

**ÇORAPSIZ ÇOCUKLAR DERNEĞİ**

**INTRODUCTORY BOOKLET**



**Ç O Ç O D E R**

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# PREFACE

The Association for children without socks (ÇOÇODER), which aims to provide them with more appropriate conditions by looking at the difficulties experienced by child workers around the world, was established in Gaziantep. ÇoçoDer who declare that all children have equal rights, and carries out work for this goal, are made up of volunteers who aim to become a national and international Pioneer Association to complete the material and spiritual development of child workers and to become a new door of hope for them. We aim to help children who are known as street children but are actually forced to work as street workers. In order to make our activities better and to approach children more consciously, each of our association members goes through a certain educational process. We have made it our duty to protect these children against people who force these children to work on the streets or abuse them under the negative circumstances that these days have brought all of us today. Children who work on the streets are the ones who collect their childhood dreams in a piggy bank. Although it is possible to determine the areas where children work and live on the streets, it is almost impossible to determine the exact number.





**THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN  
LIVING ON THE STREETS IN  
TURKEY IS 3000.**



Looking at the current statistics, we are facing with a sad picture. The number of children living on the streets in Turkey is 3000. The number of children working on the streets is 500.000, and the number of beggars is 10.000. The number of poor children is over 4.5 million and child labour is over 1 million which 45% of that are agricultural workers. Half of the child workers can't go to school. Our goal is to minimize this number by working in the field. We are the ones who aim to make children feel the greatest right to happiness from a material and spiritual point of view. As ooDer, we are here to participate in certain activities with institutions and organizations such as UNICEF, the ILO and the Ministry of Family Labor and Policy that work on child workers.

We are thankful for our teams and our volunteer friends.

** O  O D E R**





## WHO ARE WE?

Child labour, which exists in Turkey and around the world, negatively affects the physical, spiritual and social development of the child. We set up a team of volunteers in August 2020 in order to reveal this reality. ÇoçoDer, which became an association on December 11, 2020, was established to support children between the ages of 5 and 17 who are working or employed in areas such as social, psychological and cultural to make sure that they live their childhood in a more equal and fair world.

According to the study conducted by TUIK in 2019, the number of child workers in Turkey was 720,000. 34% of children were unable to continue their education, but also are injured in their workplaces.

As ÇoçoDer, we are fighting for all children who deserve to live in a world where all children remain only children under equal and just conditions, regardless of religion, language, nationality.



**ACCORDING TO A  
STUDY CONDUCTED  
IN 2019, TUIK  
ANNOUNCED THAT  
THE NUMBER OF  
CHILD WORKERS IS  
720.000 ACROSS THE  
COUNTRY.**



## OUR MISSION

It is to provide a better quality of life to children who are being forced to work or work on the streets, to eliminate the disadvantages they have, to bring them into education and society.



## OUR VISION

Our vision is to be an international leading association that encourages the children belong to the working class which is working or forced to work to education, aims to make children have a brighter future by supporting their personal developments and creating a more equal conditions with their peers first in Turkey and then in the whole world.



# OUR TEAMS

Our teams of volunteers under the umbrella of the association are as follows;

- **General Assembly:** It is the Board of Directors that examines the regulations that will be prepared in relation to the work of the association and allows them to be approved in kind or changed.
- **Board of Directors:** It is the board that prepares the rules related to the work of the association and submits them for approval of the General Assembly.
- **Social Media and Design Team:** This is the team that conducts the visual work of the association, such as banners and posters.
- **Communication Team:** It is the team that provides the association's inter-institutional cooperation and communication and is responsible for in-house information activities.
- **Project Team:** It is the team that conducts research for grant applications to projects envisaged in accordance with the goals of the Association and creates the projects of the association.
- **Information Processing Team:** This is the team that carries out the necessary work for the preparation of the Association's website.
- **Translation Team:** This is the team that prepares and organizes the articles that will be included in the written press of the association.
- **Field Team:** It is a team that will provide physical support such as activities, studies, workshops that will take place within the association; It will monitor the development processes of children.
- **Coordinators Team:** It is the guiding team consisting of coordinators responsible for the order within the teams and the communication between the teams.



# OUR PRINCIPLES

The association is against all kinds of hierarchical, divisive, coercive, imposing, competitive, punitive and oppressive formations. No nationality, ethnic group, gender, sexual orientation, language, religious belief makes a distinction between one and the other.

## Our Basic Principles:

1. To be fair and honest; to treat the internal and external stakeholders of the Association fairly and to remain true, to be without prejudice and not to authorize,
2. Responsibility; taking part in the work of the Association and performing this task with determination and excitement,
3. Transparency; internal information and documents are open to the public and members can easily access them,
4. Feasibility; the possibility of any action being carried out in terms of the possibilities, parties, time and environmental conditions at hand,
5. Accountability; responsibility to respond correctly and satisfactorily to the task undertaken by each Association administrator and member who are authorized,
6. Consistency; thoughts, propositions and behaviors in meaningful integrity with each other,
7. Confidentiality; supported children and families must keep their data confidential from the public outside the relevant institutions and organizations without their permission,



8. Effectiveness; the work, operation and action at all levels achieved by achieving the initially determined goal and resulting in lasting results,
9. Sustainability; adequacy of existence after any action that can be taken takes place,
10. Originality; ensuring a permanent and independent structure without adhering to people and groups within the framework of the basic values, principles and methods developed by the Association,
11. Volunteerism, cooperation, sharing and solidarity; relationship, communication and togetherness between internal and external stakeholders of the Association in cooperation, sharing and solidarity within the framework of a non-competitive volunteerism,
12. Teamwork; all activities related to the Association are carried out by teams created with the participation of experts, managers and members.



# FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

As ÇOÇODER, we work in the following areas of activity;

**Culturel Studies:** With the children involved in the association, cultural trips such as archaeological museums, historical buildings are planned.

**Artistic Works:** There are workshops planned with the children of the association in areas such as cinema, music, painting.

**Awareness Raising Studies:** Awareness-raising activities to be carried out with the parents of children participating in the association are planned to inform about the approach to the children.

**Social Studies:** (May 23 April, 19 May) Special day activities can be organized to all children both in the association and out of the association.

**Support Work:** Courses such as Turkish, English, Mathematics are available to support the education of the children in the association with workshops in order to support the education of the children in the association.

**Library Work:** The Association has a children's library with free books available to all children.

**Game Work:** We organize Play Days on certain days for children taken part in the association, thus psychological condition of the child is resolved and support is provided.





# TRAININGS WITH TEAMS

- Security Training in a Digital World with Ayşegül Şeker and Şengül Bayık
- Mobile Photography Training with Elif Gençer Özer and Şengül Bayık
- Internet Advertising Training with Ayşegül Şeker and Şengül Bayık
- Children Emotional Awareness Communication Education with Pelin Açıkalin
- Project opportunities training in civil society with Erdem Güler
- Project Management Training with Cihan Demir
- Windows Applications Training with Firdevs Çazim and Teslime Malpınar
- Training on the use of Social Media Tools with Esma Öztürk



# TRAININGS WITH TEAMS

- Child Safety Training with Osman Yıldız
- Design Training with Başak Kılıç and Bircan Özmen
- Volunteering Training with Yunus Emre Benli
- Child Health Training with Selenay Ateş and Özlem Türkoğlu
- Training with Zeynel Doğan who is an NGO / Association
- Children's Rights Training with Ezgi Köseoğlu



Thank you to our educators who have supported us to act more consciously when working with children in our association, to take more successful and useful steps.



# THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

## What are children's rights?

It is a universal concept that all children in the world are protected in basic areas such as life, housing, health and education, and covers every innate right, such as protection from situations such as physical, psychological or sexual abuse.

Stage and development right,

Right to have a name and citizenship,

Right to benefit from health services,

Right to education,

Right to protection from economic exploitation (child workers),

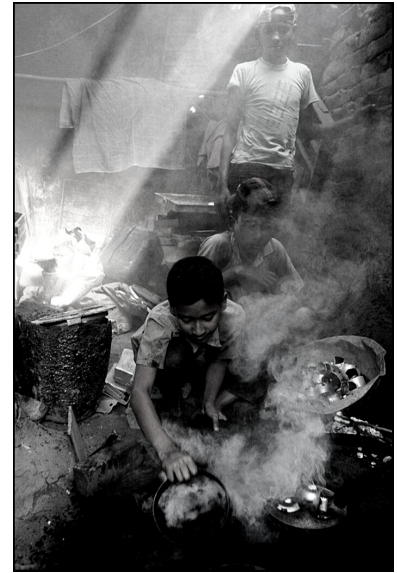
Right to protection from drug addiction,

Right to freedom of thought,

The right to freedom of expression,

The right of children with disabilities,

The right to have time for recreation, entertainment and cultural activities.



## WHY DOES A CHILD BECOME A WORKER?

According to The Child and Young Worker Regulation, “a person who has completed fourteen years of age, has not reached fifteen years of age and has completed primary education” is referred to as a child worker.

Children's work can be due to economic, cultural, and geographical social reasons. The factors driving children to work are:

**1) Familial causes:** It is considered one of the biggest causes among these factors. Poverty, emigration and the educational status of the family are among the reasons. Children either feel compelled to work or are forced to work by their families.

**2) Social causes:** Another factor affecting the problem of child labour in Turkey is social causes. Society's view of the child and the value it attaches to the child should be taken into account. In preventing child labour, public awareness of children as an economic benefit needs to be raised and the perspective needs to be changed.

**3) Demand for Child Labour:** The existence of cheap labour comes to the fore with the creation of a competitive environment in a globalized world. The demand for child labour is growing because children do not know the rights granted to them by law. Although the existence of legislation does not prevent this from happening, there is still child labour in places where it can no longer be implemented.



**4) Education:** Education affects child labor in all aspects. On the one hand, education is provided to alleviate the disadvantaged situation of children, on the other hand, the inability of adults living in countries where education is insufficient and undeveloped cannot find the right to education causes children to work at an early age.



**5) Lack of Control:** Law-making is the most effective tool in combating child labour. But it seems that the passed law is not a solution in itself. In addition to the enactment of the law, it is imperative that there is a deterrent and effective sanction as well as the legislation in force. This is possible thanks to the implementation of a strong structure that will provide control.

**6) Rights of the child worker in general:** The right to be placed in work in accordance with his personal characteristics, the right to special regulation of working conditions the right to protection in terms of the minimum working age the right to equal treatment Social Security rights, trade union rights.



# CHILD LABOR DATA

Although it is said that child workers are protected by laws or contracts and are under better conditions than in the past, thousands of children every year are forced to work and deprived of their education, social activities attended by their peers, and, moreover, of being a child. According to the Labour Health and safety Assembly (ISIG), at least 60 children died while working in November 2019. In Turkey, 419 child worker deaths were recorded between 2013 and 2019.



## Child labor data by year in the world

Year	Number Of Child Workers Per Year
2000	246 Million
2004	222.2 Million
2008	215.2 Million
2012	167.9 Million
2016	152 Million





# Sex Ratios of Child Workers

Out of 152 million child workers, 88 million are boys, and 64 million are girls.

## Child labor data by region

Region	Number Of Child Workers In The Region
Africa	72.1 Milyon
Asia and Pacific	62.1 Milyon
America	10.7 Milyon
Europe and Central Asia	5.5 Milyon
Arab Countries	1.2 Milyon

THE TABLE ABOVE SHOWS THAT EVERY 5 CHILDREN IN AFRICA, EVERY 35 IN ARAB COUNTRIES, EVERY 25 IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, EVERY 19 IN THE AMERICA, AND EVERY 14 IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION ARE EMPLOYED.

## Areas Where Child Workers Are Employed

At the center of the child labour, the data above shows that 71% is working at agricultural sector, 17% is working at service sector and 12% is working at industrial sector, including fishing, forestry, fattening pasture, aquaculture, subsistence and commercial agriculture.



## In addition to all this data;

According to the latest data, 152 million children are employed in the world, while 73 million of these children are forced to work in sectors that threaten their health, safety and social development. Engaging in heavy work.

### Number Of Child Workers Employed In Dangerous Jobs Per Year

2000	170.5 Million
2004	128.3 Million
2008	115.3 Million
2012	85.3 Million
2016	72.5 Million

About half of the 152 million children are in the age range of 5-11, 42 million are 12-14, and 37 million are 15-17.



# In Turkey;

According to the results of the 'Children With Statistics 2018' study published by TUIK in April, the labor force participation rate in the 15-17 age group defined as children increased from 20.3 percent in 2017 to 21.1 percent in 2018. According to the 2018 data of the Ankara Workers ' Health and safety Assembly (ISIG), ISIG Assembly research revealed that "a total of 319 child workers lost their lives in job murders" in Turkey between 2013 and the first 5 months of 2018, 29 of which were refugee/migrant children.

It is estimated that there  
are more than 2  
million child workers in  
Turkey, according to  
unofficial figures.

In light of these data, we see that the rate of child labor in the world has fallen over the years, and in our country, unfortunately, is increasing every day.

## Source:

Global Estimates of Child Labour: Results and Trends, 2012-2016; International Labour Organization (ILO), Geneva (2017) TUIK (2010), "general statement on Child Labour Survey



## COMPARISON OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES OF A CHILD LABOR AND A NORMAL CHILD

	Employed/Working Child	Non-working Child
<b>EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feels alone and guilty</li> <li>• Has difficulty trusting her/himself and others.</li> <li>• In conflict within her/himself.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aesthetic concerns may arise.</li> <li>• Their self-centeredness is minimal.</li> </ul>
<b>BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the children working on the street have family support and control and, although they spend their days working on the streets, they return to their homes at night and give most of the money they earn to their families.</li> <li>• Learns to develop his own self-defense system due to its vulnerability.</li> <li>• Difficulties in creating borders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They desire success.</li> <li>• It gives importance to obeying the rules.</li> <li>• Can identify with other people.</li> <li>• They create common rules, unite around goals. It turns to parents of their own sex.</li> </ul>
<b>INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taking responsibility makes it our duty to support the house instead of the parents.</li> <li>• Takes on the role of an adult rather than a child role.</li> <li>• Loyal to his work and the promises made are important to the child.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They begin to grasp abstract concepts: like death.</li> <li>• Begins to understand the importance of traditional and national values.</li> </ul>
<b>PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It encounters health problems due to working in bad conditions.</li> <li>• Development is impaired due to negligence, economic deprivation and malnutrition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical development progresses in accordance with her/his age and period.</li> </ul>

Since the developmental stages of the non-working child and the working (employed) child are the same, the characteristics of the non-working child are also valid for other children. This table was created based on the reasons and researches by Psychological Consultant Pelin Açıkalın.



## EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOUR CONTEXT

Children who are forced to work are denied the right to education, which is universally accepted and also guaranteed in the domestic laws of countries, or are unable to enjoy it fully and equally. **Some of the child workers leave school completely and never exercise their right to education, while others continue to work and attend school (ILO, 2017).** We can define the problems experienced by child workers as access, attendance and completion.

According to ILO data, 36 million children in the 5-14 age range currently do not attend school worldwide. This number is 32% of children working in the 5-14 age range. This age range covers the period when children are at the age of compulsory education. It is the responsibility and also the obligation of all countries to ensure that children in this age range receive an education and exercise their right to education. It would be meaningful to emphasize that children in the age range of 5-14 years are at the age of compulsory education, not basic education.



36 million children between the  
ages of 5-14 are not attending  
school. This number is 32% of  
children working in the 5-14 age  
range.





Another reason child workers are deprived of the right to education is immigration. Children of families who are forced to leave the countryside to the city or their living quarters for war and other reasons are forced to work to contribute to the family economy and therefore cannot attend school. Field observations and available information indicate that a significant number of children work in seasonal agricultural work, small and medium-sized industrial enterprises and on the streets. According to 2017 data, the number of Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey is 2,969,669, of which 1,258,904 are children (Genel-Iş, 2017). But according to official figures, 608,084 of these children had access to the school. The number of Syrian children of educational age is 976 200 (MEB, 2018). 368,116 children who are of educational age and do not attend school are currently working as cheap labor, trying to make a living on the street.





## ***Our Partners and Supporters***

*During the establishment process of our  
association and  
after that, we have supporters and collaborators;*

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Visually Impaired Sports Federation

Mehmet ATILGAN

*As a family of children, we know a debt of gratitude to our supporters for always making your presence felt. We wish our cooperation to continue for many years.*







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<https://ugurgallenkus.com/>





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