

Sustaining efforts in the elimination  
of child labour in cocoa



# CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT

2021



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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CRI	Child Right International
CAHR	Children at High Risk of Child Labour
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committees
CL	Child Labour
CLMS	Child Labour Monitoring System
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GCLMRS	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
HCL	Hazardous Child Labour
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organization on Migration
JHS	Junior High School
ODK	Open Data Kit
SHS	Senior High School
SMC	School Management Committee
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

Child Rights International (CRI) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) established in 1997, which is guided by a singular motive to promote and protect the inherent dignity of every child and see to the realization of their fundamental human rights. The organization is committed to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) of the constitution. CRI envisions a society where children can find their identity, realize their worth and develop their full potential in a safe and supportive environment within the social protection net of the country. As such, CRI is committed to providing continuous support for child participation and social protection as well as ensuring that children's voices and contributions are recognized and valued in society, reaffirming their faith in a better and brighter future.

With the commitment to protect children and ensure that they grow in a safe environment, CRI in collaboration with its partners is working to tackle issues of child labour and child protection in the cocoa-growing communities in Ghana. It utilizes the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) which was developed by the Government of Ghana to handle child labour and child protection cases due to its systematic approach that guides in the achievement of results. By implementing the system, new perspectives to enhance the implementation of the GCLMS have been derived.

This report is based on data collected by Child Rights International from August 2020 to December 2021.

In presenting this report, CRI employed the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System. The outcome of the report reflects the use of Tools 1 and 2 in measuring incidence of child labour in households and the state of these families.

Phase 2 of the report used Tool 3 to provide remediation for children and measure interventions that have been implemented within cocoa growing communities.





## KEY FINDINGS

### Phase One (Tools 1 and 2)

#### Household Data

- The data comprised 191,426 household members who are domiciled in 44,699 households with an average household size of 4.28 in cocoa growing communities. Female household members comprised 96,652 compared to 94,774 male household members. With regards to household headship, 31,910 households were headed by males compared to 12,789 households headed by females. According to the findings, the female household members constitute 50.5% more than their male (49.5%) counterparts. About 43% of household members are younger than 18 years. Of these, 34.3% are aged between 5 and 17 years.
- 73.8 percent of children interviewed live with both parents.
- 92.7% of farmers earn an income from agricultural production.
- Averagely households in surveyed regions earn a monthly income of GHS 877.90 Ghana cedis.
- Top three assets owned by households surveyed are mobile phone (85.8%), radio (63.3%) and television (52.6%).

#### Education

- An average of 96.5% of children are currently attending school in cocoa growing areas.

#### Economic Activities

- Out of 51,221, a total of 24,966 children between 5-17 years accounting for 48.9 percent of children interviewed have participated in economic activities within the period of the study. About 23.3% participated in cocoa farming as an economic activity. A total of 14,389 children constituting 28.1% of children participated in domestic chores.

#### Working conditions

- 93.1% of children who work on cocoa farms are frequently engaged on weekends.

#### Incidence of Child Labour

##### Worst Forms of Child Labour

- A total of 2,791 representing 5.5 percent of children aged 5 to 17 years are engaged in worst forms of child labour with more girls (6.1%) than boys (4.8%). About 4% of households have at least one child engaged in worst forms of child labour. Central region recorded the highest proportion of households with at least one child engaged in Worst Forms of Child Labour.

##### Hazardous Condition

- A total of 11,522 representing 22.5% of children are engaged in hazardous child labour. A higher proportion of male children (25.5%) are engaged in hazardous child labour compared to female children (19.5%). More children aged 15 to 17 years are also engaged in

hazardous child labour compared to other age groups. The incidence of hazardous child labour activities is highest among children engaged in cocoa activities (19.3%). About 17% of households have at least one child engaged in hazardous child labour.

### Children at Risk of Child Labour

- A total of 33,180 representing 64.8% of children are at high risk of child labour with a slightly higher proportion of male children (64.1%) being at higher risk of child labour than their female counterparts. About 41% of households have at least one child at high risk of child labour.

## REMEDIATION

### Tool 3

#### Community Registers

- Child Rights International and its partners have developed 906 Community Registers in 35 project districts in 7 Regions of the country.
- The total number of households reached is 44,699 with 191,426 being household members made up of 94,774 males and 96,652 females.
- Total number of children captured between 0 -17 years was 82,004, comprising of 42,536 males and 39,468 females.

#### Educational Support

- 28,570 exercise books; 11,814 note books; 3,284 school bags; 227 bicycles, 23 mathematical sets; 209 pair of shoes; 436 school uniforms and 29,538 textbooks have been distributed.

#### Scholarships

- The scholarship program has supported 390 children in secondary and tertiary institutions as well as Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and apprenticeship.

#### Women Empowerment

- 50 VSLA groups established for women in selected communities.
- 10 adolescent mothers VSLA piloted in selected communities.
- Increase in women participation in farmer society elections and ownership of cocoa farms.

#### Child Participation

- Over 10,000 children have benefitted from child participation programmes such as Child Initiative Forum (CIF), Yeasi Nkonnwa, Read to Lead project as well as drama and cultural performances.

#### Advocacy and Awareness Creation

- Most of the communities have heard of child labour.
- 191,426 community members directly sensitized on child protection issues and over 250,000 have benefitted indirectly

through durbars, radio programs and community information centres.

- Increase in the number of women in leadership positions and ownership of cocoa farms.

### Developmental projects by partners

- 181 developmental projects such as classroom blocks, teacher's bungalows, toilet facilities and boreholes by the farmer societies and sustainability partners have been constructed in 13 districts where children benefit directly or indirectly.
- 2,080 bicycles were provided for children in cocoa growing communities.
- 13 schools constructed by sustainability partners.
- Ensure continuous implementation of GCLMS by sustainability partners.
- Harness existing community mechanisms for child protection. Structures for delivering social welfare at the community level, such as traditional authorities, town/area councils, unit committees, as well as Parent-Teacher Associations should be harnessed and supported for child welfare. Traditional leaders, such as queen mothers, play a strong leadership role in supporting the welfare of children in communities and provide advice and guidance on such matters to the chiefs.
- Sustain the ongoing efforts towards the education of children in cocoa growing communities.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made to minimize the negative effects that child labour related activities have on working children.

- Government should coordinate planning, implementation and response to child labour activities in the cocoa sector.
- Regulatory bodies must ensure compliance with existing laws for curbing child labour.
- Enhance occupational safety and health in working environment for children.
- Sensitize cocoa communities about the safety risks and health consequences facing children working on cocoa farms and the importance of education.



# PHASE 1

1. Introduction
2. Methodology
3. Findings

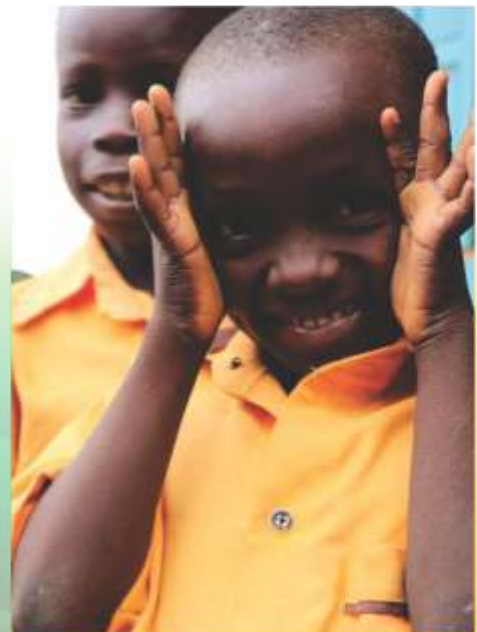
# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Cocoa is one of the most important crops contributing to the development of many countries in the world. As such, cocoa production in developing countries such as Ghana has facilitated the engagement of cheap labour in the sector. The pursuit of cheap labour has resulted in many farmers and families engaging children on cocoa farms and in other agricultural activities.

Many efforts have been made by the State, organizations, farmers and NGOs to reduce the effect of child labour in the cocoa sector. These efforts have led to the establishment of the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System (GCLMRS) to track, monitor and remediate children who are in or at risk of being involved in child labour and take them out of child labour or eliminate the possibility of getting involved in child labour. Based on a recent survey by Child Rights International (CRI) in its project communities, there was an increase in school attendance during the 2019/2020 academic year. The survey findings indicated that when multiple interventions were implemented in a community, they led to a significant reduction in the rates of child labour and hazardous child labour in cocoa producing areas.

**With a commitment to protect children and ensure that they grow in a safe environment, CRI in collaboration with its partners, is working hard to tackle issues of child labour and child protection in cocoa-growing communities in Ghana. It utilizes the GCLMRS which was developed by the Government of Ghana to handle child labour and child protection cases due to its systematic approach that guides in the achievement of results. By implementing the system, new perspectives to enhance the implementation of the GCLMRS have been derived.**





## 1.2 About Child Rights International

Child Rights International (CRI) is a non-governmental organization established in 1997, which is guided by a singular motive to promote and protect the inherent dignity of every child and see to the realization of their fundamental human rights. The organization is committed to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Children's Act 560 of the constitution. CRI envisions a society where children can find their identity, realize their worth and develop their full potential in a safe and supportive environment within the social protection net of the country. As such, we are committed to providing continuous support for child participation and social protection and ensuring that children's voices and contributions are recognized and valued in society, reaffirming their faith in a better and brighter future.

### 1.2.1 Objectives of CRI

- Instill and nurture in children a strong commitment to respect, protect and uphold the rights and welfare of other children when they find themselves in a leadership position.
- Build the capacity of children to enable them effectively participate in addressing issues that affect the promotion and protection of their rights.
- Empower children to become initiators of ideas and agents of positive change in their communities.
- Advocate, promote, and monitor social protection programmes aimed at providing a better livelihood for the wellbeing of children in Ghana.
- Educate children on their rights and responsibilities.



## 1.2.2 System of Implementation

The GCLMRS is a holistic and dynamic system purposed to establish structures, collect data, provide remediation, and conduct monitoring in cocoa-growing areas to mitigate the effects of child labour within these growing areas and eliminate it. Its design is consistent with the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 506). Developed by the National Program for the Elimination of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC) under the auspices of the Ghana government and in partnership with key stakeholders to tackle the issue of child labour, the system has been adopted by CRI in collaboration with partners as an approach to implement the eradication of Child Labour through a community-based approach and a targeted system of remediation.

The GCLMS is a three-tiered system comprising of;

## 1.2.3 Community Structures

The first tier of the system is its structural pillars, namely the District Child Protection Committee (DCPC), Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC), the School Management Committee (SMC), and the Child Rights Reading Clubs (CRRC). All these structures are tasked with managing issues of child protection and advocacy in their various communities. The creation of these structures allow for continuous monitoring of child protection, abuse and labour related issues within communities which inform the need for specific means of support for these children.



Data collected is used to generate a community register based on two classifications; Cocoa and Non-Cocoa households, out of this register, support and needs assessments are made to determine the kind of support the children require.

## 1.2.4 The Community Register

The second tier of the system, Data collection is an intensive process through which community members are engaged through the administration of the GCLMRS questionnaire. The activity helps to identify and determine the kind of support needed in the various communities, a key factor in determining Remediation efforts. The activity is carried out using the GCLMS Tool 1 and 2. Tool one during the initial stages of the interview is administered followed by Tool 2.

The GCLMS tool 1 captures information of all household members in project communities or districts. Much of the data is demographic, capturing information such as names and number of household members, educational level of household members, school enrollment figures, and



attendance. The application of Tool 1 helps define what Households, Housing Units, Shared Accommodation, and Polygamous Households amongst others mean in communities where confusion over what these keywords represent can lead to misinformation and inaccurate data.

Tool 2 on the other hand is used to collect the variables of children. That data is used to determine the prevalence of child labour and other related incidents in project communities. The tool is also used to create a system of monitoring that identifies other child labour triggers. The GCLMS Tool 2 is divided into two main sections. In section one, the Caregiver of the child or children in the household is interviewed. In the second section of the tool, all children aged 5 to 17 years available are interviewed in the household. For the interview to be carried out, the caregiver and the child must consent to participate in the interview.

### 1.2.5 Rationale of the Data Collection

The realization of the elimination of child labour in our society cannot be achieved without the active involvement of community members. As the production of cocoa has increased over the last decade, so has the incidence of child labour within the sector. In involving community members in the child labour elimination agenda, the goal is to proselytize the concept of ownership which ensures the sustainability of any child-labor-eradication programme. Tools 1 and 2 were used in collecting data based on the objectives below:

#### Project Objectives

- **Collect, analyze and report on the incidence of child labour in cocoa-growing communities.**
- **Provide adequate information on child labour to support the planning of interventions for community development.**
- **Implement and provide support to identified children and families through the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System.**

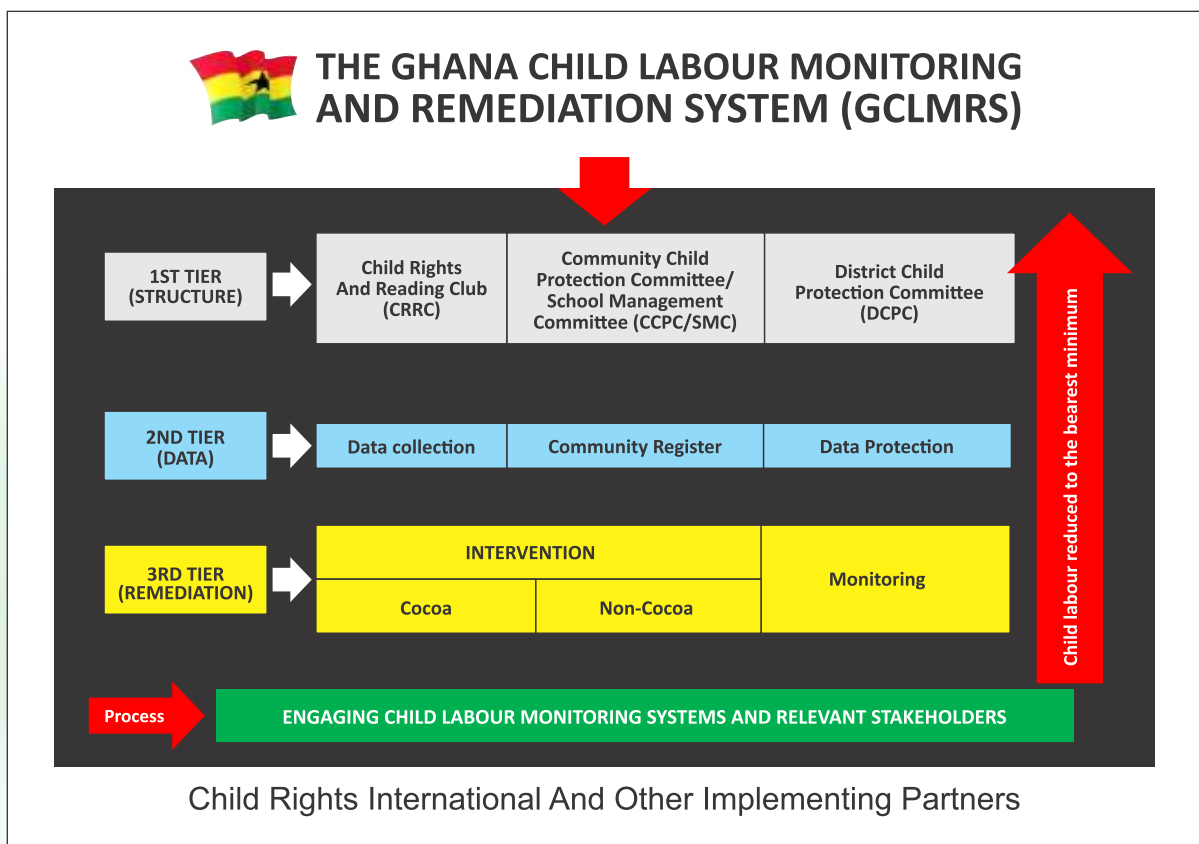
## 1.2.6 The Remediation

Tool 3 of the GCLMRS focuses on remediation which is the last tier of the system to offer support for identified children in child labour. Until remediation is done, the system is said to be incomplete. This tool is administered to children to validate their identified status within the register and to deliver targeted remediation options for children. The remediation tool takes information about the bio and basic data of the child, past and present child support information, and current work involvement.



There is a focus on children aged (15 - 17) years concerning their work arrangements and labour rights knowledge is ascertained. Moreover, children's attitudes towards work and school are also investigated by the tool. The current state of the child whether in or out of child labour is also captured by the tool. Key people such as teachers, master crafts persons, and parents are much involved in this process. The family serving critical support of the child, issue relating to past or current social or economic support is also investigated. Analysis of the above information is done. After the analysis, CRI becomes well informed on what specific support in terms of the remediation will be the best fit for these identified children in the register.

Figure 1.1 GCLMRS Structure



## 1.2.7 Organization of the Report

### Phase One

Phase one of the report is organized into three parts. The first part is the **introduction** of the project and the rationale behind its execution. The second part provides an insight into the **survey methodology**, the demographic characteristics of the sampled households and household members. The third part presents the **findings** of the data collected.

### Phase Two

Phase two of the report is divided into four parts. The first part sheds light on the **remediation and advocacy approach**. The second part of the report is the **results**. The third part is **monitoring and sustainability** of programs and interventions whiles the final part is the **conclusion and recommendations**.



## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Sample Design and Coverage

This report is based on primary data collected using farmer-based and census of households with at least one farmer in each household in the cocoa growing communities. A household for the purposes of this study, was defined as “a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit”. In communities where there were more than 300 households, a farmer-based approach was used whereas a census approach was carried out in communities with less than 300 households.

Though enumerators visited almost all households, they conducted interviews in households that met any one of the following criteria:

- Households where there is a farmer.
- Households where there are children aged 5-17 years.
- Households where there is a child in school or out of school or does not attend school regularly.
- Households where there are children engaged in work.

Table 2.1 Demographics of households

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
# of households	5,254	12,056	972	866	6,905	5,264	13,382	44,699
# of household members	21,505	51,840	3,941	4,016	29,595	24,255	56,274	191,426
#Mean household size	4.08	4.20	4.03	4.72	4.30	4.33	3.45	4.16
# of female household members	10,954	27,069	1,805	2,130	15,033	12,264	27,397	96,652
# of male household members	10,551	24,771	2,136	1,886	14,562	11,991	28,877	94,774
# of households headed by men	3,619	7,993	744	536	4,944	4,044	10,030	31,910
# of households headed by women	1,635	4,063	228	330	1,961	1,220	3,352	12,789
# Of Total Children in the Households	9,331	23,504	1,124	1,874	12,572	11,466	22,133	82,004
# Of male children	4,877	12,115	643	948	6,578	5,953	11,422	42,536
# Of female children	4,454	11,389	481	926	5,994	5,513	10,711	39,468
0-4 years in household	1,842	4,298	232	447	2,084	2,764	5,000	16,667



	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
5-12 years in households	4,594	12,262	528	886	6,515	5,735	10,377	40,897
13-14 years in households	1,285	3,072	152	247	1,733	1,314	2,782	10,585
15-17 years in households	1,610	3,872	212	294	2,240	1,653	3,974	13,855
# of Children Interviewed (5 -17 years)	6,240	16,129	606	1,322	7,753	6,539	12,632	51,221

## 2.2 Study Instruments

The survey for the primary data adopted two data collection tools of GCLMS. The first tool sought to create a household register, which contains information on household demographics. The second tool sought to capture data on children's living arrangements, work activities, working hours, injury and illness, exposure to environmental hazards and other dangers, tools, equipment, and machinery, and education, etc.

The first tool was deployed to capture data on out-of-school children or children suspected to be engaging in child labour. Tool two was then deployed to follow-up and interview these children. The respondents in tool one was parents/guardians while the second tool was applied to children who are 5 to 17 years in the household. From experience in using the GCLMS tools, it was difficult to reach out to all suspected children (engaged in child labour) during the second visit to deploy the second tool as they might have gone to the farm, work or their parents will hide them from the enumerators or prevent enumerators from interviewing the children for various reasons.

To remedy this situation, both tools one and two were combined. The SurveyCTO data collection software was configured to open the GCLMS tool two when children in the households are suspected to be involved in child labour or at risk of child labour. This approach ensured the timely collection of data.

## 2.3 Data Analysis

The data analysis is in two parts, household register which contains analyzed information on households by sex, age and type of work children are engaged in. The household register is presented separately in this report. The second part of the report focuses on the analysis of the prevalence of child labour, hazardous child labour children at high risk, and children engaged in worse forms of child labour in the regions. The analysis of data was informed by the demands of the specific study questions. Data were organized using tables and other descriptive statistics including cross-tabulations to analyze trends, within and between the various sub-groups or user categories. Data were disaggregated by sex, age, and regions.

## 3 FINDINGS

### 3.1 Demographic Characteristics

This section presents the socio-demographic characteristics of households and children aged 5 to 17 years. This includes gender, children living arrangements, household food supplies, household gadgets, and household sources of income. These indicators are measured to determine the causes of child labour in cocoa-growing communities in Ghana. Understanding household dynamics is critical to gaining a greater understanding of a population's characteristics. It is also important to understand the districts and different populations of the households surveyed, as this reveals the regional pattern and spatial concentration of the surveyed households. This is crucial to effectively plan, aim, and concentrate interventions to achieve the desired outcomes.

### 3.2 Age and Sex Structure of Households

Figure 3.1 provides information on the sex distribution of household members by region. Overall, an estimated population of 191,426 household members were reached and are domiciled in 44,699 households in the project regions. The results show a similar proportion of male and female household members across the project regions. A similar trend is observed across regions

Figure 3.1 Distribution of household members by sex and region



<sup>1</sup> Ghana Living Standards Survey 7th Edition (GLSS 7)

with slight variation in Ashanti, Bono, and Central regions. When compared with the national demographic statistics<sup>1</sup>, the project regions have more males compared with females in the households.

This section provides information on the age distribution of household members by region. Thus, Table 3.1 provides information on the age structure of the interviewed households. It reveals that the households are dominated by children below 18 years constituting 43.0 percent of household members. With children aged 5 to 17 years constituting the highest proportion (34.3%) of the total population. Those aged 18-54 years are 45.9 percent and 55 years and older are 11.2 percent of household members. A dependency ratio of 84 per 100 people was observed – a bit higher than the national dependence ratio of 76 in GLSS7<sup>2</sup>. The dependency ratio reveals the relationship between the household dependents aged 0-14 years and 65 years+ and the active work age group (15-64 years). Thus, a dependency ratio of 84 is likely to pose a lot of burden on the socio-economic component of households in project regions. However, 645 household members representing 0.3 percent did not specify their age as seen in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Distribution of household members by sex and region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western N North	Overall
Age not specified	12 (0.1%)	96 (0.2%)	46 (1.2%)	14 (0.4%)	48 (0.2%)	29 (0.1%)	397 (0.7%)	642 (0.3%)
0 to 4 years	1842 (8.6%)	4298 (8.3%)	232 (6.0%)	447 (11.2%)	2084 (7.1%)	2764 (11.4%)	5000 (9.0%)	16667 (8.7%)
5 to 17 years	7489 (34.8%)	19206 (37.1%)	892 (22.9%)	1427 (35.7%)	10488 (35.5%)	8702 (35.9%)	17133 (30.7%)	65337 (34.3%)
18 to 24 years	2381 (11.1%)	5699 (11.0%)	718 (18.4%)	517 (12.9%)	3232 (10.9%)	2755 (11.4%)	7410 (13.3%)	22712 (11.9%)
25 to 34 years	2449 (11.4%)	5674 (11.0%)	449 (11.5%)	476 (11.9%)	3016 (10.2%)	2920 (12.1%)	7813 (14.0%)	22797 (12.0%)
35 to 44 years	2573 (12.0%)	5733 (11.1%)	409 (10.5%)	364 (9.1%)	3145 (10.6%)	2908 (12.0%)	7625 (13.7%)	22757 (11.9%)
45 to 54 years	2257 (10.5%)	5001 (9.7%)	522 (13.4%)	350 (8.8%)	3148 (10.7%)	2187 (9.0%)	5702 (10.2%)	19167 (10.1%)
55 years and above	2502 (11.6%)	6133 (11.9%)	673 (17.3%)	421 (10.5%)	4433 (15.0%)	1990 (8.2%)	5194 (9.3%)	21346 (11.2%)

### 3.3 Living Arrangements of Children

The household is the surest and most important unit that ensures the welfare of children. The perception that children who are not staying with their parents are likely to be subjected to conditions that may have adverse consequences on their livelihood, especially education and health, is very strong among sections of Ghanaian society. Therefore, assessing the living arrangements of children is of great importance to the understanding of the issues of child labour.

<sup>2</sup> Ghana Living Standards Survey 7th Edition (GLSS 7)



Table 3.2 Percentage distribution of children 5 – 17 years by living arrangement by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Both parents	4667 (74.8%)	11542 (71.6%)	465 (76.7%)	863 (65.3%)	5199 (67.1%)	5078 (77.7%)	9971 (78.9%)	37785 (73.8%)
Mother alone	919 (14.7%)	2786 (17.3%)	59 (9.7%)	291 (22%)	1222 (15.8%)	845 (12.9%)	1397 (11.1%)	7519 (14.7%)
Other relative	235 (3.8%)	920 (5.7%)	44 (7.3%)	35 (2.7%)	582 (7.5%)	270 (4.1%)	540 (4.3%)	2626 (5.1%)
Father alone	195 (3.1%)	397 (2.5%)	21 (3.5%)	51 (3.9%)	305 (3.9%)	170 (2.6%)	347 (2.8%)	1486 (2.9%)
Other	52 (0.8%)	358 (2.2%)	4 (0.7%)	60 (4.5%)	349 (4.5%)	113 (1.7%)	275 (2.2%)	1211 (2.4%)
Foster parent	162 (2.6%)	105 (0.7%)	12 (2.0%)	20 (1.5%)	85 (1.1%)	56 (0.9%)	76 (0.6%)	516 (1.0%)
Friends	4 (0.1%)	12 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)	21 (0.0%)
Lives alone	2 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.2%)	6 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	3 (0.0%)	17 (0.0%)
In an institution	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	10 (0.1%)	13 (0.0%)
Pastor	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)	13 (0.0%)
Wife/husband of a fetish priest/priestess	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
With a fetish priest/priestess	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
Mallam	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)

Table 3.2 above shows the distribution of children 5-17 years by their living arrangements. The data show that 73.8 percent of children live with both parents. About, 14.7 percent live with their mother alone, while 5.1 percent live with other relatives. About 2.9 percent of children live with their fathers alone. The general pattern of a higher proportion of children living with both father and mother is observed across all project regions.

### 3.4 Reasons Children Do Not Live with Both Parents

As presented in Table 3.3, the report sort to examine why children aged 5 to 17 years were not living with both parents. The data shows that 30.0 percent of children do not live with their parents because their parents were working elsewhere. Meanwhile, every 2 out of 10 children do not live with both parents because their parents could not support them financially (20.5%) or they did not have easy access to schools (18.1%) while they stayed with their parents. However, across the regions, Eastern (36.0%) recorded the highest proportion of children not living with both parents while the Central region reported the list.

Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of children 5 – 17 years by the reason they are not living with both parents by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Parents working elsewhere	129 (28.1%)	463 (33.0%)	17 (27.9%)	15 (12.8%)	370 (36.0%)	128 (28.7%)	208 (22.7%)	1330 (30.0%)
Lack of financial support from parents	106 (23.1%)	269 (19.2%)	12 (19.7%)	22 (18.8%)	219 (21.3%)	84 (18.8%)	196 (21.4%)	908 (20.5%)
Easy access to school	185 (40.3%)	139 (9.9%)	18 (29.5%)	7 (6.0%)	140 (13.6%)	91 (20.4%)	222 (24.2%)	802 (18.1%)
Parents divorced/separated	43 (9.4%)	227 (16.2%)	14 (23%)	22 (18.8%)	107 (10.4%)	67 (15%)	140 (15.3%)	620 (14.0%)
Other	20 (4.4%)	160 (11.4%)	2 (3.3%)	34 (29.1%)	99 (9.6%)	43 (9.6%)	61 (6.7%)	419 (9.5%)
Don't know	19 (4.1%)	129 (9.2%)	7 (11.5%)	10 (8.6%)	101 (9.8%)	11 (2.5%)	60 (6.5%)	337 (7.6%)
Death from both parents	27 (5.9%)	97 (6.9%)	4 (6.6%)	11 (9.4%)	62 (6%)	49 (11%)	70 (7.6%)	320 (7.2%)
Parents are overseas	16 (3.5%)	41 (2.9%)	3 (4.9%)	1 (0.9%)	48 (4.7%)	3 (0.7%)	18 (2.0%)	130 (2.9%)
Abandoned by parents	3 (0.7%)	20 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (3%)	5 (1.1%)	18 (2.0%)	77 (1.7%)
Apprenticeship away from home	0 (0.0%)	17 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	6 (0.6%)	4 (0.9%)	14 (1.5%)	43 (1.0%)
Run away from home	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.5%)	1 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	11 (0.3%)
Reparation for offence by relation	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.6%)	8 (0.2%)

### 3.5 Household Animals and Food Sources

Despite being surpassed by services in recent years, agriculture continues to be a major driving force in Ghana's economic growth<sup>3</sup>. This section contains information on the types of animals raised by households, the vegetables grown by households, and the source of grocery purchases in project regions. As shown in Table 3.4, the majority of households in project regions rear chickens for meat (82.7%), followed by chicken for eggs (60.2%). The data also shows that about 37.5 percent of households raise goats for meat. Analysis across the regions reveals a similar trend.

Table 3.4 Types of animals households rear by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Chicken for meat	238 (89.4%)	4374 (78%)	521 (85.4%)	213 (56.8%)	3082 (77.5%)	2766 (89.6%)	5081 (85.2%)	18424 (82.7%)
Chicken for egg	1884 (70.6%)	3498 (62.4%)	190 (31.2%)	148 (39.5%)	1867 (46.9%)	2044 (66.2%)	3795 (63.6%)	13426 (60.2%)
Goat for meat	719 (26.9%)	2184 (38.9%)	362 (59.3%)	172 (45.9%)	2543 (63.9%)	646 (20.9%)	1742 (29.2%)	8368 (37.5%)
Other	420 (15.7%)	1044 (18.6%)	87 (14.3%)	22 (5.9%)	628 (15.8%)	245 (7.9%)	749 (12.6%)	3195 (14.3%)

<sup>3</sup>Main Report, GLSS 7, June 2019



	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Goat for milk	65 (2.4%)	318 (5.7%)	64 (10.5%)	18 (4.8%)	236 (5.9%)	34 (1.1%)	274 (4.6%)	1009 (4.5%)
Cow for meat	35 (1.3%)	153 (2.7%)	19 (3.1%)	21 (5.6%)	110 (2.8%)	34 (1.1%)	128 (2.2%)	500 (2.2%)
Guinea fowl for meat	65 (2.4%)	81 (1.4%)	17 (2.8%)	3 (0.8%)	39 (1%)	19 (0.6%)	138 (2.3%)	362 (1.6%)
Cows for milk	10 (0.4%)	38 (0.7%)	3 (0.5%)	2 (0.5%)	30 (0.8%)	8 (0.3%)	66 (1.1%)	157 (0.7%)
Grasscutters for meat	8 (0.0%)	17 (0.0%)	13 (2.0%)	2 (1.0%)	25 (1.0%)	3 (0.0%)	16 (0.0%)	84 (0.0%)
Snails for meat	7 (0.3%)	2 (0.0%)	6 (1.0%)	3 (0.8%)	7 (0.2%)	6 (0.2%)	28 (0.5%)	59 (0.3%)
Fish	2 (0.1%)	8 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	27 (0.5%)	43 (0.2%)

With regards to vegetable production in the project regions. Table 3.5 illustrates the types of vegetables cultivated by households in the surveyed regions. The data show that majority of households grow tomatoes (75.1%). This is followed by the production of chili pepper by most of the households (55.8%) compared to other vegetables. Moreover, further analysis of the data reveals that 3 out of 10 households cultivate green leafy vegetables such as spinach, cocoyam leaves, ayoyo, alefu, amaranth, moringa, etc. Observation across the regions shows a similar pattern as presented in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Vegetables produced by households in the region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Tomatoes	1653 (75.3%)	3570 (70.8%)	362 (69.8%)	158 (62.2%)	835 (45.4%)	2472 (87.1%)	4568 (83.9%)	13618 (75.1%)
Chilli pepper	1305 (59.4%)	3236 (64.2%)	347 (66.9%)	71 (28.0%)	842 (45.8%)	1424 (50.2%)	2889 (53.0%)	10114 (55.8%)
Green leafy vegetables	1003 (45.7%)	1769 (35.1%)	221 (42.6%)	107 (42.1%)	595 (32.4%)	1292 (45.5%)	2343 (43.0%)	7330 (40.4%)
Green pepper	305 (13.9%)	827 (16.4%)	130 (25.1%)	73 (28.7%)	447 (24.3%)	579 (20.4%)	787 (14.5%)	3148 (17.4%)
Onions	238 (10.8%)	987 (19.6%)	123 (23.7%)	25 (9.8%)	158 (8.6%)	315 (11.1%)	1051 (19.3%)	2897 (16%)
Cabbage	106 (4.8%)	261 (5.2%)	19 (3.7%)	7 (2.8%)	115 (6.3%)	109 (3.8%)	248 (4.6%)	865 (4.8%)
Orange vegetables	94 (4.3%)	107 (2.1%)	25 (4.8%)	9 (3.5%)	36 (2.0%)	139 (4.9%)	127 (2.3%)	537 (3%)
None	56 (2.6%)	66 (1.3%)	7 (1.4%)	31 (12.2%)	101 (5.5%)	57 (2%)	108 (2.0%)	426 (2.4%)
Carrots	17 (0.8%)	56 (1.1%)	11 (2.1%)	6 (2.4%)	31 (1.7%)	19 (0.7%)	92 (1.7%)	232 (1.3%)
Cucumber	8 (0.4%)	23 (0.5%)	8 (1.5%)	5 (2.0%)	33 (1.8%)	30 (1.1%)	21 (0.4%)	128 (0.7%)
Mushrooms	29 (1.3%)	66 (1.3%)	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.8%)	5 (0.3%)	10 (0.4%)	15 (0.3%)	128 (0.7%)

### 3.6 Type of Injury Suffered by Children

In Table 3.6, children in project households were asked to list injuries they had suffered in the past six months to determine the incidence of injuries among children in the project regions. According to the data, 948 children representing 2.1 per cent of the total number of children interviewed had suffered from wounds/cuts while 1.7 percent of children suffered from insect bites compared to other injuries as a result of their participation in work activities. In terms of the regional injuries' statistics, the data shows a similar trend, with a higher proportion of children who suffered injuries in Bono than in other regions.

Table 3.6 Types of injuries suffered by children by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Wounds/cuts	103 (2.0%)	321 (2.7%)	46 (4.7%)	17 (2.0%)	163 (2.4%)	116 (2.2%)	182 (1.4%)	948 (2.1%)
Insect bites	21 (0.4%)	136 (1.1%)	51 (5.3%)	7 (0.8%)	40 (0.6%)	70 (1.3%)	429 (3.2%)	754 (1.7%)
Skin itchiness or scratches	20 (0.4%)	100 (0.8%)	18 (1.9%)	9 (1.0%)	41 (0.6%)	32 (0.6%)	42 (0.3%)	262 (0.6%)
Back pains	10 (0.2%)	32 (0.3%)	4 (0.4%)	10 (1.2%)	4 (0.1%)	17 (0.3%)	160 (1.2%)	237 (0.5%)
Muscle pains	12 (0.2%)	31 (0.3%)	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.2%)	6 (0.1%)	16 (0.3%)	135 (1%)	206 (0.5%)
Other	2 (0.0%)	42 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.6%)	6 (0.1%)	29 (0.6%)	58 (0.4%)	142 (0.3%)
Broken bones	4 (0.1%)	40 (0.3%)	5 (0.5%)	9 (1.0%)	12 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	47 (0.4%)	128 (0.3%)
Snake bites	3 (0.1%)	11 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.0%)	9 (0.2%)	30 (0.2%)	57 (0.1%)
Burns	3 (0.1%)	16 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)	7 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	12 (0.1%)	45 (0.1%)

### 3.7 Household Source of Income

The total amount of money (monetary income) and in-kind (non-monetary income) earned by all members of the household is considered in this report as household income. It also includes income from all other sources, such as agricultural and non-agricultural operations, other monetary receipts like benefits, disability, and relief payments, monthly rental and remittance receipts, returns from companies or projects, savings and all other irregular gains like compensations, lottery winnings and others.

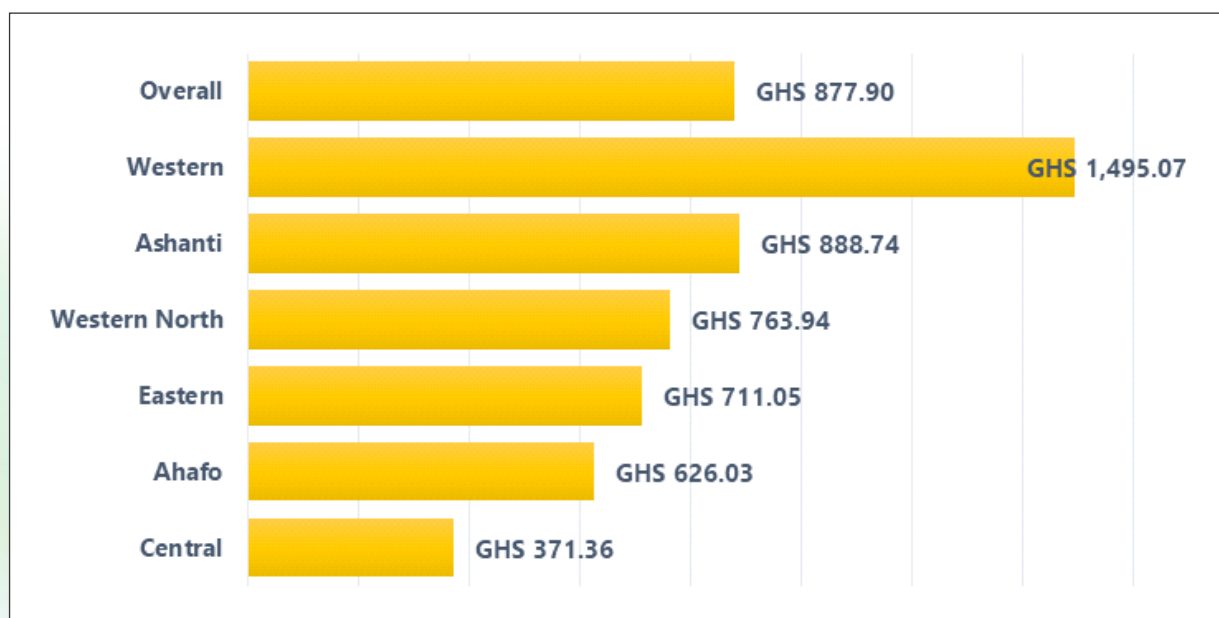
As illustrated, Table 3.7 provides information on the sources of income for households in the project regions. The findings show that 92.7% of farmers earn their income from agricultural production.

Table 3.7 Household sources of income by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Income from agriculture	4976 (94.7%)	10549 (87.5%)	969 (99.7%)	738 (85.2%)	6352 (92%)	5029 (95.5%)	12838 (95.9%)	41451 (92.7%)
Self-employment	1613 (31%)	2195 (18%)	180 (19%)	276 (32%)	1750 (25%)	1162 (22%)	2551 (19%)	9727 (22.0%)
Income from non - agriculture	416 (7.9%)	868 (7.2%)	75 (7.7%)	14 (1.6%)	421 (6.1%)	198 (3.8%)	1295 (9.7%)	3287 (7.4%)
Other (including begging)	108 (2.1%)	736 (6.1%)	15 (1.5%)	25 (2.9%)	237 (3.4%)	169 (3.2%)	118 (0.9%)	1408 (3.2%)
Income from selling assets	53 (1%)	566 (4.7%)	15 (1.5%)	70 (8.1%)	171 (2.5%)	64 (1.2%)	354 (2.7%)	1293 (2.9%)
Wage income	247 (4.7%)	194 (1.6%)	61 (6.3%)	11 (1.3%)	250 (3.6%)	135 (2.6%)	350 (2.6%)	1248 (2.8%)
No income	29 (0.6%)	141 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (1.4%)	51 (0.7%)	11 (0.2%)	125 (0.9%)	369 (0.8%)
Income from social protection	31 (0.6%)	77 (0.6%)	4 (0.4%)	4 (0.5%)	91 (1.3%)	36 (0.7%)	92 (0.7%)	335 (0.8%)
Income from loan/credit	22 (0.4%)	34 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	7 (0.8%)	10 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	34 (0.3%)	111 (0.3%)

Figure 3.2 presents the average household income by region. The data show that averagely households in surveyed regions earn a monthly income of GHS 877.90 Ghana cedis. Across the regions, it is observed that Western (GHS 1,495.07) recorded the highest monthly average household income. This is followed by Ashanti (GHS 888.74) and Western North (GHS 763.94) compared to Ahafo and Central regions.

Figure 3.2 Average household monthly income by region (GHS)



### 3.8 Perceived Issues That Affect Quality Education

Education is critical to a country's socio-economic growth because it gives individuals the necessary information and skills to actively participate in society's progress. The study looked at how household heads/caregivers perceived factors that could have a detrimental impact on the quality of their children's education.

Table 3.8 shows that approximately 20,815 representing (46.6 percent) household heads or caregivers cited inadequate tables and chairs as the most widespread issue affecting teaching and learning at their ward's schools. This is closely followed by households (45.5%) that perceived the unavailability of textbooks as the main issue affecting the quality of education in project regions. Also 4 out of 10 households cited inadequate classrooms as a major concern with regards to their wards receiving quality education compared to other factors as illustrated in Table 3.8. Despite the issues cited by households in project regions about 32.2 percent of households surveyed perceived that no issues are affecting their wards schools. Although the issue of tables and chairs is perceived as a major factor affecting the children's quality of education in project regions, it is even more pronounced in Ahafo (64.6%) and Western (60.0%) regions compared to Bono region when analyzed across regions.

Table 3.8 Household heads/caregivers' perception on issues that affect the quality of teaching and learning of children in schools by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Tables and benches	3393 (64.6%)	5997 (49.7%)	227 (23.4%)	360 (41.6%)	1662 (24.1%)	3158 (60%)	6018 (45%)	20815 (46.6%)
Textbooks unavailable	3126 (59.5%)	5677 (47.1%)	343 (35.3%)	413 (47.7%)	2163 (31.3%)	3057 (58.1%)	5536 (41.4%)	20315 (45.5%)
Inadequate classrooms	2709 (51.6%)	4218 (35%)	215 (22.1%)	295 (34.1%)	1482 (21.5%)	3034 (57.6%)	6253 (46.7%)	18206 (40.7%)
No issues	794 (15.1%)	3716 (30.8%)	354 (36.4%)	264 (30.5%)	3587 (52.0%)	1055 (20%)	4622 (34.5%)	14392 (32.2%)
Teacher accommodation	2151 (40.9%)	3042 (25.2%)	253 (26%)	277 (32%)	749 (10.9%)	2034 (38.6%)	3564 (26.6%)	12070 (27.0%)
Sanitation facilities unavailable	2071 (39.4%)	3039 (25.2%)	242 (24.9%)	146 (16.9%)	1075 (15.6%)	1973 (37.5%)	3352 (25.1%)	11898 (26.6%)
Chalkboards	953 (18.1%)	1864 (15.5%)	51 (5.3%)	52 (6.0%)	389 (5.6%)	1129 (21.5%)	1824 (13.6%)	6262 (14%)
Government safety regulations	820 (15.6%)	1158 (9.6%)	102 (10.5%)	70 (8.1%)	334 (4.8%)	1154 (21.9%)	1916 (14.3%)	5554 (12.4%)
Other	264 (5%)	575 (4.8%)	56 (5.8%)	53 (6.1%)	655 (9.5%)	413 (7.9%)	558 (4.2%)	2574 (5.8%)

### 3.9 Household Information

This section of the report presents information on household socioeconomic characteristics such as asset ownership, sources of drinking water and sources of fuel for cooking household food. This



section also includes data on household lighting sources. An asset is a resource with economic value that a household or a member of a household owns or controls with the expectation of providing current and future benefits. An asset is a monetary representation of a family's wealth. Table 3.9 shows the various properties owned by surveyed households in project areas.

Table 3.9 Assets owned by households by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Mobile phone	4775 (90.9%)	10466 (86.8%)	903 (92.9%)	702 (81.1%)	6211 (90%)	4616 (87.7%)	10692 (79.9%)	38365 (85.8%)
Radio	3241 (61.7%)	7665 (63.6%)	685 (70.5%)	395 (45.6%)	4690 (67.9%)	3188 (60.6%)	8444 (63.1%)	28308 (63.3%)
Television	2783 (53%)	5883 (48.8%)	453 (46.6%)	504 (58.2%)	4271 (61.9%)	2484 (47.2%)	7115 (53.2%)	23493 (52.6%)
House (current place of residence) if owned	786 (15%)	3654 (30.3%)	305 (31.4%)	167 (19.3%)	2451 (35.5%)	1849 (35.1%)	3060 (22.9%)	12272 (27.5%)
Refrigerator	774 (14.7%)	2162 (17.9%)	129 (13.3%)	93 (10.7%)	1888 (27.3%)	739 (14%)	2014 (15.1%)	7799 (17.5%)
Motorcycle	752 (14.3%)	1396 (11.6%)	245 (25.2%)	73 (8.4%)	587 (8.5%)	799 (15.2%)	2829 (21.1%)	6681 (15%)
Bicycle	580 (11%)	1460 (12.1%)	312 (32.1%)	60 (6.9%)	736 (10.7%)	239 (4.5%)	2578 (19.3%)	5965 (13.3%)
Sewing machine	141 (2.7%)	768 (6.4%)	30 (3.1%)	32 (3.7%)	522 (7.6%)	240 (4.6%)	627 (4.7%)	2360 (5.3%)
Gas or electric stove	40 (0.8%)	556 (4.6%)	26 (2.7%)	47 (5.4%)	798 (11.6%)	122 (2.3%)	405 (3.0%)	1994 (4.5%)
Vehicle	77 (1.5%)	198 (1.6%)	31 (3.2%)	21 (2.4%)	134 (1.9%)	85 (1.6%)	265 (2.0%)	811 (1.8%)
Freezer	43 (0.8%)	142 (1.2%)	9 (0.9%)	40 (4.6%)	90 (1.3%)	84 (1.6%)	378 (2.8%)	786 (1.8%)
Kerosene stove	6 (0.1%)	30 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	40 (0.6%)	11 (0.2%)	41 (0.3%)	132 (0.3%)
Canoe/boat	3 (0.1%)	10 (0.1%)	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	10 (0.1%)	10 (0.2%)	9 (0.1%)	47 (0.1%)

Given the importance attached to fuel by households since it serves their needs in various capacities, one of which is a means to cook to provide meals for members, the study assessed the sources from which households in the project regions obtained fuel for cooking.

From Figure 3.3, the most common and widely used fuel is firewood (87.4 percent of households), followed by charcoal usage (6.3%) and only 3.2 percent of households use gas for household food preparation. The findings are therefore consistent with the GLSS 7 report that firewood and charcoal are the most popular sources of fuel for cooking in Ghana.



Figure 3.3 Sources of fuel for cooking of households by region

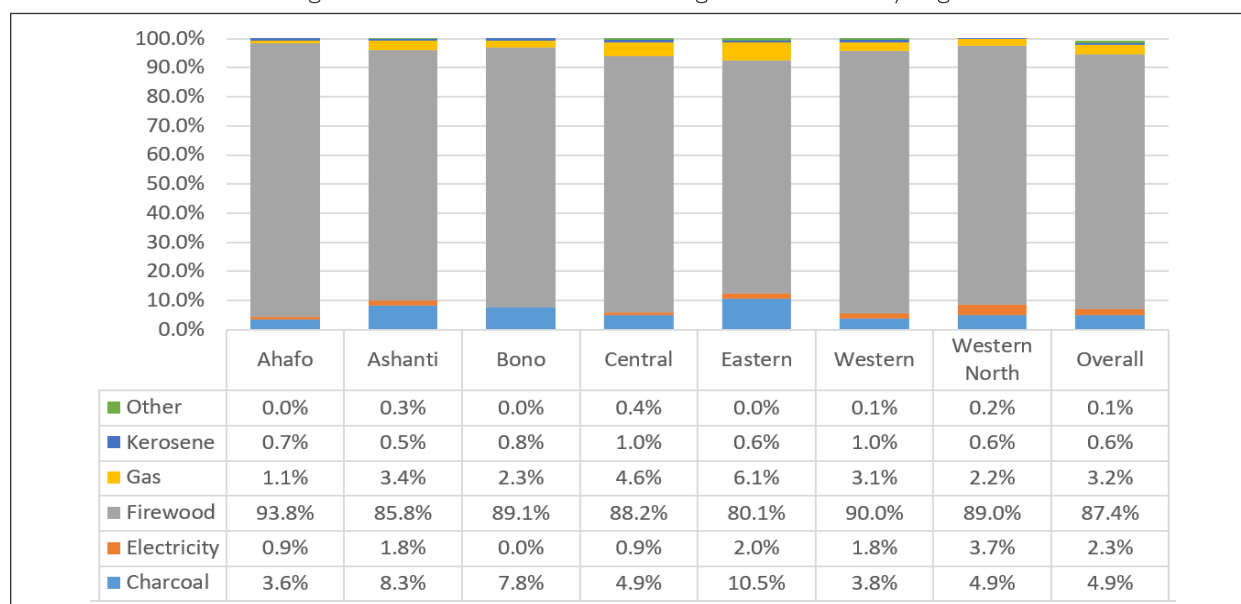


Table 3.10 presents information on the source of household drinking water in the surveyed regions. The data indicates that the majority (47.5%) of households obtain drinking water from a borehole, followed by 21.3 percent who use public standpipes. This is consistent with national statistics which estimate that a large segment of the population (48.5%) in Ghana use pipe-borne water as their main source of water in general<sup>4</sup>.

Despite the significant number, the findings also show that 11.7% of households get their drinking water from rivers and streams while households who source water from protected wells constitute 4.5 percent as compared to other sources.

Table 3.10 Sources of households drinking and cooking water by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Borehole	2767 (52.7%)	7267 (60.3%)	712 (73.3%)	269 (31.1%)	3002 (43.5%)	1660 (31.5%)	5563 (41.6%)	21240 (47.5%)
Standpipe	1563 (29.8%)	2637 (21.9%)	184 (18.9%)	173 (20%)	1389 (20.1%)	641 (12.2%)	2911 (21.8%)	9498 (21.3%)
River/Stream	364 (6.9%)	358 (3.0%)	24 (2.5%)	299 (34.5%)	1301 (18.8%)	1848 (35.1%)	1045 (7.8%)	5239 (11.7%)
Public Standpipe	209 (4.0%)	1067 (8.9%)	3 (0.3%)	22 (2.5%)	151 (2.2%)	137 (2.6%)	796 (6.0%)	2385 (5.3%)
Protected Well	83 (1.6%)	225 (1.9%)	31 (3.2%)	42 (4.9%)	431 (6.2%)	197 (3.7%)	997 (7.5%)	2006 (4.5%)
Unprotected Well	54 (1%)	98 (0.8%)	3 (0.3%)	34 (3.9%)	88 (1.3%)	120 (2.3%)	1090 (8.2%)	1487 (3.3%)
Water Vendor	102 (1.9%)	20 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)	6 (0.7%)	70 (1.0%)	472 (9.0%)	270 (2.0%)	942 (2.1%)
Pipe in Neighboring...	11 (0.2%)	121 (1.0%)	9 (0.9%)	8 (0.9%)	91 (1.3%)	64 (1.2%)	269 (2.0%)	573 (1.3%)
Sachet/Bottled Water	17 (0.3%)	45 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	208 (3.0%)	15 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	285 (0.6%)

<sup>4</sup>Main Report, GLSS 7, June 2019

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam	40 (0.8%)	5 (0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	45 (0.7%)	11 (0.2%)	76 (0.6%)	177 (0.4%)
Private Outside	13 (0.3%)	98 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (0.4%)	60 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	195 (0.4%)
Indoor Plumbing	2 (0%)	14 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	25 (0.4%)	10 (0.2%)	71 (0.5%)	123 (0.3%)
Private Outside	1 (0%)	17 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	7 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	101 (0.8%)	129 (0.3%)
Rainwater/Spring	3 (0.1%)	9 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)	58 (0.8%)	17 (0.3%)	30 (0.2%)	120 (0.3%)
Sachet/bottled Water	1 (0%)	12 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	130 (1.0%)	148 (0.3%)
Other	23 (0.4%)	29 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (0.2%)	4 (0.1%)	20 (0.2%)	93 (0.2%)
Water Truck Hawker.	1 (0.0%)	34 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	13 (0.1%)	59 (0.1%)

Table 3.11 provides information on the household source of lighting by region. The table shows that electricity from the main national grid is the predominant source of lighting for most households in project regions constituting 75.9 percent of households. When you juxtapose this finding with the national data on the source of lighting for most households in Ghana, a similar trend is observed. Apart from Bono (59.7%) where approximately 6 out of every 10 households rely on electricity supply for lighting, more than two-thirds of surveyed households in the remaining regions rely on electricity as their main source of lighting. Other sources of lighting for dwellers in projects areas are Candle/Torchlight (9.9%) and Solar Energy (6.2%). However, only 2.3 percent of households have no source of lighting.

Table 3.11 Sources of lighting of households by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Electricity (Mains)	4074 (77.5%)	8683 (72.0%)	580 (59.7%)	778 (89.8%)	6020 (87.2%)	3917 (74.4%)	9858 (73.7%)	33910 (75.9%)
Candles/Torches	497 (9.5%)	1698 (14.1%)	79 (8.1%)	50 (5.8%)	388 (5.6%)	480 (9.1%)	1209 (9.0%)	4401 (9.9%)
Solar Energy	250 (4.8%)	724 (6.0%)	85 (8.7%)	1 (0.1%)	160 (2.3%)	615 (11.7%)	956 (7.1%)	2791 (6.2%)
Flashlights	295 (5.6%)	576 (4.8%)	181 (18.6%)	17 (2.0%)	206 (3.0%)	124 (2.4%)	977 (7.3%)	2376 (5.3%)
Kerosene	13 (0.3%)	13 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	22 (0.3%)	8 (0.2%)	25 (0.2%)	84 (0.2%)
Generator	4 (0.1%)	24 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	19 (0.1%)	60 (0.1%)
Other	1 (0.0%)	6 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (0.1%)	5 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)	23 (0.1%)
Gas Lamp	2 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	8 (0.1%)	18 (0.0%)

### 3.10 Educational Characteristics

Education and child labour are interlinked and understanding how both interplays are critical to achieving universal education as stipulated in Ghana's 1992 constitution under the FCUBE programme. The ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) stated in a publication in the year 2008, that education is a crucial component of any effective effort to eliminate child labour. However, despite the several interventions such as free SHS, school feeding program and other educational programs by the government, the sector is yet to realize the full achievement of this goal. Decisions about the education of children are taken at the household level based on relative cost and benefits, resource availability and other cultural and social characteristics. When children are engaged in full-time education, the use of their time is geared towards studying and therefore, they are less likely to be available for other activities including child labour. It is against this background that this chapter discusses the education of children within the child labour age bracket (5-17 years). The discussion centers on issues such as school attendance, level of education, current grade of children and reasons some children are currently not in school to better understand the educational background of children surveyed.

As indicated in Table 3.12, a total of 51,221 children 5-17 years were interviewed across the project regions. Out of this number, the males constituted 26,488 representing 51.7 percent slightly higher than their female counterparts who constituted 24,733 representing 48.3 percent of all children interviewed. A high proportion of the children interviewed fall within the age category 5-12 years (31,667). This is followed by children aged 13-17 years (10,983) while those who fall within the age category 13-14 years constituted (8,571).

Table 3.12 Percentage distribution of children (aged 5-17 years) interviewed by age group, sex and region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Overall	6240	16129	606	1322	7753	6539	12632	51221
Boys	3295 (52.8%)	8269 (51.3%)	343 (56.6%)	674 (51.0%)	4015 (51.8%)	3425 (52.4%)	6467 (51.2%)	26488 (51.7%)
Girls	2945 (47.2%)	7860 (48.7%)	263 (43.4%)	648 (49.0%)	3738 (48.2%)	3114 (47.6%)	6165 (48.8%)	24733 (48.3%)
5 to 12 years	3823	10197	330	819	4880	4124	7494	31667
Boys	2043 (53.4%)	5260 (51.6%)	180 (54.6%)	415 (50.7%)	2560 (52.5%)	2171 (52.6%)	3881 (51.8%)	16510 (52.1%)
Girls	1780 (46.6%)	4937 (48.4%)	150 (45.5%)	404 (49.3%)	2320 (47.5%)	1953 (47.4%)	3613 (48.2%)	15157 (47.9%)
13 to 14 years	1084	2645	113	228	1285	1061	2155	8571
Boys	574 (53%)	1351 (51.1%)	69 (61.1%)	123 (54.0%)	633 (49.3%)	564 (53.2%)	1077 (50.0%)	4391 (51.2%)
Girls	510 (47.1%)	1294 (48.9%)	44 (38.9%)	105 (46.1%)	652 (50.7%)	497 (46.8%)	1078 (50.0%)	4180 (48.8%)

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
15 to 17 years	1333	3287	163	275	1588	1354	2983	10983
Boys	678 (50.9%)	1658 (50.4%)	94 (57.7%)	136 (49.5%)	822 (51.8%)	690 (51.0%)	1509 (50.6%)	5587 (50.9%)
Girls	655 (49.1%)	1629 (49.6%)	69 (42.3%)	139 (50.6%)	766 (48.2%)	664 (49.0%)	1474 (49.4%)	5396 (49.1%)

### 3.10.1 School Attendance

This section presents statistics on school attendance which show the educational status of the children in relation to whether they never attended school, they are currently not in school and the overall school attendance of children interviewed in project regions.

Overall, 96.5 percent of children are currently enrolled in school across the surveyed regions. More boys (96.8%) than girls (96.1 percent) make up this group. 2.8 percent of children have never attended school, as 3.5 percent of children are currently not in school. In comparison, children aged 15 to 17 years represented the highest proportion of children who are currently attending school (98.8%). This is followed by children aged 5 to 12 years (97.5 percent) and children aged 13 to 14 years (89.0). A similar trend is observed when analyzed across the regions.

Table 3.13 Current school attendance status of children 5 – 17 years by sex, age group and region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Never attended school	145 (2.3%)	371 (2.3%)	10 (1.7%)	58 (4.4%)	196 (2.5%)	226 (3.5%)	415 (3.3%)	1421 (2.8%)
Currently not in school	152 (2.5%)	568 (3.6%)	26 (4.4%)	26 (2.1%)	228 (3.0%)	251 (4.0%)	504 (4.1%)	1755 (3.5%)
Overall attendance	5943 (97.5%)	15190 (96.4%)	570 (95.6%)	1238 (97.9%)	7329 (97.0%)	6062 (96.0%)	11713 (95.9%)	48045 (96.5%)
Boys	3173 (98.2%)	7835 (96.8%)	327 (96.5%)	625 (98.0%)	3780 (97.0%)	3198 (96.5%)	6035 (96.2%)	24973 (96.8%)
Girls	2770 (96.8%)	7355 (96.0%)	243 (94.6%)	613 (97.9%)	3549 (96.9%)	2864 (95.5%)	5678 (95.5%)	23072 (96.1%)
5 to 12 years	1060 (98.6%)	2546 (97.3%)	110 (97.4%)	214 (98.2%)	1252 (98.1%)	1006 (97.0%)	2045 (96.9%)	8233 (97.5%)
Boys	562 (98.9%)	1294 (96.6%)	68 (98.6%)	114 (97.4%)	618 (98.6%)	541 (97.5%)	1021 (96.9%)	4218 (97.4%)
Girls	498 (98.2%)	1252 (98.1%)	42 (95.5%)	100 (99.0%)	634 (97.7%)	465 (96.5%)	1024 (97.0%)	4015 (97.6%)
13 to 14 years	1178 (90.8%)	2821 (88.1%)	141 (87.0%)	245 (93.2%)	1392 (89.5%)	1170 (89.7%)	2551 (88.4%)	9498 (89.0%)
Boys	620 (93.1%)	1470 (90.5%)	85 (90.4%)	121 (95.3%)	727 (90.1%)	608 (91.6%)	1319 (90.2%)	4950 (90.9%)
Girls	558 (88.3%)	1351 (85.6%)	56 (82.4%)	124 (91.2%)	665 (88.9%)	562 (87.8%)	1232 (86.5%)	4548 (87.0%)



	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
15 to 17 years	3705 (99.5%)	9823 (98.8%)	319 (99.4%)	779 (99.5%)	4685 (99.1%)	3886 (97.8%)	7117 (98.6%)	30314 (98.8%)
Boys	1991 (99.7%)	5071 (98.8%)	174 (98.9%)	390 (99.0%)	2435 (98.9%)	2049 (97.9%)	3695 (98.4%)	15805 (98.7%)
Girls	1714 (99.4%)	4752 (98.8%)	145 (100.0%)	389 (100.0%)	2250 (99.4%)	1837 (97.8%)	3422 (98.8%)	14509 (98.9%)

### 3.10.2 Highest Level of Schooling

Table 3.14 provides information on the highest level of education achieved on a regional basis. A higher proportion of the children surveyed (60.7 percent) have attained primary level of education. About 23.0 percent of pupils have attained JHS qualification while those who attained vocational/technical level of education constitute (0.03 percent). The gender disaggregation shows an evenly split relationship between the proportion of boys (61.3%) and girls (60.0%) that have attained primary education with no significant difference. Furthermore, the regional distribution analysis of the data reveals that most children have attained primary school education as indicated in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14 Percentage distribution of children by the highest level of educational attainment by sex, age group and region

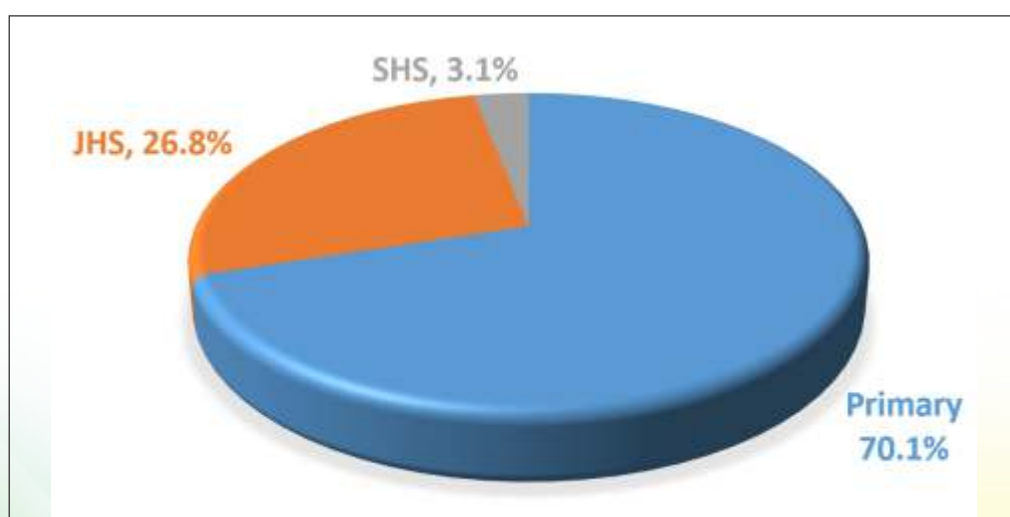
	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Overall								
Pre-school	618 (10.4%)	2251 (14.8%)	71 (12.5%)	182 (14.7%)	1169 (16.0%)	942 (15.5%)	1352 (11.5%)	6585 (13.7%)
Primary	3670 (61.8%)	8975 (59.1%)	315 (55.3%)	814 (65.8%)	4379 (59.8%)	3822 (63.1%)	7166 (61.2%)	29141 (60.7%)
JHS/Middle school	1468 (24.7%)	3468 (22.8%)	181 (31.8%)	224 (18.1%)	1623 (22.1%)	1200 (19.8%)	2864 (24.5%)	11028 (23.0%)
SHS/'o' or 'A' level	180 (3.0%)	488 (3.2%)	2 (0.4%)	18 (1.5%)	153 (2.1%)	95 (1.6%)	328 (2.8%)	1264 (2.6%)
Vocational/ Technical	4 (0.1%)	4 (0.03%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	1 (0.02%)	1 (0.01%)	14 (0.03%)
Other	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.03%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.01%)	2 (0.03%)	2 (0.02%)	13 (0.03%)
Boys								
Pre-school	330 (10.4%)	1186 (15.1%)	34 (10.4%)	98 (15.7%)	626 (16.6%)	500 (15.6%)	705 (11.7%)	3479 (13.9%)
Primary	1983 (62.5%)	4655 (59.4%)	184 (56.3%)	421 (67.4%)	2285 (60.5%)	2057 (64.3%)	3719 (61.6%)	15304 (61.3%)
JHS/Middle school	776 (24.5%)	1759 (22.5%)	107 (32.7%)	102 (16.3%)	799 (21.1%)	597 (18.7%)	1452 (24.1%)	5592 (22.4%)
SHS/'o' or 'A' level	81 (2.6%)	230 (2.9%)	1 (0.3%)	4 (0.6%)	66 (1.8%)	41 (1.3%)	158 (2.6%)	581 (2.3%)
Vocational/ Technical	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.03%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	1 (0.03%)	1 (0.02%)	9 (0.04%)
Other	1 (0.03%)	3 (0.04%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.03%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.03%)

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Girls								
Preschool	288 (10.4%)	1065 (14.5%)	37 (15.2%)	84 (13.7%)	543 (15.3%)	442 (15.4%)	647 (11.4%)	3106 (13.5%)
Primary	1687 (60.9%)	4320 (58.7%)	131 (53.9%)	393 (64.1%)	2094 (59.0%)	1765 (61.6%)	3447 (60.7%)	13837 (60.0%)
JHS/Middle school	692 (25%)	1709 (23.2%)	74 (30.5%)	122 (19.9%)	824 (23.2%)	603 (21.1%)	1412 (24.9%)	5436 (23.6%)
SHS/'o' or 'A' level	99 (3.6%)	258 (3.5%)	1 (0.4%)	14 (2.3%)	87 (2.5%)	54 (1.9%)	170 (3.0%)	683 (3.0%)
Vocational Technical	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.03%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.03%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.02%)
Other	2 (0.1%)	1 (0.01%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.04%)	5 (0.02%)

### 3.10.3 Current Grade of Children

This section presents information on children in project regions' current grades. This indicates which grade or class they are presently enrolled in school. This was found by obtaining information on the present grade of the children (5 to 17) interviewed. According to the data, most of the children (70.1%) interviewed were in primary 1-6, followed by JHS (26.8%) and SHS (3.1 percent) as illustrated in Figure 3.4.

Figure 3.4 Proportion of children 5 -17 years who are currently in school by grade



Children in lower primary (Primary 1-3) represented the highest proportion of children (39.7%), compared to children in upper primary (33.0%) according to the monitoring statistics (primary 4-6). In the JHS category, more students in JHS 1 (10.2 percent) were currently enrolled in school, whereas JHS 3 has the lowest proportion (7.7%) across all regions. Table 3.15 shows a similar tendency at the SHS level, with more students in SHS 1 (1.6 percent) than the other grades, with SHS 3 (0.5 percent) accounting for the smallest share of the sample.

Table 3.15 Distribution of children 5 – 17 years who currently attend school by current grade and region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Primary 1	578 (10.9%)	1681 (13.0%)	43 (8.6%)	173 (16.4%)	715 (11.6%)	609 (11.9%)	1235 (11.9%)	5034 (12.1%)
Primary 2	600 (11.3%)	1559 (12.1%)	42 (8.4%)	119 (11.3%)	761 (12.4%)	609 (11.9%)	1200 (11.6%)	4890 (11.8%)
Primary 3	620 (11.6%)	1500 (11.6%)	41 (8.2%)	118 (11.2%)	780 (12.7%)	716 (14.0%)	1254 (12.1%)	5029 (12.1%)
Primary 4	643 (12.1%)	1417 (11.0%)	70 (14.0%)	146 (13.8%)	791 (12.8%)	679 (13.3%)	1208 (11.7%)	4954 (12.0%)
Primary 5	609 (11.4%)	1383 (10.7%)	54 (10.8%)	139 (13.2%)	651 (10.6%)	626 (12.2%)	1058 (10.2%)	4520 (10.9%)
Primary 6	603 (11.3%)	1422 (11.0%)	65 (13.0%)	108 (10.2%)	658 (10.7%)	552 (10.8%)	1239 (12.0%)	4647 (11.2%)
JHS 1	566 (10.6%)	1288 (10.0%)	71 (14.2%)	89 (8.4%)	643 (10.4%)	467 (9.1%)	1123 (10.8%)	4247 (10.2%)
JHS 2	473 (8.9%)	1180 (9.1%)	58 (11.6%)	91 (8.6%)	546 (8.9%)	434 (8.5%)	912 (8.8%)	3694 (8.9%)
JHS 3	456 (8.6%)	1035 (8.0%)	49 (9.8%)	58 (5.5%)	453 (7.4%)	326 (6.4%)	809 (7.8%)	3186 (7.7%)
SHS 1	77 (1.5%)	244 (1.9%)	2 (0.4%)	9 (0.9%)	88 (1.4%)	47 (0.9%)	175 (1.7%)	642 (1.6%)
SHS 2	67 (1.3%)	144 (1.1%)	2 (0.4%)	4 (0.4%)	50 (0.8%)	32 (0.6%)	95 (0.9%)	394 (1.0%)
SHS 3	33 (0.6%)	86 (0.7%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.2%)	24 (0.4%)	23 (0.5%)	53 (0.5%)	223 (0.5%)

### 3.10.4 Reasons For Not Attending School

The Education Act 2008 and the Children's Act 1998 guarantee the right to education for every child in Ghana. Therefore, the survey investigated the reasons less than 100 percent of children are currently in school at the time of data collection. This data is presented in Table 4.5. According to the data, a higher proportion of children (20.2%) cited that their parents could not afford the cost of education as a reason for not being in school, while 18.6% stated other reasons for not being in school. Also, about 17.8 percent of children had completed school and 16.9% stated that they were not interested in schooling. Furthermore, 14.1% percent of children wanted to learn a trade as a reason not being in school and only 1.6 percent had lost their parents for which reasons they were not currently in school. Analysis across the project regions shows a similar trend, as shown in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16 Percentage distribution of children 5-17 years by the reason they are not in school by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Parent could not afford cost	23 (15.1%)	123 (21.7%)	2 (7.7%)	6 (23.1%)	45 (19.7%)	56 (22.3%)	100 (19.8%)	355 (20.2%)
Other	19 (12.5%)	96 (16.9%)	9 (34.6%)	5 (19.2%)	45 (19.7%)	61 (24.3%)	91 (18.1%)	326 (18.6%)

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
I have completed school	50 (32.9%)	100 (17.6%)	10 (38.5%)	1 (3.9%)	31 (13.6%)	36 (14.3%)	84 (16.7%)	312 (17.8%)
Not interested in schooling	26 (17.1%)	106 (18.7%)	3 (11.5%)	7 (26.9%)	35 (15.4%)	39 (15.5%)	75 (14.9%)	291 (16.6%)
Wanted to learn a trade	12 (7.9%)	63 (11.1%)	1 (3.9%)	5 (19.2%)	52 (22.8%)	25 (10.0%)	89 (17.7%)	247 (14.1%)
I dropped out	19 (12.5%)	42 (7.4%)	2 (7.7%)	2 (7.7%)	23 (10.1%)	29 (11.6%)	68 (13.5%)	185 (10.5%)
Not doing well in class	15 (9.9%)	45 (7.9%)	2 (7.7%)	5 (19.2%)	29 (12.7%)	19 (7.6%)	53 (10.5%)	168 (9.6%)
Teenage pregnancy	12 (7.9%)	60 (10.6%)	1 (3.9%)	5 (19.2%)	19 (8.3%)	20 (8.0%)	33 (6.6%)	150 (8.6%)
Sickness/injury	4 (2.6%)	42 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.9%)	9 (4%)	8 (3.2%)	11 (2.2%)	75 (4.3%)
Parent sent me work	3 (2.0%)	7 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.9%)	2 (0.8%)	18 (3.6%)	32 (1.8%)
Parent died	3 (2.0%)	13 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.9%)	3 (1.3%)	2 (0.8%)	6 (1.2%)	28 (1.6%)

### 3.11 Children in Employment Activities

This section discusses children's participation in economic or domestic activities, estimation of child labour and hazardous child labour; children at high risk of child labour and children engaged in worst forms of child labour. These activities were used to construct child labour and hazardous child labour. The term “child labour” refers to children in employment or those engaged in any activity falling within the System of National Accounts production boundary for at least one hour during the reference period. It is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their education, potentials and dignity, and is harmful to their physical and mental development. It interferes with their schooling by:

- Depriving them of the opportunity to attend a school or learn at home.
- Obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
- Requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long hours of work.

However, not all work done by children can be classified as child labour and targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling is generally regarded as something positive. This includes activities such as helping their parents within the home, assisting in a family business, or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These types of programs assist in the growth of children and the well-being of their families by providing them with knowledge and experience, as well as training them to be active members of society as adults. Child labour, in its most severe forms, enslaves children, separates them



from their families, exposes them to serious hazards and illnesses and/or leaves them to fend for themselves on the streets of major cities – often at a young age. The age of the child, the type and hours of work performed and the circumstances in which the operation is performed all affect whether or not a specific form of "work" can be categorized as "child labour."

### 3.11.1 Children Engaged in Employment Activities

24,965 (48.7%) of the 51,221 children interviewed are participating in work-related economic activities, with boys (48.9%) consisting a slightly greater proportion than girls (48.6 percent). The top three economic activities that children are primarily involved in according to the data gathered are domestic activities (28.1%), cocoa farming (23.3%), and other activities such as shop keeping, weeding, etc. (4.8%). While boys are more interested in domestic activities in the project regions, (31.4%), girls are more involved in cocoa farming (26.5%). A child may be involved in more than one economic activity.

Table 3.17 Distribution of children 5 – 17 years who participated in economic activities in the past year

Type of Economic Activity	Boys	Girls	Overall
Proportion of Children Who Work	12105 (48.9%)	12860 (48.6%)	24965 (48.7%)
Proportion of Children Participated in Domestic Activities	7770 (31.4%)	6619 (25.0%)	14389 (28.1%)
Proportion of Children Participated in Cocoa Farming	4898 (19.8%)	7010 (26.5%)	11908 (23.3%)
Proportion of Children Who Work in Other Activities	1168 (4.7%)	1266 (4.8%)	2434 (4.8%)
Proportion of Children Engaged in Other -Agricultural Activity	474 (1.9%)	635 (2.4%)	1109 (2.2%)
Proportion of Children Engaged in Galamsey/Quarrying/Sand wining	20 (0.1%)	96 (0.4%)	116 (0.2%)
Proportion of Children Engaged in Street Hawking and Begging	52 (0.2%)	37 (0.1%)	89 (0.2%)
Proportion of Children Engaged in Head Porterage (Kayaye)	24 (0.1%)	39 (0.2%)	63 (0.1%)

### 3.11.2 Participation of Children in Cocoa Farming

Cocoa farming is one of the major economic activities undertaken by a majority of households in the project districts that involve children as farm labourers for cocoa production. To assess the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years working on cocoa farms in the past year, children were asked to indicate if they have worked on the cocoa farm in the past year and the results are tabulated in Table 3.18.

The study investigated the incidence of children involved in cocoa farming. The findings from Table 3.18 indicate that 23.3 percent of the 51,221 children work on cocoa farms – with more boys (26.5%) than girls (19.8%) engaged. Most of the children therefore, work with machetes/long cutlass (55.9%) and their work involves breaking cocoa pods with knives (55.7%). In both instances however, while most boys break cocoa pods with knives and thus use machetes/long cutlasses, less than half of girls do the same. Moreover, 39.4 percent of the

children working in cocoa farms do so without adequate basic protective clothing and they even work for more than 18 hours per week (34.6%), harvesting overhead cocoa pods with hooks (32.7%).

Table 3.18 Percentage distribution of children working on cocoa farms in the past year by sex

	Boys	Girls	Overall
Proportion Of children engaged in cocoa farming	7010 (26.5%)	4898 (19.8%)	11908 (23.3%)
Work involves using machetes/long cutlass	4597 (65.6%)	2064 (42.1%)	6661 (55.9%)
Breaking cocoa pods with knife	4482 (63.9%)	2149 (43.9%)	6631 (55.7%)
Working without adequate basic protective clothing	2886 (41.2%)	1803 (36.8%)	4689 (39.4%)
Work on farm for more than 18 hours per week	2564 (36.6%)	1553 (31.7%)	4117 (34.6%)
Harvesting overhead cocoa pods with hooks	2957 (42.2%)	942 (19.2%)	3899 (32.7%)
Go to farm or return from the farm alone	2505 (35.7%)	1276 (26.1%)	3781 (31.8%)
Carrying heavy loads beyond permissible weight	1844 (26.3%)	1159 (23.7%)	3003 (25.2%)
Working alone on the farm in isolation	1741 (24.8%)	754 (15.4%)	2495 (21%)
Work in the vicinity of a farm during spraying of pesticides	1667 (23.8%)	723 (14.8%)	2390 (20.1%)
Work on the farm involved with agrochemicals	1264 (18%)	367 (7.5%)	1631 (13.7%)
Work involved the burning of bush	1307 (18.6%)	305 (6.2%)	1612 (13.5%)
Climbing of trees higher than 3 metres (9 feet)	1201 (17.1%)	210 (4.3%)	1411 (11.9%)
Working with motorized mist blower, knapsack	831 (11.9%)	126 (2.6%)	957 (8%)

Table 3.19 presents information on the number of children 5-17 years working on cocoa farms in project regions by age group and sex. According to the data, about 23.3 percent of children in projects regions have worked in cocoa farming in the past year. The gender segregation reveals a little more than a quarter of (26.5 %) boys had worked in cocoa farming more than their counterpart girls (19.8%).

A disaggregation of the data by age groupings shows that older children (39.7%) are more involved in cocoa farming than younger ones within the age category 13 to 14 years (32.1%) children aged 5 to 12 years (15.1%) respectively. Across the regions, a quarter of children in Ashanti (25.4%) are engaged in cocoa farming compared to other regions with the Eastern region reporting the least number of children in cocoa farming in the past 1 year.

Table 3.19 Percentage distribution of children working on cocoa farms in the past year by age groups, sex and region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Overall	1269 (20.3%)	4095 (25.4%)	228 (37.6%)	310 (23.5%)	1295 (16.7%)	2207 (33.8%)	2504 (19.8%)	11908 (23.3%)
Boys	757 (23.0%)	2377 (28.8%)	144 (42.0%)	188 (27.9%)	780 (19.4%)	1329 (38.8%)	1435 (22.2%)	7010 (26.5%)
Girls	512 (17.4%)	1718 (21.9%)	84 (31.9%)	122 (18.8%)	515 (13.8%)	878 (28.2%)	1069 (17.3%)	4898 (19.8%)

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
5-12 Years	430 (11.3%)	1878 (18.4%)	74 (22.4%)	131 (16.0%)	557 (11.4%)	905 (21.9%)	818 (10.9%)	4793 (15.1%)
Boys	257 (12.6%)	1086 (20.7%)	42 (23.3%)	71 (17.1%)	336 (13.1%)	535 (24.6%)	475 (12.2%)	2802 (17.0%)
Girls	173 (9.7%)	792 (16.0%)	32 (21.3%)	60 (14.9%)	221 (9.5%)	370 (19.0%)	343 (9.5%)	1991 (13.1%)
13-14 Years	335 (30.9%)	888 (33.6%)	52 (46.0%)	78 (34.2%)	284 (22.1%)	531 (50.1%)	585 (27.2%)	2753 (32.1%)
Boys	210 (36.6%)	504 (37.3%)	36 (52.2%)	54 (43.9%)	159 (25.1%)	318 (56.4%)	336 (31.2%)	1617 (36.8%)
Girls	125 (24.5%)	384 (29.7%)	16 (36.4%)	24 (22.9%)	125 (19.2%)	213 (42.9%)	249 (23.1%)	1136 (27.2%)
15-17 Years	504 (37.8%)	1329 (40.4%)	102 (62.6%)	101 (36.7%)	454 (28.6%)	771 (56.9%)	1101 (36.9%)	4362 (39.7%)
Boys	290 (42.8%)	787 (47.5%)	66 (70.2%)	63 (46.3%)	285 (34.7%)	476 (69.0%)	624 (41.4%)	2591 (46.4%)
Girls	214 (32.7%)	542 (33.3%)	36 (52.2%)	38 (27.3%)	169 (22.1%)	295 (44.4%)	477 (32.4%)	1771 (32.8%)

This section shows the distributions of the length of time children 5-17 years have been working on cocoa farms. Table 3.20 indicates that overall, 11,908 children have been working on a cocoa farm. Out of this number majority of children have been working on the cocoa farm for the past 1-3 years. This is followed by children (35.3%) who have been working for the past 4 years and over, while those who have been working under 1 year constitute (21.7%). Among the boys and girls, a higher proportion of boys (44.8%) have been working for the past 3 years than girls (40.8%). When analyzed across the regions, it was observed that most of the children have worked on cocoa farms for at least 1-3 years.

Table 3.20 Length of time children have been working on cocoa farms by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Overall	1,269	4,095	228	310	1,295	2,207	2,504	11,908
Under 1 Years	299 (23.6%)	751 (18.3%)	60 (26.3%)	127 (41%)	315 (24.3%)	286 (13.0%)	740 (29.6%)	2578 (21.7%)
1-3 Years	604 (47.6%)	1624 (39.7%)	88 (38.6%)	102 (32.9%)	642 (49.6%)	1045 (47.4%)	1027 (41.0%)	5132 (43.1%)
4 Years +	366 (28.8%)	1720 (42.0%)	80 (35.1%)	81 (26.1%)	338 (26.1%)	876 (39.7%)	737 (29.4%)	4198 (35.3%)
Boys								
Under 1 Years	173 (22.9%)	406 (17.1%)	33 (22.9%)	60 (31.9%)	191 (24.5%)	142 (10.7%)	407 (28.4%)	1412 (20.1%)
1-3 Years	379 (50.1%)	958 (40.3%)	58 (40.3%)	69 (36.7%)	374 (48.0%)	668 (50.3%)	630 (43.9%)	3136 (44.7%)
4 Years +	205 (27.1%)	1013 (42.6%)	53 (36.8%)	59 (31.4%)	215 (27.6%)	519 (39.1%)	398 (27.7%)	2462 (35.1%)

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Girls								
Under 1 Years	126 (24.6%)	345 (20.1%)	27 (32.1%)	67 (54.9%)	124 (24.1%)	144 (16.4%)	333 (31.2%)	1166 (23.8%)
1-3 Years	225 (44.0%)	666 (38.8%)	30 (35.7%)	33 (27.1%)	268 (52.0%)	377 (42.9%)	397 (37.1%)	1996 (40.8%)
4 Years +	161 (31.5%)	707 (41.2%)	27 (32.1%)	22 (18.0%)	123 (23.9%)	357 (40.7%)	339 (31.7%)	1736 (35.4%)

Table 3.2 I shows the findings for specific times when children are frequently engaged on cocoa farms. It was observed that, on weekends, majority of the children 11,091 representing 93.1 percent are perceived to be working on cocoa farms. Again, about 43.7 percent of children work in cocoa farms during school holidays and 13.2 percent of them work on cocoa farms after school. However, only a small percentage of the children work on cocoa farms (2.20%) throughout the day. Also, as shown in Table 3.2I, a high proportion of children work on weekends throughout the regions.

Table 3.2I Length of time children have been working on cocoa farms by region

Times/Periods of Work	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Weekends	1136 (89.5%)	3875 (94.6%)	215 (94.3%)	285 (91.9%)	1233 (95.2%)	2080 (94.3%)	2267 (90.5%)	11091 (93.1%)
School Holidays	704 (55.5%)	1813 (44.3%)	92 (40.4%)	124 (40.0%)	476 (36.8%)	1056 (47.9%)	937 (37.4%)	5202 (43.7%)
After School Hours	189 (14.9%)	417 (10.2%)	50 (21.9%)	80 (25.8%)	248 (19.2%)	212 (9.6%)	380 (15.2%)	1576 (13.2%)
Throughout the Day	25 (2.0%)	69 (1.7%)	4 (1.8%)	13 (4.2%)	19 (1.5%)	55 (2.5%)	81 (3.2%)	266 (2.2%)
Before School Hours	23 (1.8%)	21 (0.5%)	6 (2.6%)	16 (5.2%)	20 (1.5%)	63 (2.9%)	65 (2.6%)	214 (1.8%)

One of the few proxies used to measure child labour is the number of hours children spend working on cocoa farms. The study assessed the number of hours spent by children working on cocoa farms and found out that on average, a child spends 21 hours working on a cocoa farm per week. In terms of gender, a higher proportion of girls (33.6) spend more time on cocoa farms than boys (12.3). See Table 3.22.

Furthermore, the study found that older children (15 to 17 years old) spend about 1.8 hours more per week working on cocoa farms than younger children (5 to 12 years old).



Table 3.22 Average number of hours children work on cocoa farms in a week by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Overall	11.0	20.2	40.5	10.9	9.1	8.1	44.8	21.1
Boys	11.4	8.1	41.9	11.4	9.6	8.5	22.2	12.3
Girls	10.3	36.9	37.9	10.1	8.2	7.5	75.0	33.6
5-12 Years	9.9	7.1	42.9	10.0	8.4	7.7	6.3	8.1
Boys	10.0	7.4	49.4	9.9	9.0	8.0	6.3	8.4
Girls	9.8	6.6	34.6	10.0	7.5	7.3	6.3	7.6
13-14 Years	12.2	30.7	53.3	12.3	10.1	7.8	78.1	31.9
Boys	13.4	8.3	52.1	13.3	9.9	8.0	69.3	22.7
Girls	10.4	60.0	56.1	10.0	10.4	7.4	89.7	44.9
15-17 Years	11.0	31.9	31.5	10.9	9.2	8.8	55.0	28.4
Boys	11.3	9.1	31.4	11.4	10.2	9.4	9.1	10.1
Girls	10.5	65.1	31.9	10.2	7.6	7.8	115.3	55.4

Table 3.23 provides information on children 5-17 years who have received a reward for working in cocoa farms. As indicated in Table 3.23 a total of 3,532 children representing 29.7 percent of children working on cocoa farms have received some form of compensation for their labour. In the Ahafo region, however, close to half of the children (46.7%) were rewarded for their work on cocoa farms compared to other regions. Overall, more boys (31.8%) have received compensation for their work in cocoa farming than girls (26.6%). According to the age groups, a slightly higher proportion of children aged 15 to 17 years (31.3%) receive compensation for their work on cocoa farms than those aged 13 to 14 years (29%) and 5 to 12 years (39%).

Table 3.23 Children who receive a reward for their work on cocoa farms by sex and region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Overall	592 (46.7%)	1115 (27.2%)	55 (24.1%)	96 (31.0%)	381 (29.4%)	726 (32.9%)	567 (22.6%)	3532 (29.7%)
Boys	356 (47.0%)	694 (29.2%)	40 (27.8%)	74 (39.4%)	254 (32.6%)	469 (35.3%)	342 (23.8%)	2229 (31.8%)
Girls	236 (46.1%)	421 (24.5%)	15 (17.9%)	22 (18.0%)	127 (24.7%)	257 (29.3%)	225 (21.1%)	1303 (26.6%)
5-12 Years	226 (52.6%)	494 (26.3%)	15 (20.3%)	28 (21.4%)	134 (24.1%)	279 (30.8%)	187 (22.9%)	1363 (28.4%)
Boys	135 (52.5%)	306 (28.2%)	8 (19.1%)	19 (26.8%)	92 (27.4%)	161 (30.1%)	119 (25.1%)	840 (30.0%)
Girls	91 (52.6%)	188 (23.7%)	7 (21.9%)	9 (15.0%)	42 (19.0%)	118 (31.9%)	68 (19.8%)	523 (26.3%)

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
13-14 Years	146 (43.6%)	226 (25.5%)	13 (25.0%)	33 (42.3%)	80 (28.2%)	177 (33.3%)	128 (21.9%)	803 (29.2%)
Boys	90 (42.9%)	142 (28.2%)	11 (30.6%)	28 (51.9%)	49 (30.8%)	113 (35.5%)	66 (19.6%)	499 (30.9%)
Girls	56 (44.8%)	84 (21.9%)	2 (12.5%)	5 (20.8%)	31 (24.8%)	64 (30.1%)	62 (24.9%)	304 (26.8%)
15-17 Years	220 (43.7%)	395 (29.7%)	27 (26.5%)	35 (34.7%)	167 (36.8%)	270 (35.0%)	252 (22.9%)	1366 (31.3%)
Boys	131 (45.2%)	246 (31.3%)	21 (31.8%)	27 (42.9%)	113 (39.7%)	195 (41.0%)	157 (25.2%)	890 (34.4%)
Girls	89 (41.6%)	149 (27.5%)	6 (16.7%)	8 (21.1%)	54 (32.0%)	75 (25.4%)	95 (19.9%)	476 (26.9%)

This section presents the distribution of rewards children engaged in cocoa farming receive as a form of compensation. Rewards are forms of gifts or incentives given to children who work on cocoa farms to motivate or to compensate them for their labour. Therefore, the study assessed the types of incentives given to children who worked on cocoa farms. As observed, Table 3.24 shows that close to two-thirds of children (62.1%) thus every 6 out of 10 children who performed farming activities on cocoa farms did not receive any form of reward. Even majority of the children who are rewarded for working on cocoa farms receive their reward in kind (21.6%) more than those who receive their reward in cash and kind (9.7%) and only 6.6 percent of children who work on cocoa farms receive cash as a form of a reward.

Apart from the Ahafo region where 4 out of 10 children did not receive rewards for working on a cocoa farm, almost all the regions have more than half of children who performed work on cocoa farms not paid for their labour. The gender distribution of the data shows that a relatively higher proportion of girls (21.8%) with no significant difference receive reward in-kind for labour done on cocoa farms than their male counterparts (21.5) as shown in Table 3.24.

Table 3.24 Types of rewards received by children working on cocoa farms

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Overall								
Cash	79 (6.2%)	199 (4.9%)	9 (4.0%)	40 (12.9%)	181 (14.0%)	114 (5.2%)	164 (6.6%)	786 (6.6%)
Kind	364 (28.7%)	1153 (28.2%)	19 (8.3%)	20 (6.5%)	183 (14.1%)	371 (16.8%)	467 (18.7%)	2577 (21.6%)
Cash and Kind	276 (21.8%)	223 (5.5%)	26 (11.4%)	44 (14.2%)	99 (7.6%)	349 (15.8%)	139 (5.6%)	1156 (9.7%)
Not Paid	550 (43.3%)	2520 (61.5%)	174 (76.3%)	206 (66.5%)	832 (64.3%)	1373 (62.2%)	1734 (69.3%)	7389 (62.1%)

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Boys								
Cash	48 (6.3%)	140 (5.9%)	7 (4.9%)	33 (17.6%)	135 (17.3%)	78 (5.9%)	99 (6.9%)	540 (7.7%)
Kind	210 (27.7%)	665 (28.0%)	14 (9.7%)	13 (6.9%)	116 (14.9%)	225 (16.9%)	266 (18.5%)	1509 (21.5%)
Cash and Kind	165 (21.8%)	154 (6.5%)	15 (10.4%)	31 (16.5%)	56 (7.2%)	216 (16.3%)	82 (5.7%)	719 (10.3%)
Not Paid	334 (44.1%)	1418 (59.7%)	108 (75.0%)	111 (59.0%)	473 (60.6%)	810 (61.0%)	988 (68.9%)	4242 (60.5%)
Girls								
Cash	31 (6.1%)	59 (3.4%)	2 (2.4%)	7 (5.7%)	46 (8.9%)	36 (4.1%)	65 (6.1%)	246 (5.0%)
Kind	154 (30.1%)	488 (28.4%)	5 (6.0%)	7 (5.7%)	67 (13.0%)	146 (16.6%)	201 (18.8%)	1068 (21.8%)
Cash and Kind	111 (21.7%)	69 (4.0%)	11 (13.1%)	13 (10.7%)	43 (8.4%)	133 (15.2%)	57 (5.3%)	437 (8.9%)
Not Paid	216 (42.2%)	1102 (64.1%)	66 (78.6%)	95 (77.9%)	359 (69.7%)	563 (64.1%)	746 (69.8%)	3147 (64.3%)

Children's participation in economic activities has the potential to influence their education in one way or the other. To ascertain this, the plausible effects of cocoa farming on children's education in the last six months were examined. As observed in Table 3.25, a little more than a third of the children (34.2%) whose schooling was impacted by their work in the past six months missed school days. Also, about a third of children (33.8%) experienced injuries because of working on cocoa farms slightly higher than those who missed classes or lessons (31.1%) because of their engagement in cocoa farming while 22.1 percent of children could not concentrate in class as a result of their engagement in cocoa farming activities compared to other impacts of cocoa farming on children's education. Across the regions, most children missed school days because of work on cocoa farms.

Table 3.25 Impact of cocoa farming on children's education in the past year

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Missed School Days Because Of Work	74 (52.5%)	37 (15.2%)	3 (23.1%)	32 (43.2%)	28 (35.0%)	53 (33.1%)	128 (39.3%)	355 (34.2%)
Experienced Injury Because of Work	35 (24.8%)	95 (38.9%)	8 (61.5%)	30 (40.5%)	15 (18.8%)	87 (54.4%)	81 (24.9%)	351 (33.8%)
Missed Classes/Lessons Because of Work	71 (50.4%)	38 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (43.2%)	26 (32.5%)	39 (24.4%)	117 (35.9%)	323 (31.1%)
Could Not Concentrate Because of Work	13 (9.2%)	57 (23.4%)	0 (0.0%)	46 (62.2%)	18 (22.5%)	17 (10.6%)	78 (23.9%)	229 (22.1%)
Could Not Do Homework Because of Work	52 (36.9%)	37 (15.2%)	2 (15.4%)	13 (17.6%)	15 (18.8%)	13 (8.1%)	61 (18.7%)	193 (18.6%)
Experienced Illness Because Of Work	23 (16.3%)	36 (14.8%)	2 (15.4%)	43 (58.1%)	8 (10.0%)	39 (24.4%)	41 (12.6%)	192 (18.5%)
Could Not Study for Exams Because of Work	19 (13.5%)	30 (12.3%)	1 (7.7%)	6 (8.1%)	12 (15.0%)	15 (9.4%)	70 (21.5%)	153 (14.7%)

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Could Not Attend School At all	6 (4.3%)	31 (12.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (13.8%)	20 (12.5%)	57 (17.5%)	125 (12.0%)
Other	2 (1.4%)	12 (4.9%)	1 (7.7%)	5 (6.8%)	14 (17.5%)	2 (1.3%)	22 (6.8%)	58 (5.6%)

### 3.12 Participation of Children in Domestic Chores

In the Ghanaian context, domestic chores are part of the upbringing of the child but issues arise when the child is exposed to physical and verbal abuse, working for long hours, carrying heavy loads, and working under very difficult conditions which affect the child growing up and education. Presented in Table 3.26 is the proportion of children engaged in domestic chores in the past one year. The data show that, overall, 28.1 percent of children are involved in domestic chores, with slightly more girls (31.9%) than boys (25.0%).

Table 3.26 provide statistics of children aged 5-17 years engaged in domestic chores. The data show that 28.1 percent of children in the project regions are involved in household chores. In comparison to boys, a higher proportion of girls (31.4%) are involved in household chores according to the survey data. In comparison to children aged 15 to 17 the proportion of children aged 13 to 14 years had the highest rate of engagement (35.3%). Analysis across the regions depicts a similar trend.

Table 3.26 Proportion of children in domestic chores by region, age and gender

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
<b>Overall</b>	2826 (45.3%)	4789 (29.7%)	181 (29.9%)	19 (1.4%)	892 (11.5%)	2878 (44.0%)	2804 (22.2%)	14389 (28.1%)
Boys	1411 (42.8%)	2098 (25.4%)	85 (24.8%)	4 (0.6%)	375 (9.3%)	1417 (41.4%)	1229 (19.0%)	6619 (25.0%)
Girls	1415 (48.1%)	2691 (34.2%)	96 (36.5%)	15 (2.3%)	517 (13.8%)	1461 (46.9%)	1575 (25.6%)	7770 (31.4%)
<b>5-12 years</b>	1599 (41.83%)	2703 (26.51%)	78 (23.64%)	11 (1.34%)	460 (9.43%)	1676 (40.64%)	1329 (17.73%)	7856 (24.81%)
Boys	800 (39.16%)	1194 (22.7%)	34 (18.89%)	3 (0.72%)	197 (7.7%)	848 (39.06%)	627 (16.16%)	3703 (22.43%)
Girls	799 (44.89%)	1509 (30.57%)	44 (29.33%)	8 (1.98%)	263 (11.34%)	828 (42.4%)	702 (19.43%)	4153 (27.4%)
<b>13-14 years</b>	601 (55.4%)	964 (36.5%)	48 (42.5%)	4 (1.8%)	207 (16.1%)	536 (50.5%)	661 (30.7%)	3021 (35.3%)
Boys	314 (54.7%)	441 (32.6%)	23 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	93 (14.7%)	267 (47.3%)	265 (24.6%)	1403 (32.0%)
Girls	287 (56.27%)	523 (40.4%)	25 (56.8%)	4 (3.8%)	114 (17.5%)	269 (54.1%)	396 (36.7%)	1618 (38.7%)



	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
<b>15-17 years</b>	626 (47.0%)	1122 (34.1%)	55 (33.7%)	4 (1.5%)	225 (14.2%)	666 (49.2%)	814 (27.3%)	3512 (32.0%)
Boys	297 (43.8%)	463 (27.9%)	28 (29.8%)	1 (0.7%)	85 (10.3%)	302 (43.8%)	337 (22.3%)	1513 (27.1%)
Girls	329 (50.2%)	659 (40.5%)	27 (39.1%)	3 (2.2%)	140 (18.3%)	364 (54.8%)	477 (32.4%)	1999 (37.1%)

This section provides information on the length of time children spent performing domestic chores. The data show that 6,219 children representing 43.2 percent have been engaged in domestic chores for about 3 years while 39.8 percent of children have spent over 4 years engaged in domestic work with the greater proportion of girls engaged in domestic chores compared to their boy-counterparts.

Table 3.27 Length of time children have been engaged in domestic work

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western north	Overall
<b>Overall</b>	2826	4789	181	19	892	2878	2804	14389
Under 1 year	485 (17.2%)	920 (19.2%)	38 (21.0%)	5 (26.3%)	166 (18.6%)	298 (10.4%)	534 (19.0%)	2446 (17.0%)
1-3 years	1438 (50.9%)	1755 (36.7%)	62 (34.3%)	7 (36.8%)	371 (41.6%)	1328 (46.1%)	1257 (44.8%)	6218 (43.2%)
4 years +	903 (32.0%)	2114 (44.1%)	81 (44.8%)	7 (36.8%)	355 (39.8%)	1252 (43.5%)	1013 (36.1%)	5725 (39.8%)
<b>Boys</b>	1411	2098	85	4	375	1417	1229	6619
Under 1 year	240 (17.0%)	415 (19.8%)	16 (18.8%)	1 (25.0%)	91 (24.3%)	142 (10.0%)	249 (20.3%)	1154 (17.4%)
1-3 years	754 (53.4%)	812 (38.7%)	29 (34.1%)	2 (50.0%)	148 (39.5%)	681 (48.1%)	573 (46.6%)	2999 (45.3%)
4 years +	417 (29.6%)	871 (41.5%)	40 (47.1%)	1 (25.0%)	136 (36.3%)	594 (41.9%)	407 (33.1%)	2466 (37.3%)
<b>Girls</b>	1415	2691	96	15	517	1461	1575	7770
Under 1 year	245 (17.3%)	505 (18.8%)	22 (22.9%)	4 (26.7%)	75 (14.5%)	156 (10.7%)	285 (18.1%)	1292 (16.6%)
1-3 years	684 (48.3%)	943 (35.0%)	33 (34.4%)	5 (33.3%)	223 (43.1%)	647 (44.3%)	684 (43.4%)	3219 (41.4%)
4 years +	486 (34.4%)	1243 (46.2%)	41 (42.7%)	6 (40.0%)	219 (42.4%)	658 (45.0%)	606 (38.5%)	3259 (41.9%)

Table 3.28 presents the distribution of times children often perform domestic work or services. The data reveals that 6 out of 10 children (82.7%) engage in domestic work during weekends. This is closely followed by one-third of children (78.05%) who perform household chores or services after school hours while 6 out of 10 children who engaged in domestic work (61.1%) do so during school hours. However, across project regions, it is worth noting that about 3.5% of children undertake domestic work throughout the day and during school hours.

Table 3.28 Distribution of times children often work in domestic chores by region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western north	Overall
Weekends	2528 (89.5%)	3772 (78.8%)	145 (80.1%)	14 (73.7%)	752 (84.3%)	2543 (88.4%)	2145 (76.5%)	11899 (82.7%)
After school hours	2314 (81.9%)	4077 (85.1%)	155 (85.6%)	6 (31.6%)	628 (70.4%)	2014 (70.0%)	2032 (72.5%)	11226 (78%)
School holidays	2094 (74.1%)	2714 (56.7%)	121 (66.9%)	3 (15.8%)	529 (59.3%)	2098 (72.9%)	1236 (44.1%)	8795 (61.1%)
Before school hours	656 (23.2%)	1738 (36.3%)	25 (13.8%)	13 (68.4%)	357 (40.0%)	1094 (38.0%)	974 (34.7%)	4857 (33.8%)
Throughout the day	128 (4.5%)	99 (2.1%)	3 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (3.8%)	69 (2.4%)	96 (3.4%)	429 (3.0%)
During school hours	41 (1.5%)	46 (1.0%)	1 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.8%)	93 (3.2%)	27 (1.0%)	215 (1.5%)

Table 3.29 presents the average number of hours children engaged in domestic chores in each week. According to the data, average children engaged in domestic chores for 19.4 hours. Within the age categories, the survey reveals that children within ages 13 to 14 years work longer (22.2) hours relative to those within the age group of 15 to 17 years who work for 19.7 hours a week. The data further indicate that majority of children in Bono and Western North regions work for an average of hours with a larger group within the ages of 5 to 12 years who work 10.9 hours in each week.

Table 3.29 Average number of hours children engage in domestic work in a week by age and region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Overall	11.4	8.8	46.0	9.1	10.6	9.9	40.0	19.4
5-12 years	10.1	8.0	27.8	8.4	10.3	8.9	50.3	17.7
13-14 years	12.2	9.4	62.1	8.5	10.6	11.1	41.5	22.2
15-17 years	14.1	10.3	56.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	22.9	19.7

It is observed in Table 3.30, a total of 25.4 percent of children receive a reward for their work in domestic chores. Across gender, the proportion of boys (25.6%) to girls (25.2%) who received a reward for work done domestically is evenly split with no significant difference. In terms of age category, the results show that about two-quarters of children (25.9%) between the ages of 15 to 17 years receive a reward for work in domestic chores than those in the age category 13-14 years (25.2%) and 5-12 years (25.2%). in terms of regional disaggregation, 4 out of every 10 children in Ahafo receive a reward for work in domestic chores than other regions.

Table 3.30 Children who receive a reward for work in domestic chores

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western north	Overall
<b>Overall</b>	1183 (41.9%)	1175 (24.5%)	53 (29.3%)	4 (21.1%)	266 (29.8%)	514 (17.9%)	453 (16.2%)	3648 (25.4%)
Boys	581 (41.2%)	532 (25.4%)	32 (37.7%)	1 (25.0%)	87 (23.2%)	262 (18.5%)	196 (16.0%)	1691 (25.6%)
Girls	602 (42.5%)	643 (23.9%)	21 (21.9%)	3 (20.0%)	179 (34.6%)	252 (17.3%)	257 (16.3%)	1957 (25.2%)
<b>5-12 years</b>	665 (41.6%)	675 (25.0%)	23 (29.5%)	3 (27.3%)	130 (28.3%)	275 (16.4%)	202 (15.2%)	1973 (25.1%)
Boys	318 (39.8%)	324 (27.1%)	11 (32.4%)	1 (33.3%)	43 (21.8%)	142 (16.8%)	95 (15.2%)	934 (25.2%)
Girls	347 (43.4%)	351 (23.3%)	12 (27.3%)	2 (25.0%)	87 (33.1%)	133 (16.1%)	107 (15.2%)	1039 (25.0%)
<b>13-14 years</b>	245 (40.8%)	235 (24.4%)	14 (29.2%)	0 (0.0%)	58 (28.0%)	93 (17.4%)	119 (18.0%)	764 (25.3%)
Boys	133 (42.4%)	101 (22.9%)	9 (39.1%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (19.4%)	50 (18.7%)	43 (16.2%)	354 (25.2%)
Girls	112 (39%)	134 (25.6%)	5 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (35.1%)	43 (16.0%)	76 (19.2%)	410 (25.3%)
<b>15-17 years</b>	273 (43.6%)	265 (23.6%)	16 (29.1%)	1 (25.0%)	78 (34.7%)	146 (21.9%)	132 (16.2%)	911 (25.9%)
Boys	130 (43.8%)	107 (23.1%)	12 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (30.6%)	70 (23.2%)	58 (17.2%)	403 (26.6%)
Girls	143 (43.5%)	158 (24.0%)	4 (14.8%)	1 (33.3%)	52 (37.1%)	76 (20.9%)	74 (15.5%)	508 (25.4%)

With regards to the type of reward received by children for domestic work done, the data shows that three-thirds of children (67.3%) who engaged in domestic work do not receive any form of compensation for their labour. However, a majority (24.7%) of those who receive a reward for working in domestic chores get their reward in kind. About 5.6 percent of children receive the reward in cash and in kind. While 2.5 percent received a reward in cash. The distribution across the regions reveals a similar trend with most children receiving no reward for work done as shown in Table 3.31.

Table 3.31 Type of reward received by children working in domestic chores

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western north	Overall
<b>Overall</b>	2826	4789	181	19	892	2878	2804	14389
Not paid	1472 (52.1%)	3073 (64.2%)	131 (72.4%)	15 (79.0%)	598 (67.0%)	2126 (73.9%)	2269 (80.9%)	9684 (67.3%)
Kind	960 (34.0%)	1489 (31.1%)	19 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	149 (16.7%)	547 (19.0%)	389 (13.9%)	3553 (24.7%)
Cash and kind	315 (11.2%)	126 (2.6%)	29 (16.0%)	2 (10.5%)	102 (11.4%)	146 (5.1%)	78 (2.8%)	798 (5.6%)
Cash	79 (2.8%)	101 (2.1%)	2 (1.1%)	2 (10.5%)	43 (4.8%)	59 (2.1%)	68 (2.4%)	354 (2.5%)

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western north	Overall
<b>Boys</b>	1411	2098	85	4	375	1417	1229	6619
Not paid	740 (52.5%)	1322 (63.0%)	54 (63.5%)	3 (75.0%)	273 (72.8%)	1037 (73.2%)	1006 (81.9%)	4435 (67.0%)
Kind	492 (34.9%)	668 (31.8%)	10 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	59 (15.7%)	276 (19.5%)	161 (13.1%)	1666 (25.2%)
Cash and kind	136 (9.6%)	56 (2.7%)	20 (23.5%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (5.9%)	71 (5.0%)	32 (2.6%)	337 (5.1%)
Cash	43 (3.1%)	52 (2.5%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (25.0%)	21 (5.6%)	33 (2.3%)	30 (2.4%)	181 (2.7%)
<b>Girls</b>	1415	2691	96	15	517	1461	1575	7770
Not paid	732 (51.7%)	1751 (65.1%)	77 (80.2%)	12 (80.0%)	325 (62.9%)	1089 (74.5%)	1263 (80.2%)	5249 (67.6%)
Kind	468 (33.1%)	821 (30.5%)	9 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	90 (17.4%)	271 (18.6%)	228 (14.5%)	1887 (24.3%)
Cash and kind	179 (12.7%)	70 (2.6%)	9 (9.4%)	2 (13.3%)	80 (15.5%)	75 (5.1%)	46 (2.9%)	461 (5.9%)
Cash	36 (2.5%)	49 (1.8%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (6.7%)	22 (4.3%)	26 (1.8%)	38 (2.4%)	173 (2.2%)

### 3.13 Estimation of Children Engaged in Hazardous Child Labour (HCL)

Child labour is a restricted category of children who are working legally according to ILO Convention numbers 138 and 182. The global number of child labourers in these age groups (5 to 17 years) has dropped considerably from 215 million in 2008 (13.6%) to 168 million (10.6%) in 2012. Also reported by the ILO, one out of every four children aged 15-17 years, in sub-Saharan Africa, is engaged in hazardous work. However, in Ghana, estimates from the Ghana Statistical Service also indicate that more than two hundred thousand children are involved in child labour.

This study adopted the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System to measure the proportions of children engaged in hazardous labour in the project communities. In consonance with the global aim of achieving SDG 8 by ending child labour in all its forms by 2025 – SDG target 8.7, Child Rights International, through its child labour monitoring and remediation strategies aims at reducing and/or eradicating child labour in Ghana.

Hazardous Child Labour, a subset of the worst forms of child labour, refers to the employment of children in industries and occupations designated as hazardous or working for long hours and/or at night in industries and occupations designated as hazardous. Per ILO Recommendation 190, working children are in hazardous work if they are found to be in one of the following categories:



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

#### **Box 2. Definition of Hazardous child labour**

##### **1) Children working in cocoa farms involved in land clearing:**

- Clearing of forest and/or felling of trees;
- Bush burning;
- Clearing tree stumps

##### **2) Children working in cocoa farms carrying heavy loads:**

- Carrying heavy load beyond permissible carrying weight, i.e. above 30% of body weight for more than 2 miles (3km);

##### **3) Children working in cocoa farms exposed to agro-chemicals:**

- Working with agrochemicals, i.e. purchasing, transport, storage, use (mixing, loading and spraying/applying), washing of containers and spraying machine, and disposal;
- Being present or working in the farm during pesticide spraying, or re-entering a sprayed Farm within less than 12 hours of spraying;

##### **4) Children working in cocoa farms using sharp tools**

- Using machetes/long cutlasses for weeding;
- Climbing trees higher than 3 meters (9 feet) to cut mistletoe with cutlass;
- Working with a motorized mist blower, knapsack sprayer, and/or chainsaw
- Harvesting overhead cocoa pods palm fruits, orange or rubber with harvesting hook, with Malayan knife, axe or other implements;
- Breaking cocoa pods with breaking knife, stripping palm fruit from stem bunches with sharp axe or cutlass;
- Grafting in citrus and rubber farming

##### **5) Children working in cocoa farms exposed to long working hours:**

- Working on the farm for more than 14 hours per week for children 13-14 years old, more than 42 hours per week for children 15 - 17-year-olds;

##### **6) Children working in cocoa farms exposed to night work:**

- Going to or returning from the farm alone or working on farm between 6.00 p.m. and 6.00am

##### **7) Children working in cocoa farms/other farms or other works not attending school regularly**

- Working full time on farm and not attending formal / non-formal school (*applicable to children under 15 years*).

##### **8) Children working in cocoa farms/agricultural work or other work which interferes with schooling**

- For children in school, working more than 2 hours/day on a school day; Working on the farm for more than 3 hours per day or more than 18 hours per week (for children on weekends, holidays and/or have completed school);
- A child withdrawn from school during harvest season to do farm work; and working full time on farm and not attending formal / non-formal school (*applicable to children under 15 years*).

Section 58 (1) of the Labour Act stipulates that “a young person shall not be engaged in any type of employment or work likely to expose the person to physical or moral hazard”. Section 91 of the Children's Act of 1998 stipulates that hazardous employment is proscribed for all children under 18 years of age and Section 87 forbids the engagement of a child in “exploitative child labour” that “deprives the child of health, education or development”, under all circumstances. As such, it supplements ILO Convention 182 and Recommendation 190. Ghana's Hazardous Child Labour Framework for the cocoa sector, published by the Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment in June 2008, is specific to the cocoa sector whereas the 2012 Hazardous Child Labour Framework adds to the hazardous tasks specific to cocoa to include other hazardous tasks in all types of crop agriculture.

In this survey, hazardous child labour is defined as a child, 5-17 years engaged in any of the following work activities on a cocoa farm or other types of crop agriculture for at least one hour in a week over the past 12 months (See Box 2). The study decided to focus on hazardous activities in agriculture/cocoa because we deemed that any other non-agriculture hazardous activities are infrequent in the target area and not relevant for the project, either.

Table 3.32 presents information of estimation of the proportion of children engaged in hazardous child labour by sex. It is observed that overall, 11,522 children 5-17 years representing the (22.6%) children are engaged in hazardous child labour. In terms of gender, a high proportion of boys (25.5%) are engaged in child labour than girls (19.5%). Analysis of activities children engaged in shows that hazardous child labour is more pronounced among children (19.3%) involve in cocoa farming activities while children engaged in domestic chores constitute 4.7 percent as illustrated in Table 3.32.

Table 3.32 Estimated proportion of children engaged in Hazardous Child Labour by sex

	Boys	Girls	Overall
<b>Children engaged in Hazardous Child Labour</b>	6741 (25.5%)	4811 (19.5%)	11522 (22.6%)
Hazardous Child labour in cocoa activities	6057 (22.9%)	3831 (15.5%)	9888 (19.3%)
Hazardous Child labour in domestic activities	1077 (4.1%)	1347 (5.5%)	2424 (4.7%)
Hazardous Child labour in galamsey activities	96 (0.4%)	20 (0.1%)	116 (0.2%)

*Some children are involved in multiple Hazardous Child Labour activities*

Table 3.33 estimates in percentage children who are engaged in hazardous child labour. The results indicate that 22.6 percent of the children interviewed are involved in hazardous work that exposes them to physical, psychological, or sexual abuse – hazardous work. The regional disaggregation shows that a little over one-third of children (36.3%) in Bono recorded the highest number of children involved in hazardous child labour while Eastern (16.5%) recorded the least. However, in absolute terms, the Ashanti region has the highest proportion (4,335 children) in hazardous child labour. Across the age categories, a relatively higher proportion of

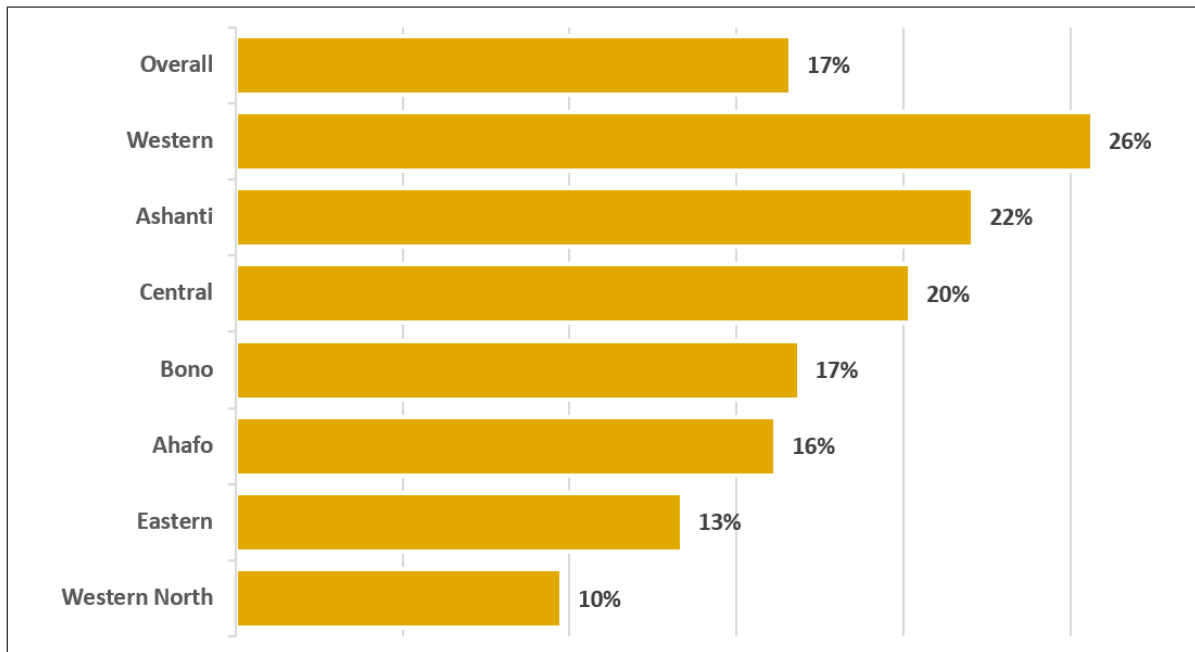
older children aged 15 to 17 years (39.1%) than the younger children aged 13 to 14 years (31.3%) and 5 to 12 years (14.5%) are involved in work that is considered hazardous. Although, in absolute terms, there are more children aged 5 to 12 years (4,579 children) in hazardous child labour than the other age categories.

Table 3.33 Estimation of children engaged in Hazardous Child Labour (HCL) by sex, age and region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
<b>Overall</b>	1162 (18.6%)	4335 (26.9%)	220 (36.3%)	283 (21.4%)	1280 (16.5%)	2093 (32.0%)	2179 (17.3%)	11552 (22.6%)
Boys	688 (20.9%)	2438 (29.5%)	139 (40.5%)	178 (26.4%)	776 (19.3%)	1256 (36.7%)	1266 (19.6%)	6741 (25.5%)
Girls	474 (16.1%)	1897 (24.1%)	81 (30.8%)	105 (16.2%)	504 (13.5%)	837 (26.9%)	913 (14.8%)	4811 (19.5%)
<b>5-12 years</b>	355 (9.3%)	2075 (20.4%)	66 (20.0%)	109 (13.3%)	512 (10.5%)	801 (19.4%)	661 (8.8%)	4579 (14.5%)
Boys	209 (10.2%)	1153 (21.9%)	37 (20.6%)	63 (15.2%)	313 (12.2%)	478 (22.0%)	389 (10.0%)	2642 (16.0%)
Girls	146 (8.2%)	922 (18.7%)	29 (19.3%)	46 (11.4%)	199 (8.6%)	323 (16.5%)	272 (7.5%)	1937 (12.8%)
<b>13-14 years</b>	305 (28.1%)	919 (34.7%)	51 (45.1%)	74 (32.5%)	300 (23.4%)	518 (48.8%)	517 (24.0%)	2684 (31.3%)
Boys	190 (33.1%)	516 (38.2%)	35 (50.7%)	51 (41.5%)	172 (27.2%)	310 (55.0%)	296 (27.5%)	1570 (35.8%)
Girls	115 (22.6%)	403 (31.1%)	16 (36.4%)	23 (21.9%)	128 (19.6%)	208 (41.9%)	221 (20.5%)	1114 (26.7%)
<b>15-17 years</b>	502 (37.7%)	1341 (40.8%)	103 (63.2%)	100 (36.4%)	468 (29.5%)	774 (57.2%)	1001 (33.6%)	4289 (39.1%)
Boys	289 (42.6%)	769 (46.4%)	67 (71.3%)	64 (47.1%)	291 (35.4%)	468 (67.8%)	581 (38.5%)	2529 (45.3%)
Girls	213 (32.5%)	572 (35.1%)	36 (52.2%)	36 (25.9%)	177 (23.1%)	306 (46.1%)	420 (28.5%)	1760 (32.6%)

In terms of estimated households with at least one child engaged in hazardous child labour, figure 3.5 reveals that about (17.0%) of households interviewed have at least one child engaged in hazardous child labour. Across the regions, Western recorded (26.0%) more households with at least a child involved in hazardous child labour. This is followed by the Ashanti region (22.0%) while Western North recorded the least number of households with at least one child engaged in hazardous child labour in comparison to other regions.

Figure 3.5 Estimated proportion of households with at least one child engaged in Hazardous Child Labour by region



### 3.14 Children at High Risk of Child Labour

This section provides the distribution of children at high risk of child labour. Children at high risk of child labour refer to children who are currently not in child labour, but are somehow exposed to or experience living conditions that make them more likely to engage in child labour. A child in this situation is considered at high risk of child labour or children at high risk of child labour are those living in vulnerable households and close to economic activities prone to employ them.

The study gathered data on children who stand a high risk of child labour. The findings reveal that most (64.8%) of the 51,221 children are at high risk of child labour – with a slightly higher proportion of girls (66.4%) than boys (63.3%) at high risk of child labour. Except for the Western region (47.4%), the majority of the children in the other regions are at high risk of child labour – Eastern records the highest proportion of children who are at a high risk of being engaged in child labour. When analyzed across ages, younger children aged 5 to 12 years are at high risk of child labour both in percentage (66%) and absolute (20,900 children) terms than older children (13 to 14 years) and (15 to 17 years). See Table 3.34.

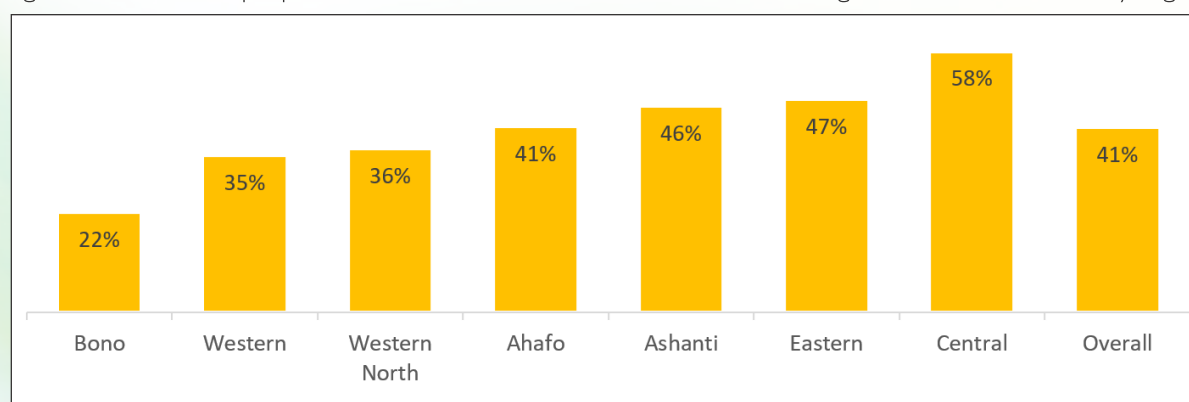


Table 3.34 Children at High Risk of Child Labour by sex, age and region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
Overall	3525 (56.5%)	9923 (61.5%)	310 (51.2%)	988 (74.7%)	5971 (77.0%)	3099 (47.4%)	9364 (74.1%)	33180 (64.8%)
Boys	1836 (55.7%)	5033 (60.9%)	168 (49.0%)	470 (69.7%)	3010 (75.0%)	1530 (44.7%)	4715 (72.9%)	16762 (63.3%)
Girls	1689 (57.4%)	4890 (62.2%)	142 (54.0%)	518 (79.9%)	2961 (79.2%)	1569 (50.4%)	4649 (75.4%)	16418 (66.4%)
5-12 years	1991 (52.1%)	6327 (62.1%)	191 (57.9%)	667 (81.4%)	3890 (79.7%)	2024 (49.1%)	5810 (77.5%)	20900 (66.0%)
Boys	1095 (53.6%)	3338 (63.5%)	109 (60.6%)	331 (79.8%)	2030 (79.3%)	1074 (49.5%)	3024 (77.9%)	11001 (66.6%)
Girls	896 (50.3%)	2989 (60.5%)	82 (54.7%)	336 (83.2%)	1860 (80.2%)	950 (48.6%)	2786 (77.1%)	9899 (65.3%)
13-14 years	703 (64.9%)	1650 (62.4%)	59 (52.2%)	146 (64.0%)	961 (74.8%)	495 (46.7%)	1572 (73.0%)	5586 (65.2%)
Boys	352 (61.3%)	806 (59.7%)	32 (46.4%)	67 (54.5%)	449 (70.9%)	234 (41.5%)	763 (70.8%)	2703 (61.6%)
Girls	351 (68.8%)	844 (65.2%)	27 (61.4%)	79 (75.2%)	512 (78.5%)	261 (52.5%)	809 (75.1%)	2883 (69.0%)
15-17 years	831 (62.3%)	1946 (59.2%)	60 (36.8%)	175 (63.6%)	1120 (70.5%)	580 (42.8%)	1982 (66.4%)	6694 (61.0%)
Boys	389 (57.4%)	889 (53.6%)	27 (28.7%)	72 (52.9%)	531 (64.6%)	222 (32.2%)	928 (61.5%)	3058 (54.7%)
Girls	442 (67.5%)	1057 (64.9%)	33 (47.8%)	103 (74.1%)	589 (76.9%)	358 (53.9%)	1054 (71.5%)	3636 (67.4%)

Figure 3.36 provides information on the proportion of households with at least one child at high risk of child labour. As illustrated, about 41.0 percent of households have at least one child aged 5-17 years at high risk of child labour with the Central region (58.0%) reporting the highest proportion of households with at least one child engaged in child labour. This is followed by the Eastern region (47.0%), Ashanti region (47.0%), and Ashanti region (46%) compared to other regions.

Figure 3.6 Estimated proportion of households with at least one child at High Risk of Child Labour by region



### 3.15 Children Engaged in Worst Forms of Child Labour

ILO Convention 182, Article 3, defines 'Worst Forms of Child Labour' as:

- a) 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;
- b) “The use, procuring or offer of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or pornographic performance;
- c) “The use, procuring or offer of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; and
- d) “Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.”

Children who are enslaved, or involved in any practices similar to slavery-like child trafficking, a child in bondage, and forced labour, or used for prostitution, pornography, or any illicit activity are said to be in worst forms of child labour.

Table 3.35 presents results on the proportion of children in Worst Forms of Child Labour. Out of the 51,221 children, 2,791 of them representing 5.5 percent are engaged in worst forms of child labour. Specifically, 2.4 percent of the children were transported from their original homes, 1.9 percent of them were involved in pornographic recordings and 1 percent were exploited sexually through the exposure of private parts and are in bondage. A slightly higher proportion of girls than boys have been transported from their original homes, engaged in pornographic recordings, sexually exploited through the exposure of private parts and are in bondage. Some children are involved in multiple forms of worst forms of child labour activities.

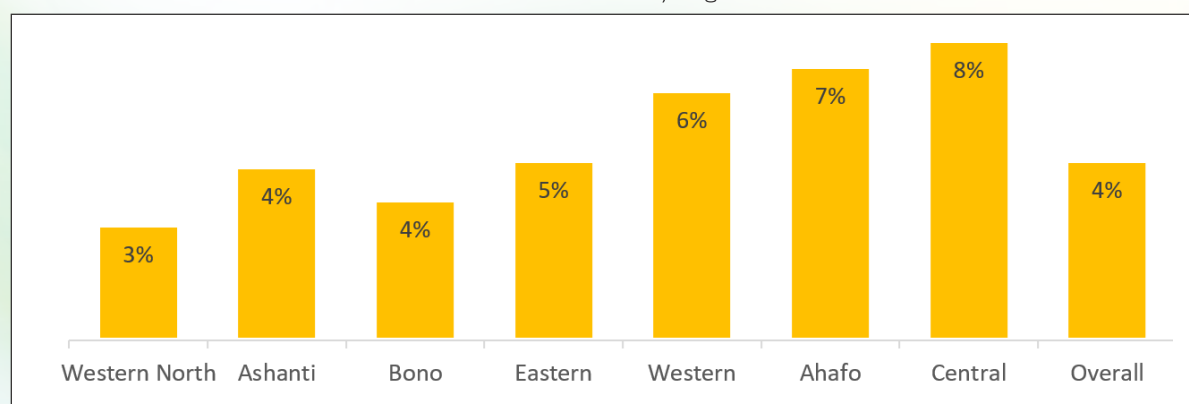
The results on worst forms of child labour when disaggregated by age and sex further reveal that the percentage of children involved in child labour in its worst forms increases as the children become older. Thus, a relatively higher proportion of older children (15 to 17 years) (9.2%) are likely to be in worst forms of child labour than younger children (13 to 14 years) (5.9%) and (5 to 12 years) (4%). For young children between the ages of 5 to 12 years, Ahafo (7%) records the highest proportion of such children in worst forms of child labour while Western North records the least proportion. Besides, Ahafo (9.3%) has the greatest proportion of 13 and 14 year old children engaged in worst forms of child labour compared to the other regions. However, Western (14.9%) records the highest proportion of older children (15 to 17 years) in worst forms of child labour. Across all ages, more girls than boys are involved in worst forms of child labour.

Table 3.35 Children engaged in Worst Forms of Child Labour by sex, age and region

	Ahafo	Ashanti	Bono	Central	Eastern	Western	Western North	Overall
<b>Overall</b>	546 (8.8%)	700 (4.3%)	40 (6.6%)	89 (6.7%)	381 (4.9%)	435 (6.7%)	600 (4.8%)	2791 (5.5%)
Boys	281 (8.5%)	318 (3.9%)	20 (5.8%)	46 (6.8%)	157 (3.9%)	206 (6.0%)	248 (3.8%)	1276 (4.8%)
Girls	265 (9.0%)	382 (4.9%)	20 (7.6%)	43 (6.6%)	224 (6.0%)	229 (7.4%)	352 (5.7%)	1515 (6.1%)
<b>5-12 years</b>	268 (7.0%)	372 (3.7%)	18 (5.5%)	42 (5.1%)	192 (3.9%)	161 (3.9%)	223 (3.0%)	1276 (4.0%)
Boys	137 (6.7%)	183 (3.5%)	9 (5.0%)	22 (5.3%)	89 (3.5%)	85 (3.9%)	114 (2.9%)	639 (3.9%)
Girls	131 (7.4%)	189 (3.8%)	9 (6.0%)	20 (5.0%)	103 (4.4%)	76 (3.9%)	109 (3.0%)	637 (4.2%)
<b>13-14 years</b>	101 (9.3%)	122 (4.6%)	7 (6.2%)	18 (7.9%)	75 (5.8%)	72 (6.8%)	107 (5.0%)	502 (5.9%)
Boys	57 (9.9%)	57 (4.2%)	5 (7.3%)	7 (5.7%)	32 (5.1%)	37 (6.6%)	48 (4.5%)	243 (5.5%)
Girls	44 (8.6%)	65 (5.0%)	2 (4.6%)	11 (10.5%)	43 (6.6%)	35 (7.0%)	59 (5.5%)	259 (6.2%)
<b>15-17 years</b>	177 (13.3%)	206 (6.3%)	15 (9.2%)	29 (10.6%)	114 (7.2%)	202 (14.9%)	270 (9.1%)	1013 (9.2%)
Boys	87 (12.8%)	78 (4.7%)	6 (6.4%)	17 (12.5%)	36 (4.4%)	84 (12.2%)	86 (5.7%)	394 (7.1%)
Girls	90 (13.7%)	128 (7.9%)	9 (13.0%)	12 (8.6%)	78 (10.2%)	118 (17.8%)	184 (12.5%)	619 (11.5%)

Figure 3.7 as indicated is the proportion of estimated households with at least one child involved in worst forms of child labour in project communities. The data shows that about 4 percent of the households surveyed have at least one child engaged in worst forms of child labour. Additionally, the regional analysis of the data reveals that there is a higher proportion of households in central region (48%) compared to other regions with at least one child engaged in child labour.

Figure 3.7 Estimated proportion of households with at least one child in Worse Forms of Child Labour by region



# PHASE 2

- 4. Remediation & Advocacy**
- 5. Results**
- 6. Monitoring & Sustainability**
- 7. Conclusion & Recommendation**



## 4 REMEDIATION AND ADVOCACY

### 4.1 Remediation and Advocacy Approach

This deals with the means towards remediation and advocacy.

#### 4.2 Remediation

Data is collected in our operational areas to create the community register, which is purposed to inform remediation by grouping children captured in the register under the three classifications; Worst forms of Child Labour (WCL), Hazardous Forms of Child Labour (HFCL) and Children at High Risk of Child Labour (HCL). This helps to determine the vulnerability level of the child, the type of support needed, and what the community requires in the form of Community Action Plans and assists the CCPC to undertake targeted remediation in the form of awareness creation and follow up after support has been given.

##### 4.2.1 Objectives of Remediation

- Improve livelihoods of households.
- Provide direct remediation programmes for children identified to be vulnerable by the GCLMS data.
- Empower the communities to identify and remediate child labour cases.
- Carry out awareness and advocacy on child labour.
- Empower women who are heads of households through income generating activities (IGAs) and village savings and loans associations (VSLAs).

#### 4.2.2 Validation

- **Child Profiling:** The next step after the data has been analyzed is child profiling, field officers are sent back to the communities to identify the children and document their current state and if there have been any changes after the data was collected.

Details of the child is taken and documented for remediation in line with the data Protection Act 2012 (Act 843) and the Child Rights International Data Protection Codes. This is done to create a unique identity for each child. The availability of the data to a third party upon request is done when the partner has signed the Data Protection Act of CRI.

- **Child Needs Assessment:** Children captured in the community register under any form of child labour after data analysis are taken through a process for profiling to assess their needs before remediation.

Firstly, the district and community of the child is ascertained and planned for a visit, the child is visited in the community they reside. Tool 3 is applied to a child

depending on the category he/she falls within. Series of questions are administered to the child depending on the category or indicator they fall within; children under high risk, worse forms of child labour and hazardous which is also captured under worse forms of child labour.

Secondly, a conversation with the child's parents. This is to understand why the child is captured under the indicator and to confirm information captured by the community register.

Finally, if in school, a follow-up inquiry is done from the child's school to confirm the child's punctuality, performance, and behaviour.

All this information from every child identified is documented and synced to a server for remediation. Their needs are then categorized into two classifications, educational needs, technical and vocational training.

#### **4.2.3 Educational Support**

Children captured under educational needs are provided with direct educational support like books, shoes, schoolbags, notebooks, school uniforms, etc.

#### **4.2.4 Technical, Vocation Education and Training (TVET)**

Children who are out of school and between the ages of 15 - 17 years are enrolled in technical, vocational training of their choice like bakery, mechanical engineering, carpentry, fashion designing, and many more.

#### **4.2.5 Community Needs Assessment**

A day is scheduled with community leaders and members to develop a community needs assessment with guidance from Community Development Officers (CDO) of CRI. Questions with emphasis on community structures available and their state, health facility, environmental safety, basic educational infrastructure, state of transport, communication, and women empowerment are posed to them

#### **4.3 Support Delivery**

Remediation is a two-fold approach that is undertaken through direct and indirect remediation. The purpose is to deliver need-specific remediation forms for most vulnerable children identified under the three classifications of child labour in the form of direct support, as well as provide remediation forms that benefit the entire community through indirect support.

##### **4.3.1 Direct Support**

The direct support includes the following but is not limited to:

- Support to children who are at risk of child labour to be in school.
- Support to children in WFCL be in school.
- Support to Children at Risk and WFCL who are above 15 and below 17 years who are out of school.
- Emergency response support for children who will need immediate support during the data collection.

##### **4.3.2 Indirect Support**

The indirect support includes the following but is not limited to:

- Community sensitization and advocacy programmes through durbars, community information centres and radio stations, town hall meetings and development of Information, Educational and Communication (IEC) materials for public education.
- Provision of physical infrastructure such as bakery house, teacher's bungalow, soap making materials, school desks, repair of school buildings, etc.
- This will be determined through the Community Action Plans.
- Establishment of community mobile library systems for children (school-based mobile library systems).
- Establishing Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and VSLAs for women groups and women heads of households.

#### 4.4 Advocacy and Awareness Creation

The aims of this approach include reaching out to community member regularly, ensuring that they understand the message in an accurate manner in order to motivate them to take action.

Below are means through which the organization carries its message across:

- Community sensitization and awareness creation programmes are undertaken in all project communities through community town hall meetings, durbars and Theatre for Development (TFD) where CRRC members perform drama on the dangers and effects of child labour to educate and inform community members on child rights and protection issues. In addition, Information, IEC

materials are developed by the Reading clubs and used to enlighten community members on child labour issues.

- World Child Labour Day (WCLD) on June 12 is commemorated annually by CRRC members to inform and entertain community members through drama, choreography, cultural display, poem recitals, etc.
- Engagement with farmer societies to integrate child labour programs into their operations.
- Formation and facilitation of DCPC and organizing monthly meetings to discuss outcomes of child labour and child protection interventions in the district and how the district assemblies are helping in that regard.
- More women are taking up leadership roles in project communities through capacity building programs by CRI Community Development Officers.
- CRI also communicates child protection issues to more than 15,000 followers on social media platforms.



## 5 RESULTS

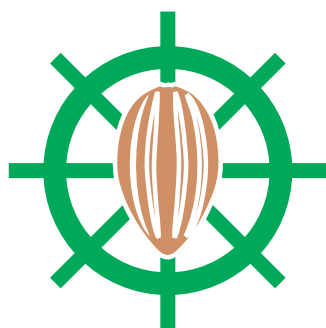


## ACTIVE IN 7 REGIONS

Child Rights International is currently active in seven regions of Ghana and operating in 1,263 communities. However, 906 communities were used for the survey.



## COMMUNITY REGISTER / STRUCTURES



GCLMS IN  
**906**  
COMMUNITIES



**913** **6391**  
CCPC FORMED MEMBERS



**11 DCPC**



**ALL SMC  
TRAINED**



**407 CRRC**  
FORMED AND TRAINED

FEMALES  
**96,652**  
**50.5%**



**191,426**  
HOUSEHOLDS REACHED

MALES  
**94,774**  
**49.5%**



FEMALES  
**39,468**  
**48.1%**

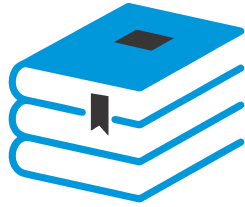


**82,004**  
CHILDREN 0-17 YEARS

MALES  
**42,536**  
**51.9%**



## EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT



**29,538**  
TEXTBOOKS



**436**  
UNIFORMS



**3,284**  
SCHOOL BAGS



**209**  
SHOES

**28,570**  
EXERCISE BOOKS



**11,814**  
NOTE BOOKS



**23**  
MATHS SETS





# 390 CHILDREN

supported in secondary  
and tertiary institutions  
as well as TVET &  
apprenticeship.

## Scholarship

In order to support the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and their communities, create educational opportunities for their children and other young people in project communities, the scholarship supports children who have gained admission to public senior high schools, tertiary and technical/vocational institutions. It also supports children in apprenticeship. In addition, beneficiaries receive career guidance through mentorship programs.







## CHILD PARTICIPATION

# 10,000+

children have benefitted from our child participation programmes such as Child Initiative Forum (CIF), Yeasi Nkonnwa and Read-to-Lead project.



### *Yeasi Nkonnwa*

This is a virtual pundit session hosted by children for children in project communities where they discuss matters relevant to them such as the current educational system and its impact of their education, child protection and child labour issues within their communities, etc. The program is aired mainly on CRI Facebook page and shared on other social media platforms.

### **Child Initiative Forum (CIF)**

Children are selected from schools within project communities to participate in the annual programme. Participants take part in open discussions about critical issues that affect their welfare. Dignitaries and paragons are invited to the programme to educate children on different subjects and hold interactive sessions with them. The participants embark on floats to sensitize the general public on child labour and child protection issues.







## Women Empowerment

# 60 VSLA

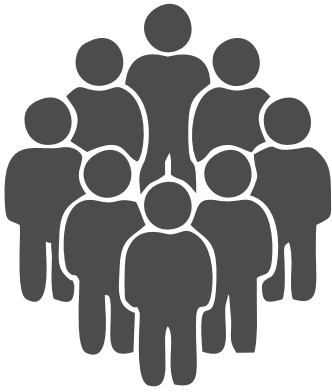


50 VSLA groups for women established and 10 for adolescent mothers piloted in selected project communities.



**Increase in the number of women** in leadership positions and ownership of cocoa farms.

## Advocacy and Awareness Creation



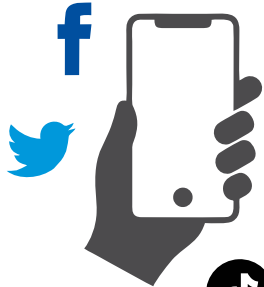
**191,483**

community members directly sensitized on child labour and child protection issues.



**250,000+**

have benefitted indirectly through durbars, radio programs and community information centres.



**11,000+**  
**SOCIAL MEDIA FOLLOWERS**

Through social media, activities regarding child labour and child protection are communicated.



**Increase in the number of women** in leadership positions and ownership of cocoa farms.



**Press conferences and statements published regularly** on issues relating to child protection for extensive coverage in the media.

### Reports published in relation to child labour and child protection



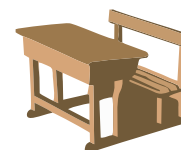
## Developmental Projects by Partners



# 181+



**developmental projects** such as construction of classroom blocks, teacher's bungalows, toilet facilities, boreholes, provision of school desks by farmer societies and sustainability partners where children and community members have benefitted directly or indirectly.



# 2080 BICYCLES

provided for children in cocoa growing communities.



schools constructed by sustainability partners



## 6 MONITORING AND SUSTAINABILITY

### 6.0 Monitoring and Sustainability

When a remediation programme is implemented, tracking and verification of information must be part of the overall monitoring process to ensure that there is a regular check of the quality and accuracy of the information that the GCLMRS process provides. This is important to provide certainty that the services provided to the identified children are indeed improving their situation, that the children are better off, and do not instead just transfer to another sector of work with equal or worse conditions. For this reason, the GCLMRS must be able to link labour and education data and to cross check information on school attendance with that from monitoring visits conducted at the workplace.



After all due processes have been followed and support provided to identified children, a follow-up is done to measure the impact the support is having on the children who have benefitted from the remediation process.

#### 6.1 General Monitoring

CRI staff work with implementing partners, members of the CCPC, SMC, and the District Assembly to ensure the project is effectively implemented. The progress of the implementation of the Community Action Plan (CAP) and the work of the CCPCs is monitored.

Quarterly monitoring is done to evaluate the impact of activities carried out and overall performance to determine their contribution to realizing the overall project goal. The first monitoring looks at identifying new entries, whether they are within the supply chain or not, whether they pose a threat to children who are no more in child labour, etc. The second step is to ensure that children who have been remediated do not return to child labour, hence ensuring that the systems established work efficiently and effectively.

#### 6.2 Children Enrolled in School

For children enrolled in school, the performance levels of the children are tracked. Continuous assessment books of these children are inspected to assess their performance, strengths and



weaknesses in subjects and measures to employ to improve their overall performance in school. For six months, such children are closely monitored to ensure that they are no longer involved in any activities connected to child labour to declare them Child Labour Free.

### **6.3 Children Enrolled in TVET**

Children enrolled in TVET apprenticeship are observed for a period of six months to ascertain they are no longer involved in child labour related activities in order to be declared as Child Labour Free.

### **6.4 Emergency Response Support Children**

Children who are returned to their families after being rescued from trafficking are visited regularly to ensure that they are safe and psychologically sound. Children who are supported through medical care are also be visited and their medical reports are studied to ascertain the improvement of the child among other factors.

### **6.5 Sustainability**

CRI has established a sustainable system that enables community members to sustain the climate created by efforts to eliminate child labour. Without deliberate preparation and efforts towards this, remediation efforts will go to waste.

### **6.6 Capacity Building of Established Structures**

Capacity building and training are carried out for the various community-based structures that have been formed such as CCPC, CRC, SMC and DCPC. The training programmes are held periodically to build the capacity of the various structures and enable them carry out their duties more efficiently and effectively.

### **6.7 Involvement of the District Assembly**

District-level authorities like the DCPC, DOWSU and Social Services Sub-Committees are linked to the community structure for collaboration in handling child protection cases that go beyond the capacity of the CCPC. MDAs are also involved during the remediation process to be updated on the impact of the project in their respective districts.

## 7 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 Conclusion

The survey was designed to determine the prevalence rate of child labour in some cocoa farming districts in 7 regions in Ghana. These regions are Ahafo, Bono, Ashanti, Eastern, Central, Western and Western North. The study focused on the percentage of children engaged in economic activities, children engaged in child labour, children engaged in hazardous child labor, children at high risk of engaging in child labour, and children engaged in the worst forms of child labour. The survey also evaluated the risk factors that can be harmful to children mentally, physically, spiritually, socially, and/or morally, as well as interference with their education by denying them the opportunity to attend school, forcing them to leave school prematurely, or limiting their capacity to benefit from school instruction.

The findings from the survey show that 96.5 percent of children 5-17 years are currently in school. About three-thirds (73.8%) of children surveyed are living with both parents. Also, about 30.0 percent of children are not living with both parents because their parents are working elsewhere. The children also cited other main reasons they are not living with both parents as lack of financial support from parents and easy access to school. According to the findings, about 48.7 percent

of children 5-17 years had engaged in economic activities in the past year before the survey. Furthermore, the results of the survey revealed that 23.3 percent of children have been engaged in cocoa farming in the past year before the survey, with more boys than girls. In addition, 28.1 percent of children are engaged in domestic chores.

The findings also show that 2 out of every 10 children (22.5%) are engaged in hazardous child labour activities which may be harmful to their health, safety and wellbeing. A high proportion of children (19.3%) are engaged in hazardous child labour in the cocoa value chain. Also, the result shows that 64.8 percent of children are at high risk of child labour with more girls than boys. With regards to worst forms of child labour, 5.5 percent of children 5-17 years are engaged in child labour in its worst forms. The results also revealed that 93.1% of children who work on cocoa farms are frequently engaged on weekends.

To achieve project results, the project should evolve activities to sensitize community actors including households, traditional leaders, and school authorities on the dangers of the usage of sharp tools and other hazardous materials and activities by children. Also, the project should sensitize households on the negative effect of involvement of children in domestic work as it is a key driver of child labour in the

regions, with about 80.1 percent of children engaged in child labour in domestic activities

## 7.2 Recommendations

The results of the survey indicate that some of the children who are engaged in both economic and non-economic activities were adversely affected in terms of their education and health. To minimize the negative effects that these activities have on working children, the following recommendations are made:

- Government should coordinate planning, implementation and response to child labour activities in the cocoa sector.
- Regulatory bodies must ensure compliance with existing laws aimed towards curbing child labour.
- Enhance occupational safety and health in working environment for children.
- Sensitize cocoa farming communities about the safety risks and health consequences facing children working on cocoa farms and the importance of education.
- Ensure continuous implementation of GCLMRS by sustainability partners.
- Harness existing community mechanisms for child protection. Structure for delivering social welfare at the community level, which includes traditional authorities, town/area councils, unit committees, as well as Parent-Teacher Associations should be harnessed and supported for child welfare. Traditional leaders, such as queen mothers, play a strong leadership role in supporting the welfare of children in communities and

provide advice and guidance on such matters to the chiefs.


- Sustain the ongoing efforts towards the education of children in cocoa growing communities.












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***“An Adult Is A Child Who Has Survived”***