?	S1Q06A. Mula noon, gaano ka karaming oras ang ginugugol mo sa pagtatanim, pag-aani o pagproseso ng niyog?
1	1. AT LEAST ONCE EVERY FEW MONTHS	1.ILANG BESES SAILANG BUWAN
2	2. AT LEAST ONCE EVERY YEAR	2. ILANG BESES KADA TAON
3	3. AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 2-3 YEARS	3. ILANG BESES KADA 2-3 TAON
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT

GI_READ	READ: For the following questions, please think about your most recent work in the coconut industry.	BASAHIN: Para sa mga sumusunod na katanungan, mangyaring isipin ang tungkol sa iyong pinakabagong trabaho sa industriya ng niyog.
S1Q07	S1Q07 Is working in the coconut industry currently your largest source of income?	S1Q07 Ang pagtatrabaho ba sa industriya ng niyog ang pinakamalaking pinagkukunan mo ng kita sa kasalukuyan?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q07A	S1Q07A. What is your largest source of income?	S1Q07A. Ano ang pinakamalaking pinagkukunan mo ng kita?
1	1. RICE/CORN/VEGETABLE FARMING	1. PAGSASAKA NG BIGAS/ MAIS/GULAY
2	2. COCOA FARMING	2. PAGSASAKA NG COCOA
3	3. FISHING	3. PANGINGISDA
4	4. MINING	4. PAGMIMINA
5	5. CONSTRUCTION	5. KONSTRUKSYON
6	6. OTHER	6. IBANG
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q07A_OTHER	S1Q07A_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	S1Q07A_IBANG. RECORD IBANG
S1Q08	S1Q08. Do you currently work for someone else or for yourself?	S1Q08. Sa kasalukuyan, nagtatrabaho ka ba para sa iba o para sa sarili mo?
1	1. SOMEONE ELSE	1. IBANG TAO
2	2. SELF	2. SARILI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q09	S1Q09. On what terms are you paid for work?	S1Q09. Paano ka nakakatanggap ng bayad sa iyong trabaho?
1	1. TIME WORKED (HOUR/DAY/WEEK)	1. ORAS NA NAGTRABAHO (ORAS/ARAW/LINGGO)

2	2. AMOUNT OF PRODUCT HARVESTED (PER PIECE)	2. DAMI NG INANING PRODUKTO (QUOTA)
3	3. SELL THE PRODUCT AND SPLIT PROFITS WITH THE FARMER	3. IBENTA ANG PRODUKTO AT PANATILIHAN ANG LAHAT NG KITA
4	4. SELL THE PRODUCT AND KEEP ALL THE PROFITS	4. IBENTA ANG PRODUKTO AT KAHATI ANG KITA SA MAY-ARI NG SAKAHAN
S1Q10	S1Q10 Do you own the farm you work on?	S1Q10 Pagmamay-ari mo ba ang bukid na iyong pinagtatrabahuan?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q11	S1Q11 How large is the coconut farm you currently work on?	S1Q11 Gaano kalaki ang sakahan ng niyog na kasalukuyan mong pinagtatrabahuhan?
1	1. 1 HECTARE OR LESS	1. 1 EKTARYA O MAS KAUNTI
2	2. 3 HECTARE OR LESS	2. 3 EKTARYA O MAS KAUNTI
3	3. 10 HECTARE OR LESS	3. 10 EKTARYA O MAS KAUNTI
4	4. 100 HECTARE OR LESS	4. 100 EKTARYA O MAS KAUNTI
5	5. GREATER THAN 100 HECTARES	5. HIGIT SA 100 EKTARYA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q12	S1Q12. Including yourself, about how many people worked at this farm over the past week?	S1Q12. Kabilang ka, gaano karami ang nagtatrabaho sa bukid na ito sa nakalipas na linggo?
S1Q13	S1Q13. In which of these activities did you engage during the last harvest?	S1Q13. Para sa kasalukuyang trabaho ninyo, sa alin sa mga sumusunod na gawain kayo nakikibahagi?
1	1. Picking coconuts from the tree	1. Namimitas ng niyog sa puno
2	2. Gathering fallen coconuts	2. Namumulot ng mga nahulog na niyog
3	3. Splitting the coconuts	3. Nagbibiyak ang mga niyog
4	4. Dehusking the coconuts	4. Nag-aalis ng balat ng niyog
5	5. Removing coconut meat from the shell	5. Nag-aalis ng laman ng niyog sa bao
6	6. Drying the coconut meat in a kiln	6. Nagpapatuyo ng laman ng niyog sa bilaran
7	7. Drying the coconut meat in the sun	7. Nagpatutuyo ng laman ng niyog sa araw

8	8. Gathering the dried coconut meat	8. Nagtitipon ng pinatuyong laman ng niyog
9	9. Producing charcoal from the shell	9. Nag-uuling ng bao ng niyog
10	10. Transporting the copra or the charcoal	10. Naghahatid ng kopra o uling
11	11. Planting and/or maintaining coconut trees	11. Nagtatanim at/o nangangalaga ng mga puno ng niyog
12	12. Business activities related to processing, marketing or selling the coconuts or byproducts.	12. Mga aktibidad sa negosyo na may kinalaman sa pagproseso, pagmemerkado, o pagbebenta ng niyog o ng mga produkto nito.
13	13. Other work related to coconut growing, harvesting, or processing	13. Iba pang trabahong kaugnay ng pagtatanim, pag-aani, o pagproseso ng niyog
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q13_OTHER_WORK	S1Q13_OTHER_WORK. Please specify other work related to coconut growing, harvesting or processing	S1Q13_OTHER_TRABAHO. Mangyaring tukuyin ang iba pang trabahong kaugnay ng pagtatanim, pag-aani o pagproseso ng niyog.
numselected_S1Q13_tot		
S1Q13_FILTER_1		
S1Q13_FILTER_2		
S1Q13_FILTER_3		
S1Q13_FILTER_4		
S1Q13_FILTER_5		
S1Q13_FILTER_6		
S1Q13_FILTER_7		
S1Q13_FILTER_8		
S1Q13_FILTER_9		
S1Q13_FILTER_10		
S1Q13_FILTER_11		
S1Q13_FILTER_12		
S1Q13_FILTER_13		
S1Q13A	S1Q13A. On which of these activities do (did) you spend the most time?	S1Q13A. Alin sa mga aktibidad na ito ang (ginagawa) mo ang pinakamaraming oras?
1	1. Picking coconuts from the tree	1. Namimitas ng niyog sa puno
2	2. Gathering fallen coconuts	2. Pag-iipon ng mga nahulog na niyog
3	3. Splitting the coconuts	3. Hatiin ang mga niyog
4	4. Dehusking the coconuts	4. Dehusking ang mga niyog
5	5. Removing coconut meat from the shell	5. Pag-alis ng karne ng niyog sa shell

6	6. Drying the coconut meat in a kiln	6. Pagpatuyo ng karne ng niyog sa tapahan
7	7. Drying the coconut meat in the sun	7. Pagpatuyo ng laman ng niyog sa araw
8	8. Gathering the dried coconut meat	8. Pagtitipon ng pinatuyong karne ng niyog
9	9. Producing charcoal from the shell	9. Paggawa ng uling mula sa shell
10	10. Transporting the copra or the charcoal	10. Paghahatid ng kopra o uling
11	11. Planting and/or maintaining coconut trees	11. Pagtatanim at/o pagpapanatili ng mga puno ng niyog
12	12. Business activities related to processing, marketing or selling the coconuts or byproducts.	12. Mga aktibidad sa negosyo na may kaugnayan sa pagproseso, marketing o pagbebenta ng mga niyog o mga produkto.
13	13. Other work related to coconut growing, harvesting, or processing	13. Iba pang trabahong kaugnay ng pagtatanim, pag-aani, o pagproseso ng niyog
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q14	S1Q14. In what form does the coconut leave the farm you work on?	S1Q14. Anong anyo ng niyog ang tuon ng sakahang iyong pinagtatrabahuhan?
1	1. WHOLE COCONUT (OLD)	1. BUONG NIYOG (MAGULANG)
2	2. WHOLD COCONUT (YOUNG, BUKO)	2. WHOLE COCONUT (${S4Q03}, BUKO)
3	3. CHARCOAL FROM SHELL	3. ULING NA MULA SA BAO
4	4. SUN DRIED COPRA	4. SUN DRIED COPRA
5	5. KILN DRIED COPRA	5. KILN DRIED COPRA
6	6. RAW COCONUT MEAT	6. HILAW NA LAMAN NG NIYOG
7	7. COCONUT JUICE	7. TUBIG NG NIYOG
8	8. OTHER	8. IBANG
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q14_OTHER	S1Q14_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	S1Q14_IBANG. RECORD IBANG
S1Q14A	S1Q14A. Where does the whole coconut go after it leaves the farm you work on?	S1Q14A. Saan napupunta ang mga produkto ng niyog mula sa iyong pinagtatrabahuhan?
1	1. TRADER	1. MANGANGALAKAL
2	2. PROCESSING FACILITY	2. PASILIDAD SA PAGPROSESO NG LANGIS
3	3. OIL REFINERY	3. PAGPUPURO NG LANGIS
4	4. COOPERATIVE	4. KOOPERATIBA

5	5. OTHER	5. IBANG
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q14A_OTHER	S1Q14A_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	S1Q14A_IBANG. RECORD IBANG
S1Q14B	S1Q14B. Where does the young coconut (buko) go after it leaves the farm you work on?	S1Q14B. Saan nakararating ang ${S4Q03}ng niyog (buko) mula sa iyong pinagtatrabahuhan?
1	1. TRADER	1. MANGANGALAKAL
2	2. PROCESSING FACILITY	2. PASILIDAD SA PAGPROSESO
3	3. OIL REFINERY	3. PAGPUPURO NG LANGIS
4	4. COOPERATIVE	4. KOOPERATIBA
5	5. OTHER	5. IBANG
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q14B_OTHER	S1Q14B_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	S1Q14B_IBANG. RECORD IBANG
S1Q14C	S1Q14C. Where does the charcoal from the shell go after it leaves the farm you work on?	S1Q14C. Saan nakararating mga inuling na bao mula sa iyong pinagtatrabahuhan?
1	1. TRADER	1. MANGANGALAKAL
2	2. PROCESSING FACILITY	2. PASILIDAD SA PAGPROSESO
3	3. OIL REFINERY	3. PAGPUPURO NG LANGIS
4	4. COOPERATIVE	4. KOOPERATIBA
5	5. OTHER	5. IBANG
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q14C_OTHER	S1Q14C_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	S1Q14C_IBANG. RECORD IBANG
S1Q14D	S1Q14D. Where does the sun dried copra go after it leaves the farm you work on?	S1Q14D. Saan nakararating ang sun dried copra mula sa iyong pinagtatrabahuhan?
1	1. TRADER	1. MANGANGALAKAL
2	2. PROCESSING FACILITY	2. PASILIDAD SA PAGPROSESO
3	3. OIL REFINERY	3. PAGPUPURO NG LANGIS
4	4. COOPERATIVE	4. KOOPERATIBA
5	5. OTHER	5. IBANG

77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q14D_OTHER	S1Q14D_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	S1Q14D_IBANG. RECORD IBANG
S1Q14E	S1Q14E. Where does the kiln dried copra go after it leaves the farm you work on?	S1Q14E. Saan nakararating ang kiln dried copra mula sa iyong pinagtatranahuhan?
1	1. TRADER	1. MANGANGALAKAL
2	2. PROCESSING FACILITY	2. PASILIDAD SA PAGPROSESO
3	3. OIL REFINERY	3. PAGPUPURO NG LANGIS
4	4. COOPERATIVE	4. KOOPERATIBA
5	5. OTHER	5. IBANG
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q14E_OTHER	S1Q14E_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	S1Q14E_IBANG. RECORD IBANG
S1Q14F	S1Q14F. Where does the raw coconut meat go after it leaves the farm you work on?	S1Q14F. Saan nakararating ang mga laman ng niyog mula saiyong pinagtatrabahuhan?
1	1. TRADER	1. MANGANGALAKAL
2	2. PROCESSING FACILITY	2. PASILIDAD SA PAGPROSESO
3	3. OIL REFINERY	3. PAGPUPURO NG LANGIS
4	4. COOPERATIVE	4. KOOPERATIBA
5	5. OTHER	5. IBANG
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q14F_OTHER	S1Q14F_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	S1Q14F_IBANG. RECORD IBANG
S1Q14G	S1Q14G. Where does the coconut juice go after it leaves the farm you work on?	S1Q14G. Saan nakararating ang tubig ng niyog mula sa iyong pinagtatrabahuhan?
1	1. TRADER	1. MANGANGALAKAL
2	2. PROCESSING FACILITY	2. PASILIDAD SA PAGPROSESO
3	3. OIL REFINERY	3. PAGPUPURO NG LANGIS
4	4. COOPERATIVE	4. KOOPERATIBA
5	5. OTHER	5. IBANG
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM

99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q14G_OTHER	S1Q14G_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	S1Q14G_IBANG. RECORD IBANG
S1Q14H	S1Q14H. Where does the ${S1Q14_OTHER} go after it leaves the farm you work on?	S1Q14H. Saan napupunta ang [tukuyin ang iba pang produkto] mula sa iyong pinagtatrabahuhan?
1	1. TRADER	1. MANGANGALAKAL
2	2. PROCESSING FACILITY	2. PASILIDAD SA PAGPROSESO
3	3. OIL REFINERY	3. PAGPUPURO NG LANGIS
4	4. COOPERATIVE	4. KOOPERATIBA
5	5. OTHER	5. IBANG
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S1Q14H_OTHER	S1Q14H_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	S1Q14H_IBANG. RECORD IBA
S1_end		
S2	SECTION 2: RESPONDENT'S WORKING CONDITIONS	SEKSYON 2: MGA KONDISYON SA PAGTATRABAHO NG RESPONDENTE
S2Q01	S2Q01. Sometimes workers are in debt to the person they work for, for example after buying tools or receiving a pay advance. While working in your most recent job farming coconuts, were you ever in debt to the person you work for?	S2Q01. Minsan, ang mga manggagawa ay may utang sa taong pinagtatrabahuhan nila, halimbawa na lang pagkatapos bumili ng mga kagamitan o tumanggap ng advance na sahod. Habang nagtatrabaho ka sa pinakabagong trabaho mo sa pagtatanim ng niyog, nangyari na ba na nabaon ka sa utang sa taong pinagtatrabahuhan mo?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S2Q01A	S2Q01A. Did you feel that the terms of the debt were reasonable?	S2Q01A. Naramdaman mo ba na ang mga tuntunin ng utang ay makatwiran?
1	1. YES	1. OO

2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S2Q01B	S2Q01B. Have you made any changes to your work or your family's work to repay the debt?	S2Q01B. Nakagawa ka na ba ng anumang mga pagbabago sa iyong trabaho o trabaho ng iyong pamilya upang mabayaran ang utang?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S2Q01C	S2Q01C. What changes did you make?	S2Q01C. Anong mga pagbabago ang ginawa mo?
1	1. WORKING ADDITIONAL DAYS/HOURS	1. R PAGTATRABAHO NG KARAGDAGANG ARAW/ORAS
2	2. WORKING ADDITIONAL JOB	2. R PAGDARAGDAG NG TRABAHO
3	3. ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK	3. MGA MATANDANG MIYEMBRO NG PAMILYA NA NAGTATRABAHO/ KARAGDAGANG TRABAHO
4	4. CHILD FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK	4. MGA ${S4Q03}NG MIYEMBRO NG PAMILYAN NA NAGTATRABAHO/ KARAGDAGANG TRABAHO
5	5. OTHER	5. IBA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S2Q01C_OTHER	S2Q01C_OTHER. Please specify	S2Q01C_IBANG. Pakitukoy
S2Q01D	S2Q01D. If you were to leave your job before paying off your debt, what might happen?	S2Q01D. Ano ang maaaring mangyari kung umalis ka sa iyong trabaho bago mabayaran ang iyong pagkakautang
1	1. THREATS OR VIOLENCE AGAINST RESPONDENT OR RESPONDENT'S FAMILY BY EMPLOYER/RECRUITER	1. MGA BANTA O KARAHASAN NG PINAGTATRANAHUHANSA RESPONDENTE O PAMILYA NG RESPONDENTE
2	2. RESTRICTION ON RESPONDENT'S MOVEMENT	2. PAGBABAWAL SA ANUMANG GAWAIN NG RESPONDENTE
3	3. WITHHOLDING OF WAGES OR OTHER PROMISED BENEFITS	3. PAGBINBIN SAHOD O IBA PANG IPINANGAKONG BENEPISYO

4	4. FINE OR DEDUCTION FROM WAGES *BEYOND THE VALUE OF THE DEBT*	4. MULTA O KALTAS SA SAHOD *higit sa halaga ng utang*
5	5. WITHHOLDING OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS (SUCH AS IDENTITY DOCUMENTS, SCHOOL CERTIFICATES, OR RESIDENCE PERMITS)	5. PAGBINBIN SA MAHAHALAGANG DOKUMENTO (TULAD NG MGA DOKUMENTO NG PAGKAKAKILANLAN, MGA SERTIPIKO NG PAARALAN, O MGA PERMIT SA TINITIRHAN)
6	6. DEPORTATION OR THREATS OF DEPORTATION	6. DEPORTASYON O BANTA NG DEPORTASYON
7	7. EXCLUSION FROM FUTURE EMPLOYMENT	7. DI-PAGTANGGAP SA PAPASUKANG TRABAHO
8	8. EMPLOYER WOULD HAVE CAUSED OTHER PEOPLE FROM MY FAMILY TO LOSE THEIR JOBS/LAND/ASSETS	8. NAGING SANHI ANG PINAGTATRABAHUHAN SA KAWALAN NG TRABAHO/LUPA/ASET NG SA MIYEMBRO NG AKING PAMILYA
9	9. I WOULD BE ARRESTED OR PROSECUTED	9. MAAARI AKONG MAARESTO O MAUSIG
10	10. WITHHOLDING OF MATERIAL GOODS AS COLLATERAL	10. PAGBINBIN SA MGA MATERYAL NA BAGAY BILANG KOLATERAL
55	55. OTHER	11. IBA PA
66	66. NOTHING	66. WALA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S2Q01D_OTHER	S2Q01D_OTHER. Please specify	S2Q01D_IBANG. Maaaring tukuyin
S2Q02	S2Q02. On a typical day, are your earnings less than 429 pesos?	S2Q02. Sa karaniwang araw, kulang ba sa 429 pesos ang kinikita mo?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S2Q02A	S2Q02A. Are your typical earnings enough to meet your family's basic needs for food and shelter?	S2Q02A. Sapat ba ang iyong karaniwang kita upang matugunan ang mga pangunahing pangangailangan ng iyong pamilya para sa pagkain at tirahan?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT

S2Q02B	S2Q02B. How do you manage to meet the basic needs for food and shelter?	S2Q02B. Paano mo matutugunan ang mga pangunahing pangangailangan para sa pagkain at tirahan?
1	1. WORKING ADDITIONAL DAYS/HOURS	1. R PAGTATRABAHO NG MGA KARAGDAGANG ARAW/ORAS
2	2. WORKING ADDITIONAL JOB	2. R PAGDARAGDAG NG TRABAHO
3	3. ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK	3. MGA NAKATATANDANG MIYEMBRO NG PAMILYANG NA NAGTATRABAHO/ KARAGDAGANG TRABAHO
4	4. CHILD FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK	4. MGA NAKABA${S4Q03}NG MIYEMBRO NG PAMILYA NA NAGTATRABAHO/ KARAGDAGANG TRABAHO
5	5. OTHER	5. IBA PA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S2Q02B_OTHER	S2Q02B_OTHER. Please specify	S2Q02B_IBANG. MAAARING TUKUYIN
S2Q03	S2Q03. Does the person you work for impose a production quota/target?	S2Q03. Ang taong pinagtatrabahuhan mo ba ay nagtatakda ng kota/target sa produksyon?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S2Q03A	S2Q03A. Do you consider the quota/target to be a reasonable amount for an individual worker working alone?	S2Q03A. Makatwiran ba ang kota/target sa isang manggagawa na mag-isang nagtatrabaho
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S2Q03B	S2Q03B. How do you meet the quota?	S2Q03B. Paano mo pinamamahalaan ang quota?
1	1. WORK HARDER	1. MAGTRANAHONG MABUTI
2	2. WORK EXTRA HOURS	2. MAGTRABAHO NG KARAGDAGANG ORAS

3	3. HELP FROM ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS	3. TULONG MULA SA NAKATATANDANG MIYEMBRO NG PAMILYA
4	4. HELP FROM CHILD FAMILY MEMBERS	4. TULONG MULA SA MGA NAKABA${S4Q03}NG MIYEMBRO NG PAMILYA
5	5. HIRE EXTRA HELP - ADULT	5. HUMINGI NG TULONG – NAKATATANDA
6	6. HIRE EXTRA HELP - CHILD	6. HUMINGI NG TULONG – NAKABA${S4Q03}
7	7. OTHER	7. IBA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S2Q03B_OTHER	S2Q03B_OTHER. Please specify.	S2Q03B_IBANG. Maaaring tukuyin
S2_end		
S3	SECTION 3: CHILDREN-GENERAL	SEKSYON 3: MGA ${S4Q03}-PANGKALAHATANG
S3Q01	S3Q01. Thinking about all the coconut farms in this province, about how many of them have people under age 18 working there -- would you say all, most, some, few, or none?	S3Q01. Kung pag-uusapan ang taniman ng niyog lalawigang ito, ilan kaya sa kanila ang may edad na 18 taong gulang pababa na nagtatrabaho doon -- masasabi mo bang lahat, karamihan, ilan, kakaunti, o wala?
1	1. ALL	1. LAHAT
2	2. MOST	2. KARAMIHAN
3	3. SOME	3. ILAN
4	4. FEW	4. KAUNTI
5	5. NONE	5. WALA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02	S3Q02. I will read you a list of work activities. Please tell me how often people under age 18 do these activities on coconut farms in this province -- often, sometimes, or never. Picking coconuts from the tree	S3Q02. Babasahin ko sa iyo ang ng listahan ng mga gawain sa trabaho. Mangyaring sabihin sa akin kung gaano kadalas ginagawa ng mga taong wala pang 18 taong gulang ang gumagawa ng ganitong gawain sa taniman ng niyog sa lalawigang ito-- madalas, minsan, o hindi kailanman. Pumitas ng niyog sa puno
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN

3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02A	S3Q02A. Gathering fallen coconuts	S3Q02A. Pagtitipon ng mga nahulog na niyog
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02B	S3Q02B. Splitting the coconuts	S3Q02B. Paghahati ng mga niyog
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02C	S3Q02C. Dehusking the coconuts	S3Q02C. Pagbabalat ng mga niyog
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02D	S3Q02D. Removing the coconut meat from the shell	S3Q02D. Pagkukudkod ng niyog
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02E	S3Q02E. Drying the coconut meat in a kiln	S3Q02E. Ang pagpapatuyo ng laman ng niyog sa tapahan
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT

S3Q02F	S3Q02F. Drying the coconut meat in the sun	S3Q02F. Pagpapatuyo ng laman ng niyog sa araw
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02G	S3Q02G. Gathering the dried meat (copra)	S3Q02G. Pagtitipon ng pinatuyong laman (kopra)
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02H	S3Q02H. Producing charcoal from the shell	S3Q02H. Paggawa ng uling mula sa bao
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02I	S3Q02I. Transporting the copra or the charcoal	S3Q02I. Pagbibiyahe ng kopra o uling
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02J	S3Q02J. Planting and/or maintaining coconut trees	S3Q02J. Pagtatanim at/o pangangalaga ng mga puno ng niyog
1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q02K	S3Q02K. Business activities related to marketing or selling the coconut or byproducts	S3Q02K. Mga gawaing kaugnay sa sa marketing o pagbebenta ng niyog o mga produkto nito

1	1. OFTEN	1. MADALAS
2	2. SOMETIMES	2. MINSAN
3	3. NEVER	3. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q03	S3Q03. In your opinion, what are the main reasons that people under age 18 work on coconut farms?	S3Q03. Sa iyong palagay, ano ang mga pangunahing dahilan kung bakit ang mga ${S4Q03}ng wala pang 18 taong gulang ay nagtatrabaho sa mga taniman ng niyog?
1	1. POVERTY/HUNGER	1. KAHIRAPAN/KAGUTUMAN
2	2. TO PAY SCHOOL FEES	2. MAGBAYAD NG MGA BAYARIN SA PAARALAN
3	3. SCHOOL ISN'T ACCESSIBLE/AVAILABLE	3. HINDI MAKAPUNTA/AVAILABLE ANG PAARALAN
4	4. CHILDREN CAN'T BE LEFT ALONE/LACK OF CHILDCARE	4. HINDI MAIWAN ANG MGA ${S4Q03}/WALANG MAG-AALAGA SA MGA ${S4Q03}
5	5. TO LEARN SKILLS	5. UPANG MATUTO NG MGA KASANAYAN
6	6. CHILD LABOR NEEDED TO MEET QUOTA	6. KAILANGAN NG CHILD LABOR PARA MAKAMIT ANG QUOTA
7	7. TO HELP THE FAMILY EARN INCOME	7. PARA TULONG ANG PAMILYA NA KUMITA
8	8. OTHER	8. IBA PA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q03_OTHER	S3Q03_OTHER. Please specify.	S3Q03_IBANG. ITALA ANG IBA PA
S3Q04	S3Q04. Thinking about the farm where you work, about how many people ages 15 to 17 did you observe working there on given day during the last coconut harvest?	S3Q04. Kung pag-uusapan ang bukid na iyong pinagtatrabahuhan, ilang tao na may edad 15 hanggang 17 ang napapansin mong nagtatrabaho doon noong nakararaang linggo?
S3Q04A	S3Q04A. What are the main tasks you saw people ages 15 to 17 perform?	S3Q04A. Ano ang mga pangunahing gawain na nakita mong ginawa ng mga taong edad 15 hanggang 17?
1	1. PICKING COCONUTS FROM THE TREE	1. PAMIMITAS NG NIYOG SA PUNO
2	2. GATHERING FALLEN COCONUTS	2. PAGTITIPON NG MGA NAHULOG NA NIYOG
3	3. SPLITTING THE COCONUTS	3. PAGHAHATI NG NIYOG
4	4. DEHUSKING THE COCONUTS	4. PAGBABALAT NG MGA NIYOG

5	5. REMOVING COCONUT MEAT FROM THE SHELL	5. PAG-ALIS NG NIYOG SA BAO
6	6. DRYING THE COCONUT MEAT IN A KILN	6. PAGPAPATUYO NG LAMAN NG NIYOG SA TAPAHAN
7	7. DRYING THE COCONUT MEAT IN THE SUN	7. PAGPAPATUYO NG LAMAN NG NIYOG SA ARAW
8	8. GATHERING THE DRIED MEAT (COPRA)	8. PAGTITIPON NG NATUYONG LAMAN (COPRA)
9	9. PRODUCING CHARCOAL FROM THE SHELL	9. PAGGAWA NG ULING MULA SA BAO
10	10. TRANSPORTING THE COPRA OR THE CHARCOAL	10. PAGBIBIYAHE NG COPRA O NG ULING
11	11. PLANTING AND/OR MAINTAINING COCONUT TREES	11. PAGTANIM AT/O PANGANGALAGA NG MGA PUNO NG NIYOG
12	12. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PROCESSING, MARKETING OR SELLING THE COCONUT OR BYPRODUCTS	12. MGA GAWAIN SA NEGOSYO NA MAY KAUGNAYAN SA PAGPROSESO, MARKETING O PAGBEBENTA NG NIYOG O MGA PRODUKTO NITO
13	13. Other work related to coconut growing, harvesting or on-farm processing	13. Iba pang gawaing may kaugnayan sa pagtatanim ng niyog, pag-aani ng niyog o proseso sa bukid
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q04A_OTHER	S3Q04A_OTHER. Please specify other work related to coconut growing, harvesting or on-farm processing.	S3Q04A_IBANG. Mangyaring tukuyin ang iba pang gawaing nauugnay sa pagtatanim ng niyog, pag-aani o pagproseso sa bukid.
S3Q05	S3Q05. About how many children ages 12 to 14 did you observe working at your farm on given day during the last coconut harvest?	S3Q05. Ilang mga ${S4Q03} na may edad 12 hanggang 14 ang naobserbahan mong nagtatrabaho sa iyong bukid noong nakaraang linggo?
S3Q05A	S3Q05A. What are the main tasks you saw children age 13 to 14 perform?	S3Q05A. Ano ang mga pangunahing gawain na nakita mong ginagawa ng mga ${S4Q03}ng edad 12 hanggang 14?
1	1. PICKING COCONUTS FROM THE TREE	1. PAMIMITAS NG NIYOG SA PUNO
2	2. GATHERING FALLEN COCONUTS	2. PAGTITIPON NG MGA NAHULOG NA NIYOG
3	3. SPLITTING THE COCONUTS	3. PAGHAHATI NG NIYOG
4	4. DEHUSKING THE COCONUTS	4. PAGBABALAT NG MGA NIYOG
5	5. REMOVING COCONUT MEAT FROM THE SHELL	5. PAG-ALIS NG LAMAN NG NIYOG SA BAO
6	6. DRYING THE COCONUT MEAT IN A KILN	6. PAGPAPATUYO NG LAMAN NG NIYOG SA TAPAHAN

7	7. DRYING THE COCONUT MEAT IN THE SUN	7. PAGPAPATUYO NG LAMAN NG NIYOG SA ARAW
8	8. GATHERING THE DRIED MEAT (COPRA)	8. PAGTITIPON NG PIN ATUYONG LAMAN (COPRA)
9	9. PRODUCING CHARCOAL FROM THE SHELL	9. PAGGAWA NG ULING MULA SA BAO
10	10. TRANSPORTING THE COPRA OR THE CHARCOAL	10. PAGBIBIYAHE NG KOPRA O NG ULING
11	11. PLANTING AND/OR MAINTAINING COCONUT TREES	11. PAGTANIM AT/O PANGANGALAGA NG MGA PUNO NG NIYOG
12	12. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PROCESSING, MARKETING OR SELLING THE COCONUT OR BYPRODUCTS	12. MGA GAWAIN SA NEGOSYO NA MAY KAUGNAYAN SA PAGPROSESO, MARKETING O PAGBEBENTA NG NIYOG O PRODUKTO NITO
13	13. Other work related to coconut growing, harvesting or on-farm processing	13. Iba pang gawaing may kaugnayan sa pagtatanim ng niyog, pag-aani ng niyog o proseso sa bukid
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q05A_OTHER	S3Q05A_OTHER. Please specify other work related to coconut growing, harvesting or on-farm processing.	S3Q05A_IBANG. Mangyaring tukuyin ang iba pang gawaing nauugnay sa pagtatanim ng niyog, pag-aani ng niyog o proseso sa bukid.
S3Q06	S3Q06. About how many children ages 11 or under did you observe working at your farm on given day during the last coconut harvest??	S3Q06. Ilang mga ${S4Q03}ng edad 11 pababa ang napansin mong nagtatrabaho sa iyong bukid noong nakaraang linggo?
S3Q06A	S3Q06A. What are the main tasks you saw children age 11 or under perform?	S3Q06A. Ano ang mga pangunahing gawain na nakita mong ginagawa ng mga ${S4Q03}ng edad 11 pababa?
1	1. PICKING COCONUTS FROM THE TREE	1. PAMIMITAS NG NIYOG SA PUNO
2	2. GATHERING FALLEN COCONUTS	2. PAGTITIPON NG MGA NAHULOG NA NIYOG
3	3. SPLITTING THE COCONUTS	3. PAGHAHATI NG NIYOG
4	4. DEHUSKING THE COCONUTS	4. PAGBABALAT NG MGA NIYOG
5	5. REMOVING COCONUT MEAT FROM THE SHELL	5. PAG-ALIS NG LAMAN NG NIYOG SA BAO
6	6. DRYING THE COCONUT MEAT IN A KILN	6. PAGPAPATUYO NG LAMAN NG NIYOG SA TAPAHAN
7	7. DRYING THE COCONUT MEAT IN THE SUN	7. PAGPAPATUYO NG LAMAN NG NIYOG SA ARAW
8	8. GATHERING THE DRIED MEAT (COPRA)	8. PAGTITIPON NG PINATUYONG LAMAN (COPRA)

9	9. PRODUCING CHARCOAL FROM THE SHELL	9. PAGGAWA NG ULING MULA SA BAO
10	10. TRANSPORTING THE COPRA OR THE CHARCOAL	10. PAGBIBYAHE NG KOPRA O NG ULING
11	11. PLANTING AND/OR MAINTAINING COCONUT TREES	11. PAGTANIM AT/O PANGANGALAGA NG MGA PUNO NG NIYOG
12	12. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PROCESSING, MARKETING OR SELLING THE COCONUT OR BYPRODUCTS	12. MGA GAWAIN SA NEGOSYO NA MAY KAUGNAYAN SA PAGPROSESO, MARKETING O PAGBEBENTA NG NIYOG O PRODUKTO NITO
13	13. Other work related to coconut growing, harvesting or on-farm processing	13. Iba pang gawaing may kaugnayan sa pagtatanim ng niyog, pag-aani ng niyog o proseso sa bukid
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q06A_OTHER	S3Q06A_OTHER. Please specify other work related to coconut growing, harvesting or on-farm processing.	S3Q06A_IBANG. Mangyaring tukuyin ang iba pang gawaing nauugnay sa pagtatanim ng niyog, pag-aani ng niyog o proseso sa bukid
S3Q07	S3Q07. Do you ever see employers or parents do anything to make children work harder or faster?	S3Q07. Nakakakita ka ba ng mga pinagtatrabahuhan o magulang na gumawa ng anumang bagay upang magtrabahong mabuti o mabilis ang mga ${S4Q03}?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q07A	S3Q07A. What do employers or parents do to make children work harder or faster?	S3Q07A. Ano ang ginagawa ng mga pinagtatrabahuhan o mga magulang upang magtrabahong mabuti o mabilis ang mga ${S4Q03}?
1	1. THREATS OR VIOLENCE AGAINST ${S4Q03} OR ${S4Q03}'S FAMILY BY EMPLOYER/RECRUITER	1. MGA BANTA O KARAHASAN NG PINAGTATRABAHUHAN SA ${S4Q03} O PAMILYA NG ${S4Q03}
2	2. RESTRICTION ON ${S4Q03}'S MOVEMENT	2. PAGBABAWAL SA ANUMANG GAWAIN NG ${S4Q03}
3	3. DEBT BONDAGE OR MANIPULATION OF DEBT (DEBT TO EMPLOYER/RECRUITER)	3. PAGMAMANIPULA SA KASUNDUAN O NG UTANG (UTANG SA PINAGTATRABAHUHAN)

4	4. WITHHOLDING OF WAGES OR OTHER PROMISED BENEFITS	4. PAGBINGIN NG SAHOD O IBA PANG IPINANGAKONG BENEPISYO
5	5. FINE OR DEDUCTION FROM WAGES	5. MULTA O KALTAS
6	6. WITHHOLDING OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS (SUCH AS IDENTITY DOCUMENTS, SCHOOL CERTIFICATES, OR RESIDENCE PERMITS)	6. PAGBINBIN SA MGA MAHALAGANG DOKUMENTO (TULAD NG MGA DOKUMENTO NG PAGKAKAKILANLAN, MGA SERTIPIKO NG PAARALAN, O MGA PERMIT SA TINITIRHAN)
7	7. DEPORTATION OR THREATS OF DEPORTATION	7. DEPORTASYON O BANTA NG DEPORTASYON
8	8. EXCLUSION FROM FUTURE EMPLOYMENT	8. HINDI PAGTANGGAP SA PAGTATRABAHUHAN
9	9. EMPLOYER WOULD HAVE CAUSED OTHER PEOPLE FROM ${S4Q03}'S FAMILY TO LOSE THEIR JOBS/LAND/ASSETS	NAGING SANHI ANG PINAGTATRABAHUHAN SA KAWALAN NG TRABAHO/LUPA/ASET NG IBA PANG MIYEMBRO NG PAMILYA NG ${S4Q03}
10	10. DENIAL OF RIGHTS OR PRIVILEGES	10. PAGKAKAIT NG KARAPATAN O MGA PREBILEHIYO
11	11. DISMISSAL OR THREATS OF DISMISSAL	11. PAGTANGGAL SA TRABAHO O BANTA NG PAGTATANGGAL SA TRABAHO
55	55. OTHER	55. IBA
66	66. NOTHING / EARN LESS MONEY / REPUTATION WOULD SUFFER	66. WALANG KUMITA/ KUMITA NG PERA/REPUTASYON ANG MAGDURUSA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q07A_OTHER_RP	S3Q07A_OTHER_RP. Which rights or privileges would be denied?	S3Q07A_OTHER_RP. Aling mga karapatan o pribilehiyo ang ipagkakait?
S3Q08	S3Q08. Have you seen firsthand children being punished for mistakes at work?	S3Q08. Nakita mo ba mismo ang mga ${S4Q03} na pinarurusahan dahilpagkakamali sa trabaho?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q08A	S3Q08A. How are they punished at work?	S3Q08A. Paano sila pinaparusahan sa trabaho?
1	1. VERBAL ABUSE	1. BERBAL NA PANG-AABUSO
2	2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	2. PISIKAL NA KARAHASAN

3	3. DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES	3. MGA BAWAS SA SAHOD
4	4. DISAGREEABLE WORK ASSIGNMENTS	4. HINDI KATANGGAP-TANGGAP NA MGA GAWAIN
5	5. ADDITIONAL WORK ASSIGNMENTS	5. MGA KARAGDAGANG TRABAHO
6	6. ADDITIONAL WORK HOURS	6. PAGDARAGDAG NG ORAS NG TRABAHO
7	7. OTHER	7. IBA PA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q08A_OTHER	S3Q08A_OTHER. Please specify.	S3Q08A_IBANG. ITALA ANG IBA PA
S3Q09	S3Q09. Are children allowed leave the workplace if they are very ill, injured, had a serious family problem or wanted to quit?	S3Q09. Pinahihintulutan ba ang mga ${S4Q03} na umalis sa lugar ng trabaho kung sila ay may matinding karamdaman, nasugatan, nagkaroon ng matinding problema sa pamilya o nais na huminto?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q09A	S3Q09A. Why not?	S3Q09A. Bakit hindi?
1	1. THREATS OR VIOLENCE AGAINST RESPONDENT OR RESPONDENT'S FAMILY BY EMPLOYER/RECRUITER	1. MGA BANTA O KARAHASAN NG PINAGTATRABAHUHAN SA RESPONDENTE O PAMILYA NG RESPONDENTE
2	2. RESTRICTION ON RESPONDENT'S MOVEMENT	2. PAGBABAWAL SA ANUMANG GAWAIN NG RESPONDENTE
3	3. DEBT BONDAGE OR MANIPULATION OF DEBT (DEBT TO EMPLOYER/RECRUITER)	3. PAGMAMANIPULA SA KASUNDUAN O NG UTANG (UTANG SA PINAGTATRABAHUHAN)
4	4. WITHHOLDING OF WAGES OR OTHER PROMISED BENEFITS	4. PAGBINBIN NG SAHOD O IBA PANG IPINANGAKONG BENEPISYO
5	5. WITHHOLDING OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS (SUCH AS IDENTITY DOCUMENTS, SCHOOL CERTIFICATES, OR RESIDENCE PERMITS)	5. PAGBINBIN SA MGA MAHALAGANG DOKUMENTO (TULAD NG MGA DOKUMENTO NG PAGKAKAKILANLAN, MGA SERTIPIKO NG PAARALAN, O MGA PERMIT SA TINITIRHAN)
6	6. DEPORTATION OR THREATS OF DEPORTATION	6. DEPORTASYON O BANTA NG DEPORTASYON

7	7. EXCLUSION FROM FUTURE EMPLOYMENT	7. HINDI PAGTANGGAP SA PAGTATRABAHUHAN
8	8. EMPLOYER WOULD HAVE CAUSED OTHER PEOPLE FROM CHILD'S FAMILY TO LOSE THEIR JOBS/LAND/ASSETS	8. NAGING SANHI ANG PINAGTATRABAHUHAN SA KAWALAN NG TRABAHO/LUPA/ASET NG IBA PANG MIYEMBRO NG PAMILYA NG ${S4Q03}
9	9. OTHER	8. IBA
66	66. NO EMPLOYER COERCION (NEEDED JOB / REQUIRED BY PARENTS")	66. WALANG PAMIMILIT NG PINAGTATRABAHUHAN (KAILANGANG TRABAHO / INOBLIGA NG MAGULANG")
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S3Q09A_OTHER	S3Q09A_OTHER. Please specify.	S3Q09A_IBANG. ITALA ANG IBA PA
S3_end		
S4	SECTION 4: FOCAL CHILD	SEKSYON 4: FOCAL CHILD
S4Q02	S4Q02. You mentioned there are some people under age 18 at your farm. Please pick one of them whose activities you are most familiar with. Can we ask you some questions about his or her work?	S4Q02. Nabanggit mo na may ilang taong wala pang 18 taong gulang sa iyong bukid. Mangyaring pumili ng isa sa iyong mga anak na 5-17 na nagtatrabaho sa taniman ng niyog.
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q03	S4Q03. To protect their anonymity, please tell us a fake name we can use to refer to them for the rest of the survey. INTERVIEWER: RECORD FAKE NAME.	S4Q03. Ano ang kanyang inisyal o palayaw?
S4Q04	S4Q04. Is ${S4Q03} a boy or a girl?	S4Q04. Ang ${S4Q03} ba ay lalaki o babae?
1	1. MALE	1. LALAKI
2	2. FEMALE	2. BABAE
3	3. PREFER NOT TO SAY	3. MAS GUSTO NA HINDI MAGSABI

S4Q05	S4Q05. How old is ${S4Q03}?	S4Q05. Ilang taon na ang ${S4Q03}?
S4Q06	S4Q06. Has ${S4Q03} ever attended school?	S4Q06. Nakapag-aral ba ang ${S4Q03}?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q07	S4Q07. What is the highest level of education that ${S4Q03} has completed?	S4Q07. Ano ang pinakamataas na antas ng edukasyon na natapos ng ${S4Q03}?
1	1. PRESCHOOL/NURSERY SCHOOL	1. PRESCHOOL/NURSERY SCHOOL
2	2. SOME PRIMARY	2. HINDI NAKATAPOS NG PRIMARY
3	3. COMPLETED PRIMARY	3. KUMPLETO ANG PRIMARY
4	4. SOME SECONDARY	4. HINDI NATAPOS ANG SEKUNDARYO
5	5. COMPLETED SECONDARY OR HIGHER	5. KUMPLETO ANG SECONDARY O MATAAS
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q07A	S4Q07A. Last week, was ${S4Q03} attending school?	S4Q07A. Noong nakaraang linggo, pumapasok ba sa paaralan ang ${S4Q03}?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q07B	S4Q07B. Was ${S4Q03} on a school break?	S4Q07B. Nasa school break ba ang ${S4Q03}?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q08	S4Q08. In which of these activities did ${S4Q03} engage during the last coconut harvest?	S4Q08. Alin sa mga aktibidad na ito ang ginawa ng ${S4Q03} noong nakaraang linggo?

1	1. Picking coconuts from the tree	1. Namimitas ng niyog sa puno
2	2. Gathering fallen coconuts	2. Pag-iipon ng mga nahulog na niyog
3	3. Splitting the coconuts	3. Hatiin ang mga niyog
4	4. Dehusking the coconuts	4. Pagbabalat ang mga niyog
5	5. Removing coconut meat from the shell	5. Pag-alis ng laman ng niyog sa shelbao
6	6. Drying the coconut meat in a kiln	6. Pagpapatuyo ng dahon ng niyog sa tapahan
7	7. Drying the coconut meat in the sun	7. Pagpapatuyo ng laman ng niyog sa araw
8	8. Gathering the dried coconut meat	8. Pagtitipon ng pinatuyong klaman ng niyog
9	9. Producing charcoal from the shell	9. Paggawa ng uling mula sa bao
10	10. Transporting the copra or the charcoal	10. pagbibiyahe ng kopra o uling
11	11. Planting and/or maintaining coconut trees	11. Pagtatanim at/o pangangalaga ng mga puno ng niyog
12	12. Business activities related to processing, marketing or selling the coconuts or byproducts.	12. Mga gawain sa negosyo na may kaugnayan sa pagproseso, marketing o pagbebenta ng mga niyog o mga produkto nito.
13	13. Other work related to coconut planting, harvesting or on-farm processing	13. Iba pang gawaing may kaugnayan sa pagtatanim ng niyog, pag-aani ng niyog o proseso sa bukid
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q08_OTHER_WORK	S4Q08_OTHER_WORK. Did ${S4Q03} do any other work related to coconut planting, harvesting or on-farm processing?	S4Q08_IBANG_TRABAHO. Mangyaring tukuyin ang iba pang gawaing nauugnay sa pagtatanim ng niyog, pag-aani ng niyog o proseso sa bukid .
numselected_S4Q08_tot		
S4Q08_FILTER_1		
S4Q08_FILTER_2		
S4Q08_FILTER_3		
S4Q08_FILTER_4		
S4Q08_FILTER_5		
S4Q08_FILTER_6		
S4Q08_FILTER_7		
S4Q08_FILTER_8		
S4Q08_FILTER_9		
S4Q08_FILTER_10		
S4Q08_FILTER_11		
S4Q08_FILTER_12		
S4Q08_FILTER_13		
S4Q08A	S4Q08A.	S4Q08A.

	On which of these activities did ${S4Q03} spend the most time?	Sa alin sa mga aktibidad na ito ang ${S4Q03} ay gumugol ng pinakamaraming oras??
1	1. Picking coconuts from the tree	1. Namimitas ng niyog sa puno
2	2. Gathering fallen coconuts	2. Pag-iipon ng mga nahulog na niyog
3	3. Splitting the coconuts	3. Hatiin ang mga niyog
4	4. Dehusking the coconuts	4. Dehusking ang mga niyog
5	5. Removing coconut meat from the shell	5. Pag-alis ng karne ng niyog sa shell
6	6. Drying the coconut meat in a kiln	6. Pagpatuyo ng karne ng niyog sa tapahan
7	7. Drying the coconut meat in the sun	7. Pagpatuyo ng laman ng niyog sa araw
8	8. Gathering the dried coconut meat	8. Pagtitipon ng pinatuyong karne ng niyog
9	9. Producing charcoal from the shell	9. Paggawa ng uling mula sa shell
10	10. Transporting the copra or the charcoal	10. Paghahatid ng kopra o uling
11	11. Planting and/or maintaining coconut trees	11. Pagtatanim at/o pagpapanatili ng mga puno ng niyog
12	12. Business activities related to processing, marketing or selling the coconuts or byproducts.	12. Mga aktibidad sa negosyo na may kaugnayan sa pagproseso, marketing o pagbebenta ng mga niyog o mga produkto.
13	13. Other work related to coconut planting, harvesting or on-farm processing	13. Iba pang gawaing may kaugnayan sa pagtatanim ng niyog, pag-aani ng niyog o proseso sa bukid
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q09	S4Q09. In total, about how many hours did ${S4Q03} work in coconut planting, harvesting or on-farm processing in a given week this last harvest? INTERVIEWER: ENTER "0" IF TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM JOB	S4Q09. Sa kabuuan, mga ilang oras nagtrabaho ang ${S4Q03} sa pagtatanim ng niyog, pag-aani o pagproseso sa bukid noong nakaraang linggo?
S4Q09A	S4Q09A. In your estimation, did ${S4Q03} work 43 or more hours farming coconuts in a given week during the last harvest?	S4Q09A. Sa iyong palagay, nagtrabaho ba ang ${S4Q03} ng 43 o higit pang oras sa pagsasaka ng niyog noong nakaraang linggo?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT

S4Q09B	S4Q09B. In your estimation, did ${S4Q03} work 14 or more hours farming coconuts in a given week during the last harvest?	S4Q09B. Sa iyong palagay, nagtrabaho ba ang ${S4Q03} ng 14 o higit pang oras sa pagsasaka ng niyog noong nakaraang linggo?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q09C	S4Q09C. In your estimation, did ${S4Q03} work at least 1 hour farming coconuts in a given week during the last harvest?	S4Q09C. Sa iyong palagay, nagtrabaho ba ang ${S4Q03} nang hindi bababa sa 1 oras sa pagtatanim ng niyog noong nakaraang linggo?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q10	S4Q10. Does ${S4Q03} receive payment for their work?	S4Q10. Tumatanggap ba ang ${S4Q03} ng bayad para sa kanilang trabaho?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q10A	S4Q10A. On a typical day, are ${S4Q03}'s earnings less than 429 pesos?	S4Q10A. Sa karaniwang araw, ang kita ba ng ${S4Q03} ay mas mababa sa 429 pesos
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q11	S4Q11. Now I want you to think about work that ${S4Q03} was doing during the last harvest. . Was ${S4Q03}… Carrying or pushing or pulling heavy loads?	S4Q11. Pag-usapan natin ang tungkol sa iyong trabaho kung ano ang ginawa ng ${S4Q03} noong nakararaan? Ang ${S4Q03} ba ay...

		Nagdadala o nagtutulak o humihila ng mabibigat na bagay?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q11A	S4Q11A. Working where ${S4Q03} had to clear or plow land?	S4Q11A. TRABAHONG KUNG SAAN ANG ${S4Q03} AY MAGLILINIS O MAG-AARARO NG LUPA
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q11B	S4Q11B. Picking or cutting coconuts from the tree?	S4Q11B. Namimitas o nagpuputol ng niyog sa puno?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q11C	S4Q11C. Sacking produce?	S4Q11C. pagsasako ng mga produkto?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q11D	S4Q11D. Transport coconut or any of its byproducts around or off the farm?	S4Q11D. Magbyahe ng niyog o alinman sa mga produkto nito sa paligid o labas ng sakahan?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q11E	S4Q11E. Making charcoal from the coconut shell	S4Q11E. Paggawa ng uling mula sa bao ng niyog
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI

77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q11F	S4Q11F. Kiln drying coconut meat	S4Q11F. Pagpapatuyo ng laman ng niyog sa tapahan
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q11G	S4Q11G. Dehusking coconuts?	S4Q11G. Pagbabalat ng Niyog
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q11H	S4Q11H. Scraping out the meat from coconuts?	S4Q11H. Pagkudkod ng laman ng Niyog.
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q11L	S4Q11L. Working with or around agricultural chemicals, or helping someone else to do this?	S4Q11L. Paggawa ng mga kemikal na pansakahan o tulungan ang tao upang gawain ito.
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q12	S4Q12. Does ${S4Q03} usually wear any protective gear while working?	S4Q12. Nagsusuot ba ng mga proteksyon ang mga ${S4Q03} habang nagtatrabaho?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q12A	S4Q12A. What does ${S4Q03} wear?	S4Q12A. Ano ang isinusuot ng ${S4Q03}?
1	1. PROTECTIVE GOGGLES	1. PROTECTIVE GOGGLES

2	2. HELMET	2. HELMET
3	3. EAR-PLUGS	3. EAR-PLUGS
4	4. FACE SHIELD	4. FACE SHIELD
5	5. RESPIRATOR OR DUST MASK	5. RESPIRATOR O DUST MASK
6	6. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (EX: LEATHER, ASBESTOS)	6. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (EX: LEATHER, ASBESTOS)
7	7. GLOVES	7. GWANTES
8	8. SHOES (EX: WORKBOOTS, RAINBOOTS, GALOSHES)	8. SAPATOS(EX: WORKBOOTS, RAINBOOTS, GALOSHES)
9	9. OTHER	9. IBA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q12A_OTHER	S4Q12A_OTHER. Please specify.	S4Q12A_IBANG. ITALA ang IBA PA
S4Q13	S4Q13. Has ${S4Q03} ever gotten hurt or sick because of their work in this job?	S4Q13. Nasaktan o nagkasakit na ba ang anak dahil sa kanilang gawain sa trabahong ito?
1	1. YES	1. OO
2	2. NO	2. HINDI
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q13A	S4Q13A. What types of injury or sickness has ${S4Q03} had?	S4Q13A. Anong mga uri ng pinsala o sakit ang mayroon ang ${S4Q03}?
1	1. HEAD INJURY	1. PINASALA NG ULO
2	2. INJURY TO OR DEAFNESS IN EARS	2. PINSALA SA TAINGA O PAGKABINGI
3	3. EYE INJURY	3. SAKIT SA MATA
4	4. INJURY TO SHOULDER	4. SAKIT SA BALIKAT
5	5. INJURY TO OR SWELLING IN HANDS	5. PINSALA SA O PAMAGA SA KAMAY
6	6. SMOKE, DUST, OR CHEMICAL DAMAGE TO LUNGS	6. USOK, ALIKABOK, O CHEMICAL DAMAGE SA BAGA
7	7. INJURY TO ABDOMEN	7. SAKIT SA TIYAN
8	8. BACK STRAIN/ PAIN IN BACK	8. BACK STRAIN/ SAKIT SA LIKOD
9	9. INJURY TO KNEES OR LEGS	9. SAKIT SA TUHOD O BINTI
10	10. TWISTED ANKLE	10. NATAPILOK
11	11. INJURY TO FEET	11. IIKA-IKA
12	12. HEAT STROKE	12. HEAT STROKE
13	13. BURN FROM FIRE	13. PASO
14	14. CHEMICAL BURN	14. CHEMICAL BURN
15	15. CUTS/WOUNDS	15. PITAS/SUgat
16	16. OTHER	16. IBA

77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q13A_OTHER	S4Q13A_OTHER. Please specify.	S4Q13A_IBANG. ITALA ANG IBA PA
S4Q13B	S4Q13B. How did ${S4Q03} get hurt or sick?	S4Q13B. Paano nasaktan o nagkasakit ang ${S4Q03}?
1	1. FALLING OBJECT	1. NAHULOG NA BAGAY
2	2. TOOL ACCIDENT	2. AKSIDENTE
3	3. MACHINERY ACCIDENT	3. AKSIDENTE SA MACHINERY
4	4. INSUFFICENT VENTILATION	4. HINDI SAPAT NA VENTILATION
5	5. VIOLENCE BY COWORKER/EMPLOYER	5. KARAHASAN NG KASAMA/ EMPLOYER
6	6. NOT WEARING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	6. HINDI NAGSUOT NG PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
7	7. CHILD FALLING FROM A HIGH PLACE	7. ${S4Q03} NA NAHULOG MULA SA MATAAS NA LUGAR
55	55. OTHER	55. IBA PA
77	77. DON'T KNOW	77. HINDI ALAM
99	99. REFUSED	99. AYAW SUMAGOT
S4Q13B_OTHER	S4Q13B_OTHER. Please specify.	S4Q13B_IBANG. ITALA ANG IBA PA
S4Q14	S4Q14. What is the name of the place where you work (worked) for the job we've been talking about?	S4Q14. Saan ka nagtatrabaho ?
S4Q14A	S4Q14A. Where is your workplace located?	S4Q14A. Saan matatagpuan ang iyong PINAGTATRABAHUHAN?
end_time		
S4_end		
INTERVIEWER_NOTES	INTERVIEWER NOTES:	INTERVIEWER NOTES: