
Fact Finding on Child Labour in Ghana

**A Study Undertaken by the Research Department of the National
Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)**

April, 2006

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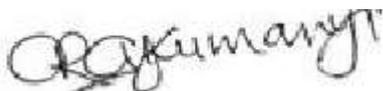
This Fact-Finding study for awareness raising and social mobilisation against the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ghana was undertaken by the Research Department of the National Commission for Civic Education in collaboration with Research International Organisation

We are most grateful to the International Labour Organisation for providing financial support to enable us to undertake the survey. Our thanks also go to the various institutions and organisations that were involved in developing the questionnaire, especially the representatives of stakeholder institutions that attended the review workshop to look at the draft questionnaire. The institutions included: Ministry of Manpower Development & Youth, Ghana Education Service, WAJU, National Development Planning Commission, Ghana Employers Association, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ghana Journalist Association, National Commission on Culture, Information Services Department and CHRAJ.

We would like to acknowledge the contributions and support of many Ghanaians who were generous to spare their time to have questionnaire administered on them. In most cases not less than 30 minutes was spent going through the questionnaire.

The over 30 research assistants who went to the field to collect data also deserve commendation for their dedication to duty. The staff of the Research Department at the National Headquarters of the NCCE headed by Mrs. Gertrude Zakariah-Ali, Director of Research, the NCCE Regional Research Officers who acted as supervisors during the surveys and the Regional Directors who were general overseers, all deserve commendation for their dedication which contributed enormously to the quality of the report.

We are also obliged to several other people, including the secretary, Mrs. Lucy Awuku; computer analyst, Mr. Noah and Dr. Clement Ahiadekey whose diverse contributions were critical for the completion of this research.



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April 2006.

Executive Summary

Child labour has become a challenging issue in our present society. As governments worldwide have sought rapid economic growth children under 15 years have become involved in the process of labour, many times to the detriment of their education, health and future development.

Social mobilisation involves planned actions and processes to reach, influence and involve all relevant segments of society across all sectors from the national to the community level in order to create an enabling environment and effect positive behaviour and social change. The aim of social mobilisation can only be achieved when peoples opinions and attitude about an issue is assessed and their thoughts and views on how activities should be carried out are incorporated into activities to be carried out. This is what the survey set out to achieve.

The report covers findings of a nationwide survey conducted by the NCCE in January 2006. The report assesses the public knowledge and attitudes towards child labour. It sought to know what has been done to combat child labour. The report also provides information on the main target groups for social mobilisation and the activities that should be undertaken during the social mobilisation.

The findings of the survey are presented below:

Knowledge of Child Labour

The results of the survey show that holistic knowledge on child labour among respondents is below average.

Only 251 respondents, representing 23 per cent understanding of child labour matches the entire five indicators given. In terms of the sex of this group of people, 54.2 per cent were males whilst 45.8 per cent were females.

Again the survey results show that about 27 per cent of those who employed children to work for them and 32 per cent of the general public did not know that children under 15 years involved in heavy work schedules denotes child labour.

Regional distribution shows that 47.0 per cent, 27.1 per cent and 25.1 per cent came from Greater Accra, Western and Ashanti regions respectively. None of the respondents from the Northern, Central and BrongAhafo regions was able to define child labour holistically.

In Ghanaian society child work is considered as part of the social development and integration of children into society. The clear distinctions between child work, light work and child labour is not common knowledge in the communities where child labour and its worst forms are predominant.

The results further shows that 12 per cent, 2.4 per cent, 1.2 per cent, 4.4 per cent, said children could work as domestic servants, head porters, fishermen, farmers, or in a mining and quarrying industry. Again 1.0 per cent, 7.9 per cent, 3 per cent, and 1 per cent said children could work, domestic servitude, commercial sex exploitation, others (that include chop bar operation, selling). Of course, 70.9 per cent said children should not do any of these works

The survey sought to relate one understanding of child labour to those prevailing in one's locality. The study revealed that all forms of child labour are prevailing at varying degree in all the regions visited. Head portorage was the highest, with 25 per cent. The second on the list was farming; this had 19.4 per cent of the responses. Domestic servitude, mining and quarrying had the same percentage of 15.8 per cent and this was followed by commercial sex exploitation accounting for 8.9 per cent.

On regional basis the most prevailing child activity was farming for the Ashanti Region, head portorage for Northern, mining (galamsey) for Western, stone quarrying for Greater Accra and head portorage for Central.

Knowledge of Laws on Child Labour

Several laws and by laws have been passed to check child labour. As people believed the legal framework for child labour is adequate however the problem has got to do with knowledge of the laws and their enforcements. When the general public, opinion leaders and employers were asked the question “**Do you Know of Any Law/Policy that Prohibits Child Labour?**” More than half (59.4 per cent) said yes whereas 40.6 per cent said no. Looking specifically at the employers interviewed however more respondents (60 per cent) said ‘No’ as compared to 40 per cent who said yes. For employers the fact that a ‘yes’ answer will mean engaging in an illegality may have been a contributing factor.

To further test respondents knowledge they were asked to mention the laws they said they know. Ghana's 1992 Constitution was the most mentioned. It had 44.8 per cent of responses. This situation may point to the fact that the intensive public education done by the NCCE and other stakeholders is bearing fruit. The Labour Act, Children's Act and Conventions of Rights of the Child had 20.4 per cent, 19.4 per cent and 15.4 respectively.

Attitude Towards Child Labour

In testing respondent's attitude towards child labour they were asked whether any of their child/ward were engaged in child labour. Majority (77.7 per cent) of the respondents said their children were not involved in child labour. The rest who admitted that their children were involved in child labour indicated they could be found in all the industries. For such a high percentage of respondents to say their wards are not engaged in child labour even though it is prevalent in their areas calls for concern since it means many of the child in labour might have migrated from some different area.

Circumstances under which respondents will allow their children to work were many. Over 50 per cent of the respondent who said they would allow their children to work said so under the following reasons. Some (22.9 per cent of respondents) said they would allow children when income is low, it means children are trying to take over their parents responsibility. This should not be the case. Another 12.7 per cent of respondents said they will allow children to work if they own the business. The above responses bring to the fore poverty as an underlying cause of child labour and a need to raise the income level of people will be the long time solution to child labour.

Interestingly, almost one out of every ten respondents said they will let their children work for cultural reasons. This reason may have arisen from the historical background where parents saw it as a responsibility to transfer the skills of their profession to their immediate family members. Other, reasons given were children not interested in schooling (6.4 per cent) and the location of school being too far away.

Socialisation and Child Labour

In Ghanaian society child work is considered as part of the social development and integration of children into society. The clear distinctions between child work, light work and child labour is not common knowledge in the communities where child labour and its worst forms are predominant. The survey sought to assess viewers ability to distinguish between activities for the socialisation process and child labour.

That 13 per cent of respondents were found wanting in distinguishing the differences between the two to confirm the fact that the problem exists. For these respondents, ironing which by all standards is dangerous for children without supervision was chosen as an activity for socialisation process.

For majority of respondents (19.3 per cent) children helping adults to cook was mentioned as an activity for socialisation. Fetching water for households had 18.2 per cent, helping to sweep and clean the house had 17.2 per cent, helping to look after younger siblings had 16.8 per cent and washing of utensils had 15.5 per cent. It must be pointed out however that the above mentioned activities may be child labour activities depending on the magnitude, the duration, the circumstances and the period under which it is being undertaken. This thin line between the two issues contributes to the difficulty in seeing the differences between them.

During the focus group discussions by opinion it was stressed that teaching children basic house chores duties at the appropriate age was very appropriate since it will help them to grow to be responsible citizens in future.

Social Mobilisation Activities

Activities respondents said have taken place in their districts were mainly educational with some few interventional ones.

Thirty-six point one (36.1 per cent) of responses were for awareness raising activities, 7.7 per cent mentioned interventional activities and 2.2 per cent mentioned other activities such as food rationing and arrests of employers. A little more than half of the total responses (51.9 per cent) said nothing have been done in their districts to combat child labour.

For awareness raising the main activity was public education (38.7 per cent) whereas the interventional activities were skills empowerment of parents of children in labour (4.8 per cent) and withdrawal of children from labour (2.1 per cent).

In all the districts visited public education ranked highest in terms of what has been done to combat child labour. In the Wassa West District for instance more than 90 per cent of respondents were aware that public education has been done in the area.

Interventional Activities

From the above statistics it can be seen that interventional activities undertaken are inadequate and it needs to be enhanced since the ultimate goal of all social mobilisation activities is to get children out of labour.

Analysis of respondents' views on the causes of child labour lends more credence to the need for direct interventional activities during the social mobilisation activities. Twenty-five point four per cent of all responses attributed child labour to low family income, 18.7 per cent of responses was that children work for their own economic gains, 12.9 per cent of responses went for truancy of children whilst 12.4 per cent of responses was for parents cannot afford school fees.

Moreover (24.9 per cent) of respondents said they will let their children work to supplement their income when it is low. Forty-two point six (42.6 per cent) of children said they are working because of low family income and a quarter (25.8 per cent) of employers said the children they work with were given to them by their parents or relatives.

From these statistics it can be seen that causes of child labour are poverty related and as such interventional activities should be fashioned out to address them.

Also an action to help parents will reduce the number which forces their children to work (12.9 per cent of responses) and those who cannot afford their wards school fees (12.4 per cent of responses).

Poverty was re-emphasised as a major cause of child labour during the Focus Group Discussion for opinion leaders and children in labour. Many of the children (above 75 per cent) who participated in the discussions were not living with their parents and said they had to work in order to cater for their basic needs.

Poverty alleviation activities also came out as a major recommendation of respondents on what can be done to eliminate child labour.

Interventional activities should aim at both parents and children who will be two key partners. For parents the most recommended interventional activity was economic empowerment (23.1 per cent of responses). This assertion brings to the fore the need for even educational activities which will also be aimed at enhancing the knowledge of parents on economic activities.

For children, the most mentioned interventional activity mentioned was the provision of apprenticeship schemes. This was also mentioned by children (36.7 per cent) in labour who said if they have the chance to stop working they will learn trade.

Knowledge on availability of apprenticeship schemes should also be brought to the door step of people as an alternative to formal schooling. The government in its policy direction and programmes should also see to the provision of the apprenticeship schemes and also integrate it into the formal school system.

The need for apprenticeship schemes is further buttressed by the fact that truancy of children was identified by respondents (12.9 per cent of responses) as a cause of child labour. For these children strategies different from formal education will be of much help.

Provision of educational amenities also came out prominently when respondents were asked "what can be done to reduce or eliminate child labour in your community". Forty-six point four per cent (46.4 per cent) of respondents said so. Compared with (54.5 per cent) of children in labour who will prefer to go back to school if they are not engaged in labour the provision educational amenities becomes very necessary.

Even though many respondents said educational institutions existed in their locality the adequate provision

of learning materials such as textbooks, teaching aids, sporting equipment and better infrastructure was still an issue of concern.

Laws and regulation plays an important role in social mobilisation against Worst Forms of Child labour. Citizen's knowledge on laws such as Article 28 of the 1992 Constitution which deals with the protection of children rights specifying measure of special care, maintenance, protection against exposure to physical and mental hazards, and protection against child labour will affect their attitude and response towards child labour.

Knowing laws alone in many instances does not lead to behavioural change as expected hence the need for enforcement of these laws for their intended goals to be achieved. The issues of lack of enforcement came into play when almost one (1) out of every three (3) respondents interviewed said child labour is still prevailing in the society due to the weak enforcement of laws on laws on child labour. This is emphasised when three (3) out of every five (5) respondents said for child labour to be reduced or eliminated in their areas of habitation laws on child labour should be strictly enforced.

Enforcement of laws will also in the long run assist in the reduction in the numbers of employers who respondents (22.7 per cent) said engaged children in work because their labour is cheap.

Awareness Creation Activities

Increasing awareness and knowledge on child labour should be another key activity in the social mobilisation process on child labour.

Even though awareness creation through public education was what many respondents said has taken place in their districts it still remained the most mentioned (24.4 per cent of responses) of activities that respondents said should be done to reduce or eliminate child labour.

Maybe the fact that 44.6 per cent of respondents did not know of any law that prohibits child labour shows that the impact of the public education is low. This for sure will have contributed to the massive recommendation of public education since it is believed that many engaged children out of ignorance and when they are educated they will stop the practice.

Educational campaigns were also stressed during the focus group discussions by opinion leaders. Participants specified that parents, teachers, religious leaders, traditional authorities and children should be the target of the campaign in order for them to appreciate the effect of child labour on the development of children.

A massive educational campaign on Worst Form of Child Labour will be a prerequisite for an effective social mobilisation. It will be enhanced if it includes knowledge on aspects of direct interventional activities such as availability of apprenticeship schemes in communities, skill empowerment and communal income generating ventures.

Methods and Materials for Social Mobilisation

When respondents were asked the question "how the programme was done and what materials was used during the programme".

Forty-eight point four (48.4 per cent) of respondents mentioned durbars. Another (35.0 per cent) mentioned seminars whereas information van had 8.5 per cent.

That awareness raising methods were mentioned most was not all that surprising since its cost element is low compared to interventional activities like skills empowerment or financial support.

In terms of materials used, 54.9 per cent of respondents mentioned posters, 24.2 per cent said video show whereas 15.9 per cent said that lectures were given and no materials were used.

It is noteworthy that drama and 'role play' hardly came up as an activity or tool that was used in public education. With a low literate rate of our citizenry, evident even by this surveys with 14.0 per cent respondents having no formal education and 17 per cent having just primary education, role play and drama will be an important tool since it will enhance the understanding of the illiterate populace on the issue at hand. Also cinema should also be made use of since many people tend to identify with it and will patronise it.

In terms of materials, more literature on child labour should be produced and made available to the public. With the literacy rate of the populace in view focus should be on pictorial materials such as posters and billboards.

In terms of methodology for awareness creation activities it is recommended that stakeholders such as employers, parents, children in labour, traditional authorities, political authorities and the media be segmented and specific educational materials and methods fashioned out to meet their needs.

Media and Social Mobilisation

The survey also set out to examine the sources of information for respondents on general issues and childlabour in particular. The three sources which respondents mentioned for sources of information on general issues were Radio (51.1 of responses), Television (27.0 per cent of responses) Religious Group (9.1 per cent of responses). The same pattern is maintained for sources of information on child labour with Radio (38 per cent of responses), Television (28.5. of responses) and Religious Group (10.7. of responses).

The electronic media, specifically radio and television, stands out as important sources of information to the respondents. Between the two types of media radio stands out as the most important.

This is further given credence by the survey results which shows that nine out of ten (10) respondents listen to the radio at least 3 times a week with 77.6 per cent of respondents listening to the radio everyday.

With the liberalisation of the airwaves leading to the setting up of many FM stations throughout the country, the media, especially, the radio stations should be widely used in the public education campaign against child labour.

The survey also shows that accessing information through the television is gradually increasing among the populace, especially urban dwellers, and maximum use should be made of that channel as well.

In contrast to the electronic media, print media was not a popular source of information for respondents

with only 17.9 per cent saying they read a newspaper at least once a week. The high level of illiteracy, cost of newspapers and high politicisation of stories published by these newspapers may have contributed to this. Usage of radio and television to transmit information is therefore highly recommended.

Religious groups came third in the sources of information for respondents. Use should therefore be made of their ways of giving information to their members. Religious bodies should also be involved in the distribution of materials like handbills and posters.

Governmental Institutions - Partners

Information gathered from the study indicates that the following government departments were already involved in work to combat child labour. These are the District Assembly, Information Services Department, and National Commission for Civic Education, Ghana Education Service, (GES) Social Welfare Department and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ). Others were the media, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) and Ministry of Health (MOH)

Many respondents were not aware of any activity that had taken place and as such had no knowledge about its organisers. This was evident by 60.5 per cent of responses being non-applicable and 16.2 per cent of the respondents saying they did not know any government agencies or institutions that had done any work in child labour. This seems to suggest that not much has been done to combat child labour in our country. There is the need for more work to be done in regards to combating child labour.

Of the government departments mentioned the district assembly seemed to have the highest responses with 7.6 per cent. Activities respondents said the assemblies were involved in included public education, Withdrawal of children involved in child labour, skills empowerment of parents and children and providing free meals for children in school.

The NCCE was said to be involved in public education about child labour, this was said by 6.6 per cent of the respondents. The Department of Social Welfare was chosen by 3.4 per cent for their involvement in public education and withdrawal of children involved in child labour. CHRAJ was also chosen by 2.3 per cent for their role in Public Education. The Information Service Department was also said to be involved in public education by 2 per cent of the respondents.

From the above the district assemblies come out strongly as an organisation with the necessary structures on the ground and this should be made use of during the social mobilisation programme. The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) which is the government's central agency for raising public awareness on civic issues also emerged as an institution with awareness creation capabilities which should also be tapped. The commission's extensive national coverage, with offices throughout the country, will be an asset. The Social Welfare Department which also deals with issues such as child maintenance and care also deserve mention as an organisation, which with its experience in child issues will be of help during the social mobilisation process.

Non – Governmental Organisations - Partners

The non-governmental organisations were not left out when attempts were made to find out those who were currently involved in the work of child labour. The respondents mentioned the Religious Bodies, Action Aid, World Vision International, Plan Ghana, Community Based Organisation (CBO), and Private Radio Stations. Others mentioned were 'Sanapi Aba' Trust and International Needs.

Of the NGOs mentioned the private radio stations had the most responses of 4.9 per cent for carrying out public education. The religious bodies followed closely with 4.8 per cent and their main activity still public education. They also carried withdrawals and skills empowerment activities. The World Vision International had 1.8 per cent of responses for public education, skills empowerment and the provision of meals for children in school. Action Aid had 1.2 per cent of responses was public education and skills empowerment programmes.

Private Radio Stations, Religious bodies, World Vision International and Action Aid were prominent in activities aimed at combating child labour. Attention should be focussed more on the radio stations and the religious bodies. The two bodies have a wider coverage and have the tendency to influence a lot of people. Media practitioners and religious leaders therefore will be key personality partners.

In assessing organisations and personalities involved in child labour activities children and employers were asked whether they have been contacted by any official. It emerged that out of 120 children interviewed only 2, representing 1.7 per cent had been contacted by government officials. This means that 118 of the children (98.3 per cent) had not been contacted by anyone. This actually shows how serious the situation on the ground is and there needs to be a massive campaign if child labour is going to be eliminated. Public Education was carried out during the period of contact of government officials with the 1.7 per cent of the children.

Recommended Governmental Organisations

Apart from the government organisations and NGOs currently involved in child labour issues, the study thought it prudent to find out those the respondents recommended for the social mobilization activities.

The most notable government agencies are the NCCE which was recommended by 22.2 per cent. The Department of Social Welfare was chosen by 21.1 per cent, the District Assemblies by 17.1 per cent, the Police/WAJU by 9.6 per cent, CHRAJ by 8.9 per cent, Information Services Department 8.6 per cent and 8.0 per cent by the Ghana Education Service.

That these organisations were highly recommended may have been a result of their involvement in activities to combat child labour. It may also be that these organisations may have been chosen because respondents thought they have the mandate to carry out these activities. It is striking that the Police Service is mentioned here which is a sure pointer to the need to enforce child labour laws.

The respondents in giving the reasons for recommending these organisations said there was the need to educate children (42.1 per cent.) The government having the ultimate responsibility was mentioned by 33.5 per cent, the agencies/departments having logistics 14.3 per cent, the enforcement of laws 9.8 per cent and 0.3 per cent said the government agencies could deal with marital problems.

Department of Social Welfare was highly recommended, for having ultimate responsibility for child labour 30.7 per cent. Social Welfare was chosen with the highest responses of 38.4 per cent for being an organisation that has logistics.

The NCCE was selected by 48.4 per cent. They were recommended to educate the children on child labour issues. This was the reason most selected by the entire respondents and is worth noting.

The Police was mentioned in third place with 30.5 per cent. This is an indication that a lot remains to be done in the area of enforcement of child labour laws.

Though marital problems were mentioned it was not one of the important reasons.

Recommended Non-Governmental Organisations

Once again there was a high don't know response of 78.2 per cent which suggests that a greater number of the respondents were not sure of which NGO they should recommend. The Religious group was the highest recommended with 8.6 per cent of the responses, World Vision International had 4.8 per cent whilst the FM stations had 3.2 per cent. These were the notable responses.

Once again education was highest with 39.5 per cent. The need for scholarships for the children was mentioned by 19.8 per cent. Skill training was recommended by 18.3 per cent. The need for law enforcement was chosen again by 17.7 per cent and the need for more schools to be built 4.7 per cent.

World Vision International had the highest recommendation of 25 per cent for building schools.

Recommended Personalities

Social Mobilisation involves a lot of personalities and the survey sets out to look out for the personalities that could be targeted to be part of the activities.

The three most recommended personalities were the Assemblyman, Religious Leaders and Chiefs. The Assemblyman tops with 24.1 per cent, the religious leaders with 22.6 per cent and the chiefs 21.9 per cent. I think the teachers are worth mentioning since they deal directly with the children and they had 18.4 per cent.

The Assemblyman was most recommended for their organisational abilities they had 14.9 per cent of the responses. In terms of opinion leaders the chiefs had the highest recommendation of 7.7 per cent top. Surprisingly the religious leaders were the most recommended with 11.2 per cent for educating the children on issues of child labour. The teachers came second with 10.9 per cent.

Preparedness to be Involved in Child Labour

The preparedness of the respondents to be involved in the elimination of child labour runs through the three questionnaires.

As high as 84.9 per cent of the respondents in the general questionnaire were prepared to be involved in combating child labour. The employer questionnaire had 66.7 per cent and the child 64.2 per cent of all the respondents are ready to help combat child labour. That encourages us that when education is given there may be a change in the situation.

The 'no' responses also was 15.1 per cent for the general, 33.3 per cent in the employer and 33.3 per cent in the child.

It was also important to find out the reasons why the respondents were prepared to support or not. The responses seemed varied whether the reason was positive or negative.

The notable reasons given for a 'yes' answer was the need to be good citizens (32.3), 17.2 per cent were also prepared to help combat child labour because there was a need for a society to be free from childlabour. 12.1 per cent said there was the need for them to fight against an irresponsible generation.

For 'No' answers 73.8 per cent said they were busy. Another 11.6 per cent said they were incapable because of health problems and others or were not educated enough. Whilst 7.2 per cent said they were too old to be involved.

It could as such be inferred that on the whole majority of all types of people interviewed, including employers, are willing to join in the crusade to combat child labour and any well planned social mobilisationprogramme will receive favourable response from all.

CHAPTER 1

Background

1.0 Introduction

Global concerns over child labour and their implications for development have been expressed at the highest levels in recent years. It is an issue that calls for specific policies and actions by government to solve the problem and its destructive effects.

Child labour refers to a situation where children under fifteen years of age are made to do work that is physically or mentally harmful and interrupts their educational and social development. Generally speaking it is work for children that harms them or exploits them in some way. Exploitation can be physical, mental, moral or not have access to education.

The Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No 138) spells out that the minimum age for admission to employment or work shall be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and should not be less than 15 years

On June 17, 1999, a global consensus was reached to tackle and eliminate the worst forms of child labour. A new international human rights instrument on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention – (No.182) was unanimously adopted.

The ‘worst forms of child labour’ as defined in the convention comprise ‘all forms of practices similar to slavery such as the sale and trafficking of children , debt bondage and serfdom (trokosi) and forced or compulsory labour including recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, production of pornography or pornographic performances, the use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs, work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to harm the healthy, safety onwards of children.

After ratifying the ILO convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (C. 182), the Government of Ghana signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the ILO in 2000 to eliminate the worst forms of childlabour (WFCL). Since then, the government has been collaborating with the ILO to implement a series of sector-specific projects to address the problem of child labour. The first of this was the IPEC country programme in 2000 which pioneered the development of a central child labour tracking (monitoring) system. These piecemeal projects have prepared the foundation for a more holistic, cross-sectoral, nationally driven time-bound programme to deal effectively with child labour, particularly its worst forms.

To achieve this, ILO-IPEC is supporting the government of Ghana to implement time-bound measures against the worst forms of child labour in Ghana. A major objective in this initiative is to mobilise Ghanaian society to become more aware of the causes of child labour and its negative consequences and increasingly support the fight against it.

1.1 Analysis of the Problem

It has been acknowledged that comprehensive data showing the extent of child is lacking with the usual consensus and surveys in the country providing very limited information on the issue of working children because they were not designed with the specific objective of assessing the nature and extent of child labour. (Ghana Statistical Service, 2003). The only study under taken by the Ghana Statistical Service that focused mainly on the issue of working children was the methodical sample survey on childlabour conducted in 1992/1993 in collaboration with the ILO Bureau of Statistics.

The Ghana Statistical Information Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC, 2003) survey conducted (2001) with technical assistance from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) is the first nationwide survey conducted in the country specifically designed to collect information on the various aspects of working children, within the framework of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).

Working children are estimated at 1,984,108 (31.2 per cent of children) with 1,273,294 (20.0 per cent) of children engaged in child labour constituting 64.2 percent of working children.

The Ghana Child Labour Survey (GCLS 2003) estimates working children at 1,984,108 (31.2 per cent of children) with 1,273,294 (20.0 per cent) of children engaged in child labour constituting 64.2 percent of working children. Nearly 20 percent of Ghanaian children (about 1.27 million) were engaged in activities classified as child labour. Over 1,031,220 in child labour are under 13 years. An estimated number of 242, 074 children are engaged in hazardous child labour. The largest proportion (57 per cent) of working children is in agriculture, hunting and forestry, (20.7 percent) in sales, (9.5 per cent) in production and (11 per cent) other general workers such as porters, truck pushers, driver mates etc. Most children in WFCL work in very dangerous and hazardous working environments, which expose them to injurious toxic substances, sexual abuse, violence and even death. Child workers suffer from physical, psychological and emotional disturbances.

Public perception of child labour in general is blurred by various socio-cultural factors (customs and tradition) and the public, including policy makers at large, is mostly ignorant of the consequences of child labour. In Ghanaian society child work is considered as part of the social development and integration of children into society. The clear distinctions between child work, light work and child labour is not common knowledge in the communities where child labour and its worst forms are predominant. These children are involved in work that jeopardizes their development yet society is not doing much to avert this. This is largely due to ignorance of the nature and consequences of child labour.

Ghana has many laws purporting to death with child labour. However many of these laws are unknown in areas where the problem is prevalent, and are not enforced effectively.

Poverty is seen as the major factor contributing to child labour in Ghana. Various studies in Ghana have shown that child labour is usually linked to the poverty of the family. Financial pressure is the primary reason why children are sent to work or ran away from home in search of better prospects.

The simple necessity of having food, shelter, and factors like unemployment or underemployment among the adult family members, or death of the breadwinner compel children to work from an early age. In addition are family disharmony and diminishing family support, high level of illiteracy among parents, deception of the urban prospects, lack of alternatives, prevalence of public attitudes and values

which tolerate and condone child labour, and lack of legal enforcements have all contributed to child labour in Ghana.

Attempts have been made by the government through its policies to specifically combat child labour and general see to the development of children. For instance the National Commission on Children (NCC) was established by the Government of Ghana to ‘ensure the orderly growth and development of Ghanaian children so as to become good and responsible adults’.

The instrument setting up the Commission is the Commission on children’s Decree (AFRCD 66). The commission is ‘to see to the general welfare and development of children and co-ordinate all essential services for children in the country which will promote the UN Rights of the Child’ (Consultancy Report on NCC by GIMPA, 1988).

The government of Ghana urged on by the Constitution has also established the Children’s Act 560 (1988) which stipulates as follows: ‘An act to reform and consolidate the law relating to children, to provide for the rights of the child, maintenance and adoption, regulate child labour and apprenticeship, for ancillary matters concerning children generally and to provide for related matters’.

Over the last decade Ghana has created an environment to address children’s issues, significant to this process is the development of the National Programme of Action (NPA) for child survival and development – ‘The Child cannot wait’ in 1992 and the passage of the children’s Act above.

The Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) document (2002) places emphasis on developing and providing access to basic education with a view to ‘supporting early childhood development and alternative education for children out of school, with emphasis on the hard-to-reach areas of northern Ghana, remote rural areas and urban slums’.

It also states that ‘Education of the youth will be linked with the labour market through expansion of technical and vocation education and training (TVET), special skill acquisition programmes and tertiary education’.

Although some work continues to be done by NGOs, the Department of Social Welfare, IPEC programme (launched in 2000) and Ghana National Commission on Children the problem persists and is generally believed to be on the increase. Another limitation is that the policies and programmes need monitoring and evaluation in order to assess their impact on the phenomenon of working children (Twum-Baah, 2003).

This survey will identify the causes of this ignorance and thus contribute to shape a positive public opinion for effectively raising awareness on the worst forms of child labour in Ghana.

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) is the government’s central agency for raising public awareness on civic issues. It is constitutionally mandated to carry out civic education and the promotion of good governance. The commission has an extensive national coverage, with offices throughout the country. The results of the study will inform the implementation of a nation wide campaign against child labour and its worst forms.

This study will strengthen the commission capacity to analyse issues of child labour and commitment

to the pursuit against the worst forms. It will strengthen their understanding of the worst forms of child labour, the perception of society and the best means to approach its elimination within a set time frame. Moreover, the NCCE will be assisted through this exercise to strengthen its networks and functional linkages with other institutions such as Research International, the Ghana Statistical Service and the District Assemblies. This will facilitate continuous learning and sharing of ideas towards the fulfilment of their mandate and the protection of children. This increase in capacity and institutional linkages will also enhance future national capacity and policy discourse on issues related to child labour. This study will provide the tools for the social mobilisation campaign to be led by NCCE in collaboration with other key institutions to spearhead the national TBP.

The involvement of district assemblies would give more visibility to the problem of child labour in the districts and hence enhance the commitment of local government institutions to eliminate it.

It is expected that a strategy that involves a wide range of stakeholders including public and private institutions, and which results will be widely disseminated would make substantial impact in the long-term.

CHAPTER 2

Methodology and Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

2.0 Introduction

This survey on the fact-finding awareness-raising and social mobilisation against the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ghana was mainly undertaken by the NCCE in collaboration with Research International, a private institution in market research. It is the seventh research undertaken by the Commission

The results of this study are to inform the implementation of a nation wide campaign against child labour and its worst forms in particular.

This study will provide the tools for the social mobilisation campaign to be led by NCCE in collaboration with other key institutions to spearhead the national TBP.

Indeed, a dissemination strategy that involves a wide range of stakeholders, including public and private institutions, will make substantial impact in the long term.

2.1 Objectives

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To collect and disseminate baseline information on public opinion and attitudes regarding worst forms of child labour in Ghana.
2. Establish an inventory of the main target groups and potential partners for social mobilisation and determine the appropriate mix of social mobilisation tools for awareness raising campaigns.

The study will as such seek to measure the present perceptions of Ghanaians with respect to the existence, nature and consequences of child labour and the level of public commitment to support the fight against it. The immediate goal is to use the findings to inform the planning and implementation of a nation-wide awareness raising campaign to be carried out by the NCCE under the TBP as a whole with strategies adopted for different WFCL, geographic areas and target groups. The findings will serve as a baseline for the evaluation of the impact of the awareness campaign and impact of the TBP available knowledge that will contribute to the mobilisation of different sectors of society to support efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in a timely manner.

2.2 Sample Design and Selection

The study was designed as a representative nationwide sample survey. Considering the main objectives of this survey, the universe from which the sample for the study was drawn was determined as 41 out of 138 districts which ILO has scientifically **come out** with as districts where WFCL is prevalent in Ghana. Every household in these 41 districts had an equal chance of inclusion in the sample.

A household, for the purpose of this survey follows that of Ghana Statistical Service (GSS, 2000), which defines it a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house keeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. For the survey, recent demarcated Enumeration Areas (EAs) of the Ghana Statistical Service served as sampling units

The survey covers six districts/municipals that have been randomly selected for study on Worst Forms of Child labour (WFCL). These are Tamale Municipal in the Northern Region, Sunyani Municipal in the Brong Ahafo Region, Wassa West District in the Western region, Ga West District in Greater Accra, Ejura Sekyedumase District in the Ashanti Region and Awutu-Efutu-Senya District in the Central Region.

The main focus on the WFCL in the districts were as follows:

Ga	-	Stone Quarrying
Efutu	-	Fishing
Tamale municipal	-	CDS
Wassa West	-	Mining
Sunyani Municipal	-	CDS
Sekyere	-	Farming

Five Enumeration Areas were scientifically selected in each district. To ensure that females who constitute more than half of the population were adequately covered an operational policy specified that at least 40 per cent of respondents should be female. Thirty per cent of the questionnaires were administered in the district capital.

Due to the national character of the study, the need to have a large sample size was suggested. This was needed to give ample scope for detailed sub-group analysis, and thereby make it possible to calculate the level of confidence and the limits of accuracy of the results. However, given the resource constraints for the exercise, a sample size of 1,200 structured questionnaires was provided to facilitate analysis.

A stratified multi-staged random sampling technique was adopted. For the purposes of stratification, the 41 districts were stratified into 6 groups from which one district was randomly selected.

The second stage involved the selection of five enumeration areas, one from the district capital and the remaining four from EAs outside the district capital. Consideration was given to urban and rural characteristics. The sample allocation to each was an equal proportion.

The third stage was concerned with the selection of dwelling structures. Random route walk with fixed sampling interval (every third and fifth house in rural and urban areas) was used at this stage in the selection of dwelling structures or houses.

2.2.1 Selection of Households

Upon entering a house, the interviewer then counted the number of households within the house. He/she then used the household selection grid (a table of random numbers) to determine the household within which the interview was to be held.

2.2.2 Selection of respondents

The selections of respondents were made randomly amongst the males and females in the household until the quota of the selected area was achieved. Only one respondent was selected from each household. The *Kish Grid* method was used in the selection of respondents.

2.3 Quality Control

In order to ensure reliability and accuracy of the results, the following quality assurance procedures were followed;

2.3.1 Selection and training of only experienced interviewers

Team leaders had in-depth understanding of the questionnaire before assuming their positions. The responsibilities of the team leaders were as follows:

- Reviewing completed questionnaires for legibility, accuracy and consistency
- Monitoring accuracy of individual interviews
- Field spot checks of interviewers' work

Additionally, editors checked questionnaires after the fieldwork.

2.4 Mode of Data Collection

Both secondary and primary methods of investigation were used in soliciting information from the field. Secondary data source included review of previous studies that have been conducted in Ghana, newspapers, books, internet and articles etc. Primary data source involved focus group discussions, structured questionnaire and in-depth interviews in each of the sample district.

2.4.1 Survey Instrument

Questionnaire and focus group discussion guide used were evolved out of a series of meetings with officers of the Commission and Research International. The questionnaire was reviewed at a workshop with a committee of stakeholders to ensure the relevance of the questions. Participants in the workshop came from the Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT), National Commission on Children, Ghana Statistical Service, ILO, RI, ISD, GJA, NDPC, Ministry of Manpower and Youth Development, among others. One major suggestion at this workshop was that separate questionnaire should be developed for different target groups. Consequently, four questionnaires: the general public, opinion leaders, employers and child worker were developed

2.4.2 Questionnaire

Three Research Officers carried out a pre-testing of questionnaire for three days from December 15-18, 2005 in Winneba in the Central Region, Amassaman and Accra Central, both in the Greater Accra Region. Responses and report from the pre-test were used to finalise the survey instruments.

The instrument comprised three sections. The first section of the questionnaire collected information on the background of the respondents with respect to age, sex, place of residence (region, district and place of origin), education and occupation. The second section of the questionnaire assessed the present knowledge, perception and attitudes of Ghanaians with respect to child labour. It probed issues on causes of child labour in Ghana and what was done to fight against it. The final section was devoted to the appropriate mix social mobilization and tools to carry out effective nationwide public education on child labour in Ghana.

2.4.3 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion was used in this study to complement the quantitative data in order to gain much greater understanding of some issues, particularly, issues on attitudes and perceptions of child labour in Ghana.

The discussions sought to define the nature and root causes of child labour. It also probed to assess the effects and solicited information on the way forward. Two separate focus group discussions were held. Six for opinion leaders group and four for the children in child labour. The composition ranged from 8 to 12 participants.

- The opinion leaders' group was made up of religious leaders, NGO working in the related areas, GNCC Social Worker, Journalist, Traditional Leaders, District Assembly member etc.
- The children's group also consists of children working.

2.5 Training and Field Work

One day training was organised for the enumerators from the six selected districts. The training took place at Public Services Workers' Centre, Kumasi on January 13, 2006. The training took the form of lectures and discussions. The background and the objectives of the study were outlined. Officers were taken through the research instruments, that is, the questionnaire and the import of each question was reiterated. This was followed with a demonstration of how the questionnaire would be administered. They also agreed on translation of certain words and phrases that would be used on the field. Essentially, the target population for the study was defined and the research assistants were taught how to select the household in the selected Enumeration Area and the final respondents.

As part of the training, the research assistants were deployed to the communities in Kumasi to do fieldwork. Each research assistant followed the procedure of household and individual selection and administered two questionnaires. The field work report was discussed together and this indeed, deepened their understanding of the process.

2.6 Administration of Questionnaire and Focus Group Discussions

Field work started on the January 16, 2006 and ended on February 10, 2006. Administration of questionnaire was done in the language of the respondent's choice. They were also tasked to administer nine questionnaires on average for a day and a total of 200 questionnaires were administered in each district as follows:

- **Opinion Leaders – 20**

This group consisted of traditional and religious leaders, officials of the district assembly, educational authorities, craftsmen, journalists and heads of NGOs involved in children activities

In-depth interviews were done with these respondents

- **Employers - 20**

The focus was on persons who employed children or engaged them in work.

Questionnaires were administered to them at their places of work.

- **Child in Labour – 20**

This refers to children who do work that is exploitive and deprives them of their education and/or personal wholesome development and/or has the potential to endanger the child’s physical, health, morals or safety. It includes children who are working on own volition (self employed) or those who have been employed to work.

Questionnaires were administered to them at their place of work.

- **General Public – 140**

This group refers to individuals in selected households that questionnaires were administered to. Questionnaire was administered in households.

Ten focus group discussions were also organized in the selected districts as follows:

Ga West	-	2
Efutu-Ewutu-Senya	-	1
Tamale Municipal	-	2
EjuraSekyedumase	-	2
Sunyani Municipal	-	2
Wassa West	-	1

2.7 Data Analysis

The data collected through questionnaire was edited, coded and captured into the computer. Addition to the focus group report analysis was done under various themes. The statistical results are presented in the form of percentages, tables, and cross-tabulations

2.8 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

2.8.1 Age by Sex of Respondents

As shown in Table 2.1, the survey results indicate that more males 624 (52 per cent) than females 576 (48 per cent) respondents were interviewed. The highest number of respondents came from the age group 30 – 39 years. They numbered 269 representing 22.4 per cent of the sampled population. This is followed quite closely by respondents whose ages are between 20 and 29 years. They accounted for 20.7 per cent of the sample. Those within the 16 to 19 and 50 - 59 year group account for 10 per cent percent each of the sample. Those below 16 years were 65 females and 63 males representing 10.7 percent of the total respondents.

Table 2.1: Age By Sex of Respondents

Age * Sex Crosstabulation

	Sex		Total
	Male		
Age Under 66-10			
11-15			
16-19			
20-29			
30-39			
40-49			
50-59			
60+			
3		3	
5%		.3%	
2.8.2 Marital Status	16	35	
19			
3.0%		2.8%	
The majority 61.65 per cent (Table 2.2) the respondents interviewed were married. The widowed		2.9%	
constituted 3.9 per cent of the sample with single people making up 30.1 per cent of those interviewed.		90	
The divorcees and married people who did not divorce but staying apart due to some misunderstanding	49	120	
were 7.0 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively.	8.5%	10.0%	
	8.5%	10.0%	
	140	248	
Table 2.2: Marital Status of Respondents		20.7%	
108	143	269	
17.3%	24.8%	22.4%	
126			
20.2%	Freq.	Per cent	
Single 108	362	213	30.1
Married 17.3%	738	17.8%	61.65
Divorced 78	39	42	3.25
Widowed 12.5%	47	120	3.9
Separated 70	14	102	1.1
Total	1,200		100.0
11.2%	5.6%	8.5%	
Total	624	576	1200
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2.8.3 Educational Background of Respondents

The survey gathered information on the highest educational level of the respondents at the time of the interview. Table 2.3 below shows the educational background of respondents. Four out of every five

respondent had some form of formal education, while 14.3 per cent had no formal education. Among those who had formal education, 40.6 per cent of the total respondents attended junior secondary school, 11.6 per cent of those interviewed had senior secondary education, less than 10 per cent went to post secondary and tertiary institutions.

Table 2.3: Educational Background of Respondents

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
No formal Education	244	20.3
Primary	204	17.0
Junior Secondary (Middle)	487	40.6
Secondary (SSS/Vocational)	139	11.6
Post Secondary (training College)	43	3.6
Tertiary (Poly/University)	75	6.3
Other	1	.7
Total	1200	100.0

Religious Background

The survey results in Table 2.4 below show that the majority 63.3 per cent of the sample professed to be Christians. Muslims and traditional people made up of 23 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively. Other religious persuasions such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Eckankaretc constituted 10 per cent.

Table 2.4: Religious Background of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Christianity	760	63.3
Traditional	44	3.7
Muslim	276	23.0
Any Other	120	10.0
Total	1200	100.0

Occupation

In terms of occupational status of respondents (Table 2.5), the survey results show that 7.6 per cent of respondents were businessmen, traders and artisans. Another 31.9 per cent were into farming and those in fishing were made of 8.6 per cent. Stone quarrying, commercial sex, mining were 1.7 per cent, 5.0 per cent, 2.2 per cent respectively. Civil/Public servants represented 4.2 per cent while head potters were made of 0.2 per cent.

Table 2.5: Occupational Background of Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Student	55	5.0
Farming	345	31.9
Fishing	93	8.6
Civil/Public Servant	46	4.2
Business/Trader/Artisan	83	7.6
Unemployed	230	22.8
Stone quarrying	19	1.7
Commercial sex	54	5.0
Self employed	54	5.0
Mining	24	2.2
Head potterage	3	.2
Domestic serv	6	.5
Any Other	48	4.4
Total		

2.8.6**Ethnic Background**

The survey consequently sought to identify the ethnic background of the respondents for this study. The results as indicated in Table 2.6 below shows that more than half (54.0 per cent) of the sample were the Akan. The Mole-Dagbani claimed almost 20 per cent of the sample. This is followed by the Ewes who made up 10.3 per cent of the total respondents. The Guan constituted 5.1 per cent. The rest, Ga-Adangbe, Gurma, GrusiMande were 5.3 per cent, 1.5 per cent, 2.8 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively.

Table 2.6: Ethnic Group of Respondents

Ethnic Group	Frequency	Percentage
Akan	648	54.0
Mole-Dagbani	235	19.6
Ewe	124	10.3
Ga-Dangme	63	5.3
Guan	61	5.1
Grusi	34	2.8
Gurma	18	1.5
Mande	17	1.4
Total	1200	100.0

CHAPTER 3

Knowledge of and Attitude Towards Child Labour

3.0 Introduction

In Ghanaian society, child work is considered as part of the social development and integration of children into society. The clear distinctions between child work, light work and child labour is not a common knowledge in the communities where child labour and its worst forms are predominant. Thus, children are involved in work that jeopardizes their development, yet society is not doing much to avert this. This is largely due to ignorance of the nature and consequences of child labour.

Review of existing studies such as the Ghana Child Labour Survey (GCLS, 2003) conducted in 2001; the WACAP Rapid Assessment Report on child labour in selected cocoa communities in Ghana (2003); and rapid assessments on girl-child labour in agriculture, domestic work and sexual exploitation (2003), among others, shows that there is a limited information on the perceptions and attitudes of Ghanaians with respect to child labour.

The negative effects of child labour remain with us. To be able to design appropriate strategy and mobilize the public to support the fight against child labour, it is essential that we assess the present level of knowledge and attitudes in Ghana. In addition, the present assessment will help determine level of achievement at the evaluation stage of the project. Finally, it will contribute and complement the existing body of literature, particularly on knowledge and attitudes regarding child labour in Ghana. It is in the light of this that this section of the report, among other things, sets out to measure the present perceptions, knowledge and attitudes of Ghanaians on child labour.

There are so many ways of looking at child labour. The Ghana Statistical Service in the Ghana Child Labour Survey (2003) defined Child Labour as any activity, economic or non-economic, performed by a child, that is either too dangerous or hazardous and/or for which the child is too small to perform and that has the potential to negatively affect his/her health, education, moral and normal development would constitute child labour. According to the Children Act (560), exploitative work that deprives a child of his or her health, education, or development. The Act sets the minimum age at 15 years for generallabour, 13 years for light work and 18 years to hazardous work. The Act provides sea going, mining and quarrying, portorage of heavy loads, work involving the production or use of chemicals exposure to immoral behaviour, etc. That apart, ILO Conventions 138 and 182 specified areas or types of work children should do and not to do

The term may simply be referred to as employment and work undertaken by children that are not in conformity to the provisions of national legislation and international instruments. Given the difficulty using one definition, child labour for the purpose of this study connotes a child;

- Under 15 involved in heavy work schedules
- Who works for long hours (5hours or more) in a day
- Engaged in work that affects his/her health and safety
- Engaged in work which affects his/her performance/regularity in school or leads to school dropout
- Serves as a domestic worker

3.1 Knowledge on Child Labour

To assess the level of understanding of the concept of child labour, apart from the children in labour, the rest of the respondents, that is, the general public, opinion leaders and the employers which made up to 1,080 respondents were asked to define child labour.

In Ghanaian society child work is considered as part of the social development and integration of children into society. The clear distinctions between child work, light work and child labour is not common knowledge in the communities where child labour and its worst forms are predominant.

Again the survey results show that about 27 per cent of those who employed children to work for them and 32 per cent of the general public did not know that children under 15 years involved in heavy work schedules denotes child labour.

Only 251 respondents, representing 23 per cent whose understanding of child labour matches the entire five indicators stated above. In terms of the sex of this group of people, 54.2 were males whilst 45.8 were females.

Regional distribution shows that 47.0 per cent came from Greater Accra, 27.1 per cent from Western and 25.1 per cent Ashanti regions. None of the respondents from the Northern, Central and BrongAhafo regions was able to define child labour holistically.

To further test respondents' understanding of child labour, a list of activities was provided to find out whether respondents think children should do any of such work. The results show that 12 per cent of respondents endorsed children engaged in domestic servitude, 2.4 per cent endorsed head portorage and 4.4 per cent, endorsed children engaged in said when children could be engaged in such works fishing farming, mining and quarrying. Another 1.0 per cent, endorsed ritual servitude, 7.9 per cent, 3 per cent, endorsed commercial sex exploitation, and 1.0 per cent endorsed others (that include chop bar operation and selling). Of course, 70.9 per cent said children should not do any of such work.

They sought to relate one understanding of child labour to those prevailing in one's locality. The study revealed that all the forms of child labour are prevailing in varying degrees. Head portorage was the highest with 25 per cent. The second on the list was farming; this had 19.4 per cent of the responses. Domestic servitude, mining and quarrying had the same percentage of 15.8 per cent followed by commercial sex exploitation which accounted for 8.9 per cent.

On regional basis the most prevailing child activity were farming for Ashanti Region, head portorage for Northern, mining (galamsey) for Western, stone quarrying for Greater Accra and head portorage for Central.

Table 3.1: Forms of Child Labour in Communities

	Type of Child Labour	Freq	Per cen
Domestic Servitude	371	15.8	
Head Potters	600	25.5	
Fishing	158	6.7	
Farming	455	19.4	
Mining and Quarrying	371	15.8	
Ritual Servitude	20	.9	
Commercial Sex Exploitation	210	8.9	
None	81	3.4	
Don't	35	1.5	
Any other	49	2.1	
Other	2350	100	

3.2 Attitude Towards Child Labour

It was necessary to find out whether respondent's wards or children were involved in child labour and which particular industry can be found. Majority (77.7 per cent) of the respondents said their children were not involved in child labour. The rest who admitted that their children were involved in child labour indicated they could be found in all the industries.

Various reasons have been given as to why children work. To test respondent's attitude towards child labour the respondents were asked to state under which circumstance they would allow their children to work. Over 50 per cent of the respondent said they would allow their children to work under the following reasons. Some (22.9 per cent of respondents) said they would allow children when income is low, it means children are trying to take over their parents responsibility. This should not be the case. Another 12.7 per cent of respondents said they will allow children to work if they own the business. The above responses bring to the fore poverty as an underlying cause of child labour and a need to raise the income level of people will be the long time solution to child labour.

Interestingly, almost one out of every ten respondents said they will let their children work for cultural reasons. This reason may have arisen from the historical background where parents saw it as a responsibility to transfer the skills of their profession to their immediate family members. Others reasons given were child not interested in schooling (6.4 per cent) and school is too far away.

Several laws and by laws have been passed to check child labour. As people believed the legal framework for child labour is adequate however the problem has got to do with knowledge on the laws and it enforcements. When the general public, opinion leaders and employers were asked the question **"Do you know of any law/ policy that prohibits child labour?"** More than half (59.4 per cent) said yes whereas 40.6 per cent said No. Looking specifically at the employers interviewed however more respondents (60 per cent) said 'No' as compared to 40 per cent who said yes. For employers the fact that a 'yes' answer will mean engaging in an illegality may have been a contributing factor.

To further test respondents knowledge they were asked to mention the laws they said they know. Ghana's

1992 constitution was the most mentioned. It had 44.8 of responses. This situation may point to the fact that the intensive public education done by NCCE and other stakeholders is bearing fruit. The Labour Act, Children's Act and Conventions of Rights of the Child had 20.4 per cent, 19.4 per cent and 15.4 respectively.

3.3 Socialisation and Child Labour

In Ghanaian society child work is considered as part of the social development and integration of children into society. The clear distinctions between child work, light work and child labour is not common knowledge in the communities where child labour and its worst forms are predominant. The survey sought to assess viewers ability to distinguish between activities for socialisation process and childlabour.

That 13 per cent per cent of respondents were found wanting in distinguishing the differences between the two confirm the fact that the problem exists. For these respondents, ironing which by all standards is dangerous for children without supervision was chosen as an activity for socialization process.

For majority of respondents (19.3 per cent) children helping adults to cook was mentioned as an activity forsocialisation. Fetching water for household had 18.2 per cent, helping to sweep and clean the house had 17.2 per cent, helping to look after younger siblings had 16.8 per cent and washing of utensils had 15.5 per cent. It must be pointed out however that the above mentioned activities may be child labour activities depending on the magnitude, the duration, the circumstances and the period under which it is being undertaken. This thin line between the two issues contribute to the difficulty in seeing the differences between them.

During the focus group discussions by opinion leaders it was stressed that teaching children basic house chores at the appropriate age was very appropriate since it will help them to grow to be responsible citizens in future.

CHAPTER 4

Activities for Social Mobilisation Tools

4.0 Introduction

Social mobilisation involves planned actions and processes to reach, influence and involve all relevant segments of society across all sectors from the national to the community level, in order to create an enabling environment and effect positive behaviour and social change.

A major objective of the survey is to find out an appropriate mix of social mobilisation tools for awareness and sensitisation programme.

4.1 Social Mobilisation Activities

For effective social mobilisation to be undertaken, an assessment should be taken of activities which have already been done. This will help in the fashioning out of new tools that will be more efficient and effective.

Activities respondents said have taken place in their districts were mainly educational with some few interventional ones.

Table 4.1: Activities Undertaken to Combat Child Labour

Activity	Freq	Per cent
No Activity Undertaken	519	51.9
Public Education	389	38.7
Skills Empowerment	48	4.8
Withdrawal of Children	21	2.1
Food Rationing	6	0.6
Arrests of Employers	2	0.2
Any other	20	2.0
Total	1,006	100

From table 4.1, thirty-six point one (38.7 per cent) of responses were for awareness raising activities, 7.7 per cent mentioned interventional activities and 2.2 per cent mentioned other activities such as food rationing and arrests of employers. A little more than half of the total responses (51.9 per cent) said nothing have been done in their districts to combat child labour.

For awareness raising the main activity was public education (38.7 per cent) whereas the interventional activities were skills empowerment of parents of children in labour (4.8 per cent) and withdrawal of children from labour (2.1 per cent). In all the districts visited public education ranked highest in terms of what has been done to combat child labour. In the Wassa West District for instance more than 90 per cent of respondents were aware that public education has been done in the area.

Table 4.2: Activities Undertaken in Districts to Combat Child Labour in Percentages

Districts	Public Education	Skills Empowerment	Withdrawal of Children	Food Rationing	Other	No Activity
EjuraSeky.	25.9	16.5	-	1.4	-	56.2
Sunyani	25.0	-	-	-	-	75.0
Awutu	34.8	3.0	6.3	-	8.5	47.4
Ga West	27.1	-	2.1	-	-	70.9
WassWest	99.3	-	0.7	-	-	-

4.1.1 Interventional Activities

From the above statistics it can be seen that interventional activities undertaken are inadequate and it needs to be enhanced since the ultimate goal of all social mobilisation activities is to get children out of labour.

Analysis of respondents' views on the causes of child labour lends more credence to the need for direct interventional activities during the social mobilisation activities.

Table 4.3: Respondents View on Causes of Child Labour

Cause	Count	Per cent
Low Family Income	752	25.4
Child Own Economic Gains	558	18.7
Truancy of Children	381	12.9
High School Fees	368	12.4
Parents forced Children	349	11.8
Weak Law Enforcement	264	8.9
Cheap Labour	189	6.4
Poor quality of Education	96	3.2
Other	8	0.3
Total	2,965	100

As shown in (Table 4.3) 25.4 per cent of all responses attributed child labour to low family income, 18.7 per cent of responses was that children work for their own economic gains, 12.9 per cent of responses went for truancy of children whilst 12.4 per cent of responses was for parents cannot afford school fees.

Moreover, (24.9 per cent) of respondents said they will let their children work to supplement their income when it is low. Forty -two point six (42.6 per cent) of children said they are working because of low family income and a quarter (25.8 per cent) of employers said the children they work with were given to them by their parents or relatives.

From these statistics it can be seen that causes of child labour are prominently poverty related and as such interventional activities should be fashioned out to address them.

Also an action to help parents will reduce the number which forces their children to work (12.9 per cent of responses) and those who cannot afford their wards school fees (12.4 per cent of responses).

Poverty was reemphasised as a major cause of child labour during the focus group discussion for opinion leaders and children in labour. Many of the children (above 75 per cent) who participated in the discussions were not living with their parents and said they had to work in order to cater for their basic needs of life.

Poverty alleviation activities also came out as a major recommendation of respondents on what can be done to eliminate child labour.

Table 4.4: Activities Recommended by Respondents to Reduce Child Labour

Action	Frequency	Percentage
Public Education	700	24.4
Economic Parents of Parents	663	23.1
Apprenticeship Schemes	581	20.5
Enforcement of Laws	536	18.7
Educational Amenities	387	13.3
Total	2867	100

Interventional activities should aim at both parents and children who will be two key partners. For parents the most recommended interventional activity was economic empowerment (23.1 per cent of responses). This assertion brings to the fore the need for even educational activities which will also be aimed at enhancing the knowledge of parents on economic activities.

For children, the most mentioned interventional activity mentioned was the provision of apprenticeship schemes. This was also mentioned by children (36.7 per cent) in labour who said if they have the chance to stop working they will learn trade.

Knowledge on availability of apprenticeship schemes should also be brought to the door step of people as an alternative to formal schooling. The government in its policy direction and programmes should also see to the provision of the apprenticeship schemes and also integrate it into the formal school system.

The need for apprenticeship schemes is further buttressed by the fact that truancy of children was identified by respondents (12.9 per cent of responses) as a cause of child labour. For these children strategy different from formal education will be of much help.

Provision of educational amenities also came out prominently when respondents were asked “what can be done to reduce or eliminate child labour in your community”. Forty six point four percent (46.4 per cent) of respondent said so. Compared with (54.5 per cent) of children in labour who will prefer to go back to school if they are not engaged in labour the provision educational amenities becomes very necessary.

Even though many respondents said educational institutions existed in their locality the adequate provision of learning materials such as textbooks, teaching aids, sporting equipment and better infrastructure was still an issue of concern.

Laws and regulations play an important role in social mobilisation against Worst Forms of Child labour. Citizen’s knowledge on laws such as Article 28 of the 1992 constitution which deals with the protection of children rights specifying measure of special care, maintenance, protection against exposure to

physical and mental hazards, and protection against child labour will affect their attitude and response towards child labour.

Knowing laws alone in many instances does not lead to behavioural change as expected hence the need for enforcement of these laws for their intended goals to be achieved. The issues of lack of enforcement came into play when almost one (1) of every three (3) respondents interviewed said child labour is still prevailing in the society due to the weak enforcement of laws on laws on child labour. This is emphasized when three (3) out of every five (5) respondents said for child labour to be reduced or eliminated in their areas of habitation laws on child labour should be strictly enforced.

Enforcement of laws will also in the long run assist in the reduction in the numbers of employers who respondents (22.7 per cent) said engaged children in work because their labour is cheap.

4.1. 2 Awareness Creation Activities

Increasing awareness and knowledge on child labour should be another key activity in the social mobilisation process on child labour. Even though awareness creation through public education was what many respondents said has taken place in their districts it still remained the most mentioned (24.4 per cent of responses) of activities that respondents said should be done to reduce or eliminate child labour.

Maybe the fact that 44.6 per cent of respondents did not know of any law that prohibits child labour shows that the impact of the public education done is low. This for sure will have contributed to the massive recommendation of public education since it is believed that many engaged children out of ignorance, and when they are educated they will stop the practice.

Educational campaigns were also stressed during the focus group discussions by opinion leaders. They specified that parents, teachers, religious leaders, traditional authorities and children should be the target of the campaign in order for them to appreciate the effect of child labour on the development of children.

A massive educational campaign on Worst Form of Child Labour will be a prerequisite for an effective social mobilisation. It will be enhanced if it includes knowledge on aspects of direct interventional activities such as availability of apprenticeship schemes in communities, skill empowerment and communal income generating ventures.

4.2 Methods and Materials for Social Mobilisation

In seeking to know how the mentioned activities were undertaken, respondents were asked the question “how the programme was done and what materials was used during the programme”.

Forty-eight point four (48.4 per cent) of respondents mentioned durbars. Another (35.0 per cent) mentioned seminars whereas information vans had 8.5 per cent.

That awareness raising methods were mentioned most was not all that surprising since its cost element is low compared to interventional activities like skills empowerment or financial support.

In terms of materials used, 54.9 per cent of respondents mentioned posters, 24.2 per cent said video show whereas 15.9 per cent said that lectures were given and no materials were used.

~~It is noteworthy that drama and role play hardly came up as an activity or tool that was used in public~~

education. With a low literate rate of our citizenry evident even by this surveys with 14.0 per cent respondents having no formal education and 17.0 per cent having just primary education, role play and drama will be an important tool since it will enhance the understanding of the illiterate populace on the issue at hand. Also cinema should also be made use of since many people tend to identify with it and will patronise it.

In terms of materials, more literature on child labour should be produced and made available to the public. With the literacy rate of the populace in view focus should be on pictorial materials such as posters and billboards.

In terms of methodology for awareness creation activities it is recommended that stakeholders such as employers, parents, children in labour, traditional authorities, political authorities and the media be segmented and specific educational materials and methods fashioned out to meet their needs.

4.3 Media and Social Mobilisation

The survey also set out to examine the sources of information for respondents on general issues (Table 4.5) and child labour (Table 4.6) in particular. The three sources which respondents mentioned as sources of information on general issues were the Radio (51.1 per cent of responses), Television (27.0 per cent of responses), Religious Group (9.1 per cent of responses). The same pattern is maintained for sources of information on child labour with Radio (38.1 per cent of responses), Television (28.5 per cent of responses), and Religious Group (10.7 per cent of responses).

Table 4.5: Respondents Sources of Information on Child Labour

Source	Count	Percentage
Radio	676	38.1
TV	506	28.5
Religious Group	189	10.7
Peers/Friends	172	9.7
Schools	111	6.3
Family Sources	94	5.3
Other	26	1.4
Total	1774	100

Table 4.6: Respondents Sources of Information on General Issues

Source	Count	Percentage
Radio	711	51.1
TV	376	27.0
Religious Group	126	9.1
Peers/Friends	71	5.1
Schools	54	3.9
Family Sources	41	2.9
Other	12	0.9
Total	1,774	100

Table 4.7: Frequency of Radio Listening by Respondents

No. of Times	Frequency	Percentage
Every day	652	77.6
5 to 6 times a week	20	2.4
3 to 4 times a week	84	10.0
1 to 2 times a week	65	7.7
Never	19	2.3
Total	840	100

The electronic media, specifically radio and television, stand out as important sources of information to the respondents. Between the two types of media, radio stands out as the most important.

This is further given credence by the survey results (Table 4.7) which shows that nine out of ten (10) respondents listen to the radio at least 3 times a week with 77.6 per cent of respondents listening to the radio everyday.

With the liberalisation of the airwaves leading to the setting up of many FM stations throughout the country, the media, especially the radio stations, should be widely used in the public education campaign against child labour.

The survey also shows that accessing information through television is gradually increasing among the populace, especially urban dwellers and use should be made of that channel as well.

In contrast to the electronic media, print media was not a popular source of information for respondents with only 17.9 per cent saying they read a newspaper at least once a week. The high level of illiteracy cost of newspapers and high politicisation of stories published by these newspapers may have contributed to this Usage of radio and television to transmit information is therefore highly recommended.

Religious groups came third in the sources of information for respondents. Use should therefore be made of their ways of giving information to their members. Religious bodies should also be involved in the distribution of materials like handbills and posters.

CHAPTER 5

Partners for Social Mobilisation

5.0 Introduction

Child labour has become a challenging issue in our present society. As the global economy has sought to see rapid economic growth by building a solid labour force, Children under 15 years have become involved in the process of labour many times to the detriment of their education, health and future development.

In Ghana many children are involved in the worst forms of child labour such as fishing, mining, quarrying and farming. To help solve this ever increasing problem of child labour the study sought to discover government organisations and NGOs already involved in the work of curbing child labour.

5.1 Governmental Institutions - Partners

Information gathered from the study indicates that the following government departments were already involved in the work to combat child labour. These are the District Assemblies, Information Services Department, the National Commission for Civic Education, Ghana Education Service (GES) Social Welfare Department and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ). Others are the Media, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), and Ministry of Health (MOH).

Table 5.1: Government Institutions Involved in Eliminating Child Labour

Government Institutions	Frequency	Percentage
NCCE	109	6.6
Information Services Department	33	2.0
District Assemblies	117	7.6
CHRAJ	37	2.3
GES	12	.7
N/A	1008	60.5
Don't Know	265	16.2
Social Welfare	56	3.4
Others	8	.4
Total	1645	100

Table 5.1 indicates many respondents were not aware of any activity that has taken place and as such had no knowledge about its organisers. This was evident by 60.5 per cent of responses being non-applicable and 16.2 per cent of the respondents saying they did not know any government agencies or institutions that had done any work in child labour. This seems to suggest that not much has been done to combat child labour in our country. There is the need for more work to be done with regards to combating child labour.

Of the government departments mentioned the District Assembly seemed to have the highest responses with 7.6 per cent. Activities respondents said the assemblies were involved in included Public Education,

Withdrawal of children involved in child labour, skills empowerment of parents and children and providing free meals for children in school.

The NCCE is said to be involved in Public Education about child labour, according to 6.6 per cent of the respondents. The Department of Social Welfare was chosen by 3.4 per cent for their involvement in public education and withdrawal of children involved in child labour. CHRAJ was also chosen by 2.3 per cent for their role in Public Education. The Information Services Department was also said to be involved in public education by 2 per cent of the respondents.

From the above the district assemblies emerge strongly as the entity with the necessary structures on the ground and this should be made use of during the social mobilisation programme. The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) which is the government’s central agency for raising public awareness on civic issues also emerged as an institution with awareness creation capabilities which should also be tapped. The commission’s extensive national coverage, with offices throughout the country, will be an asset. The Social Welfare Department which also deals with issues such as child maintenance and care also deserve mention as an organisation which with its experience in child issues will be of help during the social mobilisation process.

5.2 Non – Governmental Organisations - Partners

Non-governmental organisations were not left out when attempts were made to find out those who were currently involved in the work of child labour. The respondents mentioned the Religious Bodies, Action Aid, World Vision International, Plan Ghana, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), and Private Radio Stations. Others mentioned were Sanapi Aba Trust, and International Needs.

Table 5.2: Non Governmental Organisations Involved in the Work of Eliminating Child Labour

List of NGOs	Frequency	Percentage
N/A	1032	67.1
Don't Know	295	19.2
Religious Bodies	72	4.6
Action Aid	18	1.2
World Vision Int.	26	1.7
CBO	11	0.7
Private Radio	75	4.9
Others	9	0.6
Total	1,538	100

According to Table 5.2, there were a high number of Not Applicable responses forming 67.1 per cent of the responses in the NGOs category.

Of the NGOs mentioned the private Radio Stations had the most responses of 4.9 per cent for carrying out public education. The religious bodies followed closely with 4.8 per cent. They also carried out skills empowerment. The World Vision International had 1.8 per cent of responses for public education, skills empowerment and the provision of meals for children in school. Action Aid had 1.2 per cent of responses for public education and skills empowerment.

Private Radio Stations, Religious bodies, World Vision International and Action Aid were prominent in activities aimed at combating child labour. Attention should be focussed more on the radio stations and the religious bodies. The two bodies have a wider coverage and have the tendency to influence a lot of people. Media practitioners and religious leaders therefore will be key partners in public education on the issue.

In assessing organisations and personalities involved in child labour activities, children and employers were asked whether they have been contacted by any official.

It emerged that out of 120 children interviewed only 2, representing 1.7 per cent, had been contacted by government officials. This means that 118 of the children (98.3 per cent) had not been contacted by anyone. This actually shows how serious the situation on the ground is, and as such there needs to be a massive campaign if child labour is going to be eliminated. Public Education was carried out during the period of contact with government officials with the 1.7 per cent of the children.

5.3 Recommended Governmental Organisations

Apart from the government organisations and NGOs currently involved in child labour issues, the study thought it prudent to find out those the respondents recommended for the social mobilisation activities.

Table 5.3: Government Organisations Recommended to Be Used to Combat Child Labour

Government Organisations	Frequency	Percentage
NCCE	183	22.7
Social Welfare	174	21.1
District Assemblies	141	17.1
Police/WAJU	79	9.6
CHRAJ	73	8.9
ISD	71	8.6
GES	66	8.0
Others	33	4.0
Total	820	100

The most notable government agencies are the NCCE which was recommended by 22.7 per cent. The Department of Social Welfare was chosen by 21.1 per cent, the District Assemblies by 17.1 per cent, the Police/WAJU by 9.6 per cent, CHRAJ by 8.9 per cent, Information Services Department, 8.6 per cent and 8.0 per cent by the Ghana Education Service.

That these organisations were highly recommended may have been a result of their involvement in activities to combat child labour. It may also be that these organisations may have been chosen because respondents thought they have the mandate to carry out these activities. It is striking that the Police Service is mentioned here which is a sure pointer to the need to enforce child labour laws.

Table 5.4: Respondents Reasons Given for Recommending Governmental Organizations

Reasons Given	Frequency	Percentage
Educate Children	254	42.1
Government has ultimate resp.	202	33.5
Have logistics	86	14.3
Enforce Laws	59	9.8
Deal with Marital Problems	2	.3
Total	603	100

The respondents in giving the reasons for recommending these organizations (Table 5.4) said there was the need to educate children (42.1 per cent.) The government having the ultimate responsibility was mentioned by 33.5 per cent, the agencies/departments having logistics, 14.3 per cent, the enforcement of laws, 9.8 per cent and 0.3 per cent said the government agencies could deal with marital problems. The Department of Social Welfare was highly recommended for having ultimate responsibility for childlabour, 30.7 per cent. Social Welfare was chosen with the highest responses of 38.4 per cent for being an organization that has logistics.

The NCCE was selected by 48.4 per cent. They were recommended to educate the children on child labour issues. This was the reason which most selected by the entire respondents, and is its worth noting.

The Police was mentioned in the third place with 30.5 per cent. This is an indication that a lot remains to be done in the area of enforcement of child labour laws. Though marital problems were mentioned but it was not one of the important reasons.

5.4 Recommended Non-Governmental Organisations

Once again there was a high “don’t know” response of 78.2 per cent which suggests that a greater number of the respondents were not sure of which NGO they should recommend. The Religious group was the highest recommended with 8.6 per cent of the responses, World Vision International had 4.8 per cent whilst the FM Stations had 3.2 per cent. These were the notable responses.

Once again education was highest with 39.5 per cent. The need for scholarships for the children was mentioned by 19.8 per cent. Skill training was recommended by 18.3 per cent. The need for law enforcement was chosen again by 17.7 per cent and the need for more schools to be built, 4.7 per cent.

World Vision International had the highest recommendation of 25 per cent for building schools.

Table 5.5: NGOs Recommended to Help Combat Child Labour

NGOs Recommended	Frequency	Percentage
Religious Group	134	8.6
World Vision International	75	4.8
FM\Care International	50	3.2
CBO	39	2.5
Action Aid	25	1.6
Others	16	10
Don’t Know	1214	78.2
Total	1553	100

Table 5.6: The Reasons for Recommending NGOs

Reasons Given	Frequency	Percentage
Education	203	55.2
Offer Scholarship	102	27.7
Provide Skills Training	94	25.5
Enforce laws	91	24.7
Build Schools	24	6.5
Total	514	100

5.5 Recommended Personalities

Social Mobilisation involves a lot of personalities and the survey sets out to look out for the personalities that could be targeted to be part of the activities.

Table 5.7: Personalities Recommended in Localities

Personalities Recommended	Frequency	Percentage of Responses
Assembly members	661	24.1
Religious Leaders	621	22.6
Chiefs	602	21.9
Teachers	504	18.4
MP	298	10.9
Other	60	2.2
Total	2,746	100

Table 5.6 shows that the three most recommended personalities are the Assemblyman, Religious Leaders and Chiefs. The Assemblyman tops with 24.1 per cent, the religious leaders with 22.6 per cent and the chiefs 21.9 per cent. I think the teachers are worth mentioning since they deal directly with the children and they had 18.4 per cent.

Assemblyman were most recommended for their organisational abilities. They had 14.9 per cent of the responses. The chiefs had the highest recommendation of 7.7 per cent to become opinion leaders. Surprisingly the religious leaders were the most recommended with 11.2 per cent for educating the children on issues of child labour. The teachers came second with 10.9 per cent.

5.6 Preparedness to Be Involved in Curbing Child Labour

The preparedness of the respondents to be involved in the elimination of child labour runs through out the three questionnaires.

Table 5.8: Combined Tables of those Who Are Prepared to Be Involved in Child Labour

Quest	Valid	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
General	Yes	815	84.9	84.9
	No	145	15.1	15.1
	Total	960	100	100
Child	Yes	77	64.2	64.2
	No	43	35.8	35.8
	Total	120	100	100
Employer	Yes	80	66.7	66.7
	No	40	33.3	33.3
	Total	120	100	100

As high as 84.9 per cent of the respondents in the general questionnaire were prepared to be involved in combating child labour. The employer questionnaire had 66.7 per cent and the child, 64.2 per cent of all the respondents are ready to help combat child labour. That encourages us that when education is given there may be a change in the situation.

The 'no' responses also was 15.1 per cent for the general 33.3 per cent in the employer and 33.3 per cent in the child.

It was also important to find out the reasons why the respondents were prepared to support or not. The responses seemed varied whether the reason was positive or negative.

The notable reasons given for a "yes" answer was the need to be good citizens (32.3 per cent), 17.2 per cent were prepared to help combat child labour because there was a need for a society to be free from child labour. 12.1 per cent also said there was the need for them to fight against an irresponsible generation.

For 'no' answers 73.8 per cent said they were busy. Another 11.6 per cent said they were incapable because of health problems and others who felt they were not educated enough. Whilst 7.2 per cent said they were too old to be involved.

It could as such be inferred that on the whole majority of all types of people interviewed, including employers, are willing to join in the crusade to combat child labour and any well planned social mobilisation programme will receive favourable response from all.

CHAPTER 6

Field Experience of Research Officers

6.0 Introduction

Research Officers, among others, were tasked to write a report on the survey. The report was also to provide information on the receptiveness or otherwise of the respondents. Taking cognisance of the fact that questionnaire cannot touch on issues not related to the survey; research assistants were also tasked to incorporate in their report social, economic and political issues raised by respondents.

6.1 Responses to the Survey

Generally, respondents were receptive to the exercise. This was largely due to the good entry method used. Most of the people in the communities visited were prepared to participate in the survey. Respondents were eager to help identify the causes of child labour and suggest ways in which the menace could be reduced.

Though many research assistants reported of good reception, this was not the case in all places. Some research assistants had very hostile reception. Reasons given for the hostility included the following:

- (i) In the Zongo community in the Sunyani Municipality, respondents thought research assistants had come around to identify employers for persecution.
- (ii) Most of the employers of children were not happy about the programme. They saw it to be a treat to their business and so did not want to respond to questions.
- (iii) In the Wassa West District respondents complained about a similar exercise which promised them employment but nothing happened afterwards. They were as such not ready to participate in any exercise that will not bring them direct financial gains.

Some Other Problems Encountered in the Field Include the Following:

1. Improper Layout of Suburbs in Communities

The random walk approach adopted to identify the house in which to work was a bit difficult. This was as a result of improper layout of towns. Streets were not planned and houses were not built in a lineal manner. Choosing houses as such was not easy as earlier envisaged.

2. Inaccessibility

There were no through roads leading to some of the enumeration areas. As a result research assistants detailed to these areas had to walk long distances from certain points to these areas. For e.g. road networks linking Anyinasu to other communities in the Sekyedumasi District in the Ashanti Region were in a very bad shape. Drivers as such had stopped plying such roads.

3. Timing of the Exercise

The exercise (i.e. administering of questionnaire) coincided with the preparation of farmlands for the farming season as a result in farming communities only some few adult were left in the community during the day time when the exercise was supposed to take place.

6.2 Issues Raised By Some Respondents

1. Socio-Economic Issues

(i) Chieftaincy Disputes

Respondents from Nsoatre in the Sunyani Municipality complained about the protracted chieftaincy dispute pertaining in the community. According to them this has hampered development efforts since there was no leader to organise the people to undertake projects.

(ii) Education

Some respondents complained that some teachers were collecting fees from pupils in basic schools even though the current government policy prohibits it. Another worry was the issue of extra-classes which they thought was too burdensome, especially for those in lower primary. For many respondents in the small towns and villages their complaints related to the lack of schools, lack of teachers and the poor state of their classrooms.

(iii) Unemployment

Generally, respondents from all over the country complained about the unemployment situation in the country. Some said they registered as unemployed people during the national unemployment registration exercise but had not heard from the government.

In the Awutu-Effutu-Senya District in the Central Region for example, some respondents complained about the unemployment situation in the country. They lamented that after completion of school they just idle about with no work to do. To them this had contributed to the high rate of social vices.

The much older respondents called for public education on topical issues. For those who were aware that the NCCE was set up for the purpose of public education, they called for the provision of resources to the Commission to enable it to discharge its task.

CHAPTER 7

Summary of Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

This Fact-Finding study for awareness raising and social mobilisation against the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ghana was undertaken by the Research Department of the National Commission for Civic Education in collaboration with Research International Organisation.

The purpose of the survey was to collect and disseminate baseline information on public opinion and attitudes regarding worst forms of child labour in Ghana as well as establish an inventory of the main target groups and potential partners for social mobilisation and determine the appropriate mix of social mobilisation tools for awareness raising campaigns. The findings will serve as a baseline for the evaluation of the impact of TBP awareness campaign.

The results of the survey show that holistic knowledge on child labour among respondents is below average. Only 251 respondents, representing 23 per cent understanding of child labour matches the entire five indicators given. In terms of sex of this group of people, 54.2 were males whilst 45.8 were females.

This low level of knowledge justifies the massive educational campaign that is to be undertaken under the TBP programme. The issue of the Ghanaian society regarding child work as part of the social development and integration of children into society should be an issue of great concern. The clear distinctions between child work, light work and child labour should also be clearly defined and spelt out during the campaign

Laws play an important role in the fight against child labour. Several laws have been passed and conventions ratified on Child Labour in the country what is amiss has been the intense education and enforcement of these laws enforcement of the laws. The 40.6 per cent of the total respondents and particularly the 60 per cent of employers calls for massive education on the laws. The Police Service as recommended by over 20 per cent of respondents have a critical role to play in the

For majority (77.7 per cent) of the respondents to say their children or wards are not involved in child labour is a healthy attitude. Nevertheless against the backdrop of all respondents agreeing that child labour is prevalent in their localities two issues of concern crops up and these are: the children who are involved in labour have migrated and if that is the case it should be established whether they moved on their own or were trafficked.

Circumstances under which respondents will allow their children to work were many and varied. However, poverty arising out of low income seems to be a major factor.

In the Ghanaian society child work is considered as part of the social development and integration of children into society. In several instances adults see it as a responsibility to teach young people several societal skills that they need to use when they grow. The thin line between the issue of socialisation process and child labour should serve as a watchword when young people are encouraged to learn adult responsibility.

Activities respondents said have taken place in their districts were mainly educational with some few interventional ones.

Thirty-six point one (36.1 per cent) of responses were for awareness raising activities, 7.7 per cent mentioned interventional activities and 2.2 per cent mentioned other activities such as food rationing and arrests of employers. A little more than half of the total responses (51.9 per cent) said nothing have been done in their districts to combat child labour.

For awareness raising the main activity was public education (38.7 per cent) whereas the interventional activities were skills empowerment of parents of children in labour (4.8 per cent) and withdrawal of children from labour (2.1 per cent).

In all the districts visited public education ranked highest in terms of what has been done to combat childlabour. In the Wassa West District for instance more than 90 per cent of respondents were aware that public education had been done in the area.

From the above statistics it can be seen that interventional activities undertaken are inadequate and it needs to be enhanced since the ultimate goal of all social mobilisation activities is to get children out oflabour.

Analysis of respondents' views on the causes of child labour lends more credence to the need for direct interventional activities during the social mobilisation activities. Twenty-five point four per cent of all responses attributed child labour to low family income, 18.7 per cent of responses were that children work for their own economic gains, 12.9 per cent of responses went for truancy of children whilst 12.4 per cent of responses was for parents cannot afford school fees.

Moreover (24.9 per cent) of respondents said they will let their children work to supplement their income when it is low. Forty-two point six (42.6 per cent) of children said they are working because of low family income and a quarter (25.8 per cent) of employers said the children they work with were given to them by their parents or relatives.

From these statistics it can be seen that causes of child labour are prominently poverty related and as such interventional activities should be fashioned out to address them.

For children, the most mentioned interventional activity mentioned was the provision of apprenticeship schemes. This was also mentioned by children (36.7 per cent) in labour who said if they have the chance to stop working they will learn a trade.

Knowledge on availability of apprenticeship schemes should also be brought to the door step of people as an alternative to formal schooling. The government in its policy direction and programmes should also see to the provision of the apprenticeship schemes and also integrate it into the formal school system.

Provision of educational amenities also came out prominently when respondents were asked "what can be done to reduce or eliminate child labour in your community". Forty-six point four per cent (46.4 per cent) of respondent said so. Compared with (54.5 per cent) of children in labour who will prefer

to go back to school if they are not engaged in labour the provision educational amenities becomes very necessary. Even though many respondents said educational institutions existed in their locality the adequate provision of learning materials such as textbooks, teaching aids, sporting equipment and better infrastructure was still an issue of concern.

Increasing awareness and knowledge on child labour should be another key activity in the social mobilisation process on child labour. Even though awareness creation through public education was what many respondents said has taken place in their districts it still remained the most mentioned (24.4 per cent of responses) of activities that respondents said should be done to reduce or eliminate child labour.

Maybe the fact that 44.6 per cent of respondents did not know of any law that prohibits child labour shows that the impact of the public education done is low. This for sure will have contributed to the massive recommendation of public education since it is believed that many engaged children out of ignorance and when they are educated they will stop the practice.

A massive educational campaign on Worst Form of Child Labour will be a prerequisite for an effective social mobilisation. It will be enhanced if it includes knowledge on aspects of direct interventional activities such as availability of apprenticeship schemes in communities, skill empowerment and communal income generating ventures.

In terms of materials used, 54.9 per cent of respondents mentioned posters, 24.2 per cent said video show whereas 15.9 per cent said that lectures were given and no materials were used.

It is noteworthy that drama and role play hardly came up as an activity or tool that was used in public education. With a low literate rate of our citizenry evident even by this surveys with 14.0 per cent respondents having no formal education and 17 per cent having just primary education, role play and drama will be an important tool since it will enhance the understanding of the illiterate populace on the issue at hand.

Also cinema should also be made use of since many people tend to identify with it and will patronise it.

The three sources which respondents mentioned for sources on general issues were Radio (51.1 per cent of responses), Television (27.0 per cent of responses) Religious Group (9.1 per cent of responses). The same pattern is maintained for sources of information on child labour with Radio (38.1 per cent of responses), Television (28.5 per cent of responses) and Religious Group (10.7 per cent of responses).

The electronic media, specifically radio and television, stands out as important sources of information to the respondents. Between the two types of media radio stands out as the most important.

This is further given credence by the survey results which shows that nine out of ten (10) respondents listen to the radio at least 3 times a week with 77.6 per cent of respondents listening to the radio everyday.

With the liberalisation of the airwaves leading to the setting up of many FM stations throughout the country, the media, especially the radio stations, should be widely used in the public education campaign against child labour.

The survey also shows that accessing information through the television is gradually increasing among the populace, especially urban dwellers and use should be made of that channel as well.

Religious groups came third in the sources of information for respondents. Use should therefore be made of their ways of giving information to their members. Religious bodies should also be involved in the distribution of materials like handbills and posters.

Information gathered from the study indicates that the following government departments were already involved in work to combat child labour. These are the District Assemblies, Information Services Department, National Commission for Civic Education, Ghana Education Service (GES), Social Welfare Department and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ). Others were the media, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) and Ministry of Health (MOH).

The above mentioned government institutions have the necessary structures on the ground and this should be made use of during the social mobilisation programme. There should be resourced enough to carry out both interventional and public awareness campaign.

Those who responded in favour of the non-governmental organisations mentioned Religious Bodies, Action Aid, World Vision International, Plan Ghana, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Private Radio Stations. Others mentioned were 'Sinapi Aba' Trust and International Needs.

Of the NGOs mentioned, the private radio stations had the most responses of 4.9 per cent for carrying out public education. The religious bodies followed closely with 4.8 per cent and their main activity still public education.

The World Vision International had 1.8 per cent of responses for public education, skills empowerment and the provision of meals for children in school. Action Aid received 1.2 per cent of responses was public education and skills empowerment programmes.

Private Radio Stations, Religious bodies, World Vision International and Action Aid were prominent in activities aimed at combating child labour. Attention should be focussed more on the radio stations and the religious bodies. The two bodies have a wider coverage and have the tendency to influence a lot of people. Media practitioners and religious leaders therefore will be key partners.

The most notable government agencies are the NCCE which was recommended by 22.2 per cent. The Department of Social Welfare was chosen by 21.1 per cent, the District Assemblies by 17.1 per cent, the Police/WAJU by 9.6 per cent, CHRAJ by 8.9 per cent, Information Services Department 8.6 per cent and 8.0 per cent by the Ghana Education Service.

That these organisations were highly recommended may have been a result of their involvement in activities to combat child labour. It may also be that these organisations may have been chosen because respondents thought they have the mandate to carry out these activities. It is striking that the Police Service is mentioned here which is a sure pointer to the need to enforce child labour laws.

The respondents in giving the reasons for recommending these organizations said there was the need to educate children (42.1 per cent.) The government having the ultimate responsibility was mentioned by 33.5 per cent, the agencies/departments having logistics 14.3 per cent, the enforcement of laws 9.8 per cent and 0.3 per cent said the government agencies could deal with marital problems.

Department of Social Welfare was highly recommended for having ultimate responsibility for child labour, 30.7 per cent. Social Welfare was chosen with the highest responses of 38.4 per cent for being an organisation that has logistics.

The NCCE was selected by 48.4 per cent. They were recommended to educate the children on child labour issues. This was the reason it was selected by a majority of the respondents, and it is worth noting.

The Police placed third with 30.5 per cent. This is an indication that a lot remains to be done in the area of enforcement of child labour laws.

Though marital problems were mentioned it was not one of the important reasons.

In terms of personalities the three most recommended personalities were the Assemblyman, Religious Leaders and Chiefs. The Assemblyman tops with 24.1 per cent, the religious leaders with 22.6 per cent and the chiefs, 21.9 per cent. I think the teachers are worth mentioning since they deal directly with the children and they had 18.4 per cent.

Assemblymen/women were most recommended for their organisational abilities. They had 14.9 per cent of the responses. In terms of opinion leaders the chiefs had the highest recommendation of 7.7 per cent. Surprisingly religious leaders were the most recommended with 11.2 per cent for educating the children on issues of child labour. The teachers came second with 10.9 per cent.

The preparedness of the respondents to be involved in the elimination of child labour was very high for all categories.

As high as 84.9 per cent of the respondents in the general questionnaire were prepared to be involved in combating child labour. The employer questionnaire had 66.7 per cent and the child 64.2 per cent of all the respondents are ready to help combat child labour. That encourages us that when education is given there may be a change in the situation.

The 'no' responses also was 15.1 per cent for the general, 33.3 per cent in the employer and 33.3 per cent in the child.

The readiness of several respondents to get involved in activities to combat child labour shows that implementation of the TBP programme will be welcomed. It thus behoves all stakeholders to play their parts in a timely and efficient manner for the goals of TBP to be achieved.

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Appendix A

QUESTIONNAIRE
NUMBER

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION QUESTIONNAIRE

**TITLE OF RESEARCH: FACT – FINDING STUDY FOR AWARENESS
RAISING AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION AGAINST THE
WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR IN GHANA**

**[PLEASE BE ASSURED THAT YOUR RESPONSES WILL BE TREATED WITH UTMOST
CONFIDENTIALITY, YOU NEED NOT PROVIDE YOUR NAME]**

NAME OF INTERVIEWER:.....

PLACE OF INTERVIEW

DISTRICT:..... REGION

E.A:.....

DATE:.....

HOUSEHOLD NAME	TIME STARTED	TIME COMPLETED	TOTAL TIME USED
.....No.:.....			
SUPERVISOR (NAME):..... FIELD CHECKING			
ACCOMPANIED.....1 BACK CHECKED.....2 FIELD EDITED.....3 (INITIAL).....			
DATE:.....			

FOR OFFICE USE EDITED BY : CODED BY: KEYED BY: [PN]

NAME:

DATE:

A. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1.	Age	Under 6 1 6 – 10 2 11 – 15 3 16 - 19 4 20 - 29 5 30 – 39 6 40 - 49 7 50 – 59 8 60+ 9	
2	Sex	Male 1 Female 2	
3	Place of origin [Hometown & Region]		
4	Ethnicity	Akan 1 Ga –Dangme 2 Ewe 3 Guan 4 Gurma 5 Mole-Dagbani 6 Grusi 7 Mande 8 Others (<i>Specify</i>)	
5	Educational Background	No formal education 1 Primary 2 JSS/Middle 3 Secondary(GCE/SSS/VOC) .. 4 Post. Sec. (Train Coll.) ... 5 Tertiary (Univ./Poly) 6 Other(<i>Specify</i>)	
6	Occupation	ADULT Student 1 Farmer/Fisherman 2 Teacher/Lecturer 3 Civil/Public Servant 4 Trader 5 Unemployed 6 Other (<i>Specify</i>) CHILD Farming 11 Fishing 12 Stone Quarrying 13 Mining 14 Commercial Sex Exploitation of Children 15 Child Domestic Servitude16 Head potterage 17 Other (<i>Specify</i>)	

7.	Marital Status	Single 1 Married 2 Divorced 3 Widowed 4 Separated 5 Other (<i>Specify</i>)	
8.	How many children / dependants do you have? (WRITE IN COMPLETE NUMBER)		
9.	Religion	Christian 1 Moslem 2 Traditionalist 3 Other (<i>Specify</i>)	

B.	KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES		
10	What is Child Labour? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	A child Under 15 involved in heavy work schedules 1 Who works for long hours(5hours or more) in a day 2 Engaged in work that affects his/her health and safety 3 Engaged in work which affects his/her performance/regularity in school or leads to school dropout 4 Serves as a domestic worker 5 Who helps in sweeping the house in the morning 6 Other (<i>Specify</i>)	
11	Which of the following forms of the work do you think children should engage in? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Domestic Servitude.. 1 Head Potters 2 Fishing 3 Farming 4 Mining and Quarrying 5 Ritual Servitude 6 Commercial Sex. Exploitation 7 None 8 Other <i>Specify</i> 9	
12	Which of these forms of work do children in your locality do? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Domestic Servitude 1 Head Potters 2 Fishing 3 Farming 4 Mining and Quarrying 5 Ritual Servitude 6 Commercial Sex. Exploitation 7 None 8 Don't know 9 Other (<i>Specify</i>)	

13	<p>Are your children/ ward doing any of the following work?</p> <p>(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)</p>	Domestic Servitude.. 1 Head Potters .. 2 Fishing 3 Farming 4 Mining and Quarring 5 Ritual Servitude 6 Commercial Sex. Exploitation 7 None 8 Other (Specify)	
14	<p>Under which of the following circumstances will you allow your child to work?</p> <p>(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)</p>	Income is low 1 Own business 2 Cultural reasons 3 School is too far away 4 Child is not interested in schools 5 None 6 Other (Specify)	
15	<p>Why do you think children work?</p> <p>(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)</p>	Low family incomes 1 Parents/Guardians force them to work 2 For their own economic gains 3 Parents cannot afford school fees 4 Truancy of children 5 Poor quality of education 6 Weak enforcement of child labour laws 7 Employers derive cheap labour from it 8 Other (Specify)	
16.	<p>Which of the following household chores should children engage in as part of the socialization process?</p> <p>(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)</p>	Helping to cook 1 Fetching water for household use 2 Washing of utensils 3 Helping to look after younger siblings 4 Helping to sweep and clean the house 5 Ironing 6 7	
17.	<p>Do you know of any law/ policy that prohibits child labour?</p> <p>(if No skip to 19)</p>	Yes 1 No 2	
18.	<p>If Yes, Mention them</p> <p>(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)</p> <p>[Probe to know whether person can say something about the law]</p>	Ghana's 1991 Constitution 1 Labour Act 2 Children Act 3 Conventions on the Rights of the child 4 Other (Specify)	

C.	SOCIAL MOBILIZATION		
19.	What has been done in your area to combat child labour (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Public Education 1 Arrests of Employers 2 Withdrawals of Children 3 Skills empowerment for Parents 4 Food rationing 5 Other (Specify)	
20.	Who were involved(the organizers) (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Gov,t Institutions 1 (Specify) Public Education Arrests of Employers Withdrawals of Children Skills empowerment for Parents Food rationing NGOs 2 (Specify) Public Education Arrests of Employers Withdrawals of Children Skills empowerment for Parents Food rationing Other (Specify)	
21.	How did they do it?	Seminar 1 Durbar 2 Drama 3 Information Van 4 Other (Specify)	
22.	What materials did they use (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Posters 1 Video shows 2 Hand bills 3 Pictures 4 Other (Specify)	
23.	Did you participate in the programme? (if no skip to 25)	Yes 1 No 2	
24.	If yes, what did you do?	Mobilize people 1 Advocacy 2 Disseminated Info. 3 Participated in Seminar 4 Other (Specify)	
25.	What role can your community play to combat childlabour?		

26.	What do you think can be done to reduce or eliminate child labour in your community? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Intensified education 1 Enforcement of laws 2 Economic Empowerment of Parents 3 Provision of educational amenities 4 Provision of apprenticeship Schemes 5 Other (Specify)	
27.	Which organizations (Gov,t and NGOs) do you recommend to be used to combat child labour?	Gov,t Institutions NGOs	
28.	Give reasons for Q27 (Match reasons with institutions)		
29.	Which personalities in your locality do you recommend to be used to combat child labour?	Assemblymembers 1 Teachers 2 Chiefs 3 Religious Leaders 4 M. P 5 Any other	
30.	Give reasons for Q29 Match reasons with personalities)	Can organize people 1 Opinion Leaders 2 Can educate people3	
31.	Are you prepared to be involved in any activity to combat Child Labour?	Yes 1 No 2	
32.	Give reasons for Q31		
33.	What are your main sources of information on child labour? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Family Sources 1 Peers/Friends 2 School 3 Religious Group 4 Media T.V 5 Radio 6 Outdoor Advert 7 Other (Specify)	

34.	Which of these do you depend on most for your information? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Family Sources 1 Peers/Friends 2 School 3 Religious Group 4 Media T.V 5 Radio 6 Outdoor Advert 7 Other (Specify)	
35.	How often do you listen to the radio?	Every day 1 5 to 6 times a week 2 3 to 4 times a week 3 1 to 2 times a week 4 Never 5	
36.	When was the last time you read a Newspaper	Today or Yesterday 1 This week 2 Last week 3 Never read it 5 Don't Know 88	

D.	COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT/ INTERVENTIONS		
37.	Do you have any of these educational institutions in your locality? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Pre Schools 1 Primary 2 J.S.S. 3 S.S.S/Voc. 4 Other (Specify)	
38.	What material has been used to build schools in your community in your?	MATERIAL INSTITUTION Cement 1 Mud 2 Leaves/Branches 3 Open Space 4 Other (Specify)	
39.	Which of these teaching and learning materials does the school in your locality have?	Furniture 1 Textbooks 2 Blackboards 3 Sporting equipment 4 Teachers 5	
40.	Do you have any apprenticeship training facilities in your locality	Yes 1 No 2	
41.	If Yes list them and state type of Ownership (Gov,t or Private) (For adults respondents and non working children skip to Q 46)		
42.	Do you have any other comments?		

A. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1.	Age	Under 6 1 6 – 10 2 11 – 15 3 16 - 18 4	
2	Sex	Male 1 Female 2	
3	Place of origin [<i>Hometown & region</i>]		
4	Ethnicity	Akan 1 Ga –Dangme 2 Ewe 3 Guan 4 Gurma 5 Mole-Dagbani 6 Grusi 7 Mande 8 Others (<i>Specify</i>)	
5.	Are you currently attending school	Completed 1 Left School 2 Attending 3	
6.	Educational Background	No formal education 1 Primary 2 JSS/Middle 3 Secondary (GCE/SSS/VOC) .. 4 Other(<i>Specify</i>)	
7.	What is the nature of your job (industry)?	Farming 11 Fishing 12 Stone Quarrying 13 Mining 14 Commercial Sex Exploitation of Children 15 Child Domestic Servitude16 Head potterage 17 Other (<i>Specify</i>)	
8.	Marital Status	Single 1 Married 2 Divorced 3 Widowed 4 Separated 5 Other (<i>Specify</i>)	
9.	How many children / dependents do you have? (WRITE IN COMPLETE NUMBER)		
10.	Religion	Christian 1 Moslem 2 Traditionalist 3 Other (<i>Specify</i>)	

B. KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES		
11.	Describe your main work activity?	
12.	Who prompted you to become involved in the work that you do? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Mother 1 Father 2 Parents 3 Guardian 4 Myself 5 Friend 6 Employer 7 Trafficker 8 Other Specify
13.	What are the main problems you currently face in your job?	Long hours of work 1 Backache 2 Work overload 3 Sunburn/heat 4 No break times 5 Fatigue 6 Lack of good drinking water ... 7 Other (Specify)
14.	Why are you involved in this work? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Low family incomes 1 Parents/Guardians force me to work 2 For my own economic gains 3 Parents cannot afford school fees 4 Not interested in schooling 5 Recruited by employer 6 Other (Specify)
15.	What other works do other children in your locality do? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Domestic Servitude 1 Head Potters 2 Fishing 3 Farming 4 Mining and Quarrying 5 Ritual Servitude 6 Commercial Sex. Exploitation 7 None 8 Don't know 9 Other (Specify)

C. SOCIAL MOBILIZATION		
16.	In your current job have you ever been contacted by any of the following? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES) If none skip to Q.17	Trade Union Officials 1 Government Officials 2 NGO representatives 3 None 4 Other (Specify)

17.	What did they do during the contacts? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Public Education Arrests of Employers Withdrawals of Children Skills empowerment for Parents Food rationing Other (Specify)	
18.	What do you think can be done for you to stop this kind of work? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Pay my school fees 1 Pay my apprenticeship fees 2 Economic Empowerment of Parents 3 Give me money to trade 4 Provision of apprenticeship Schemes 5 Other (Specify)	
19.	Are you prepared to be involved in any activity to combat child labour?	Yes 1 No 2	
20.	Give reasons for Q.19		
21.	What are your main sources of information? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Family Sources 1 Peers/Friends 2 School 3 Religious Group 4 Media T.V 5 Radio 6 Outdoor Advert 7 Other (Specify)	

D.	COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT/ INTERVENTIONS		
22.	Do you have any of these educational institutions in your locality? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Pre Schools 1 Primary 2 J.S.S. 3 S.S.S/Voc. 4 Other (Specify)	
23.	Do you have any apprenticeship training facilities in your locality	Yes 1 No 2	
24.	If Yes list them and state type of Ownership (Gov,t or Private)		
	FOR CHILDREN IN LABOUR ONLY		
25.	If you could choose, would you prefer not to be involved in this type of work? (If yes skip to 26)	Yes 1 No 2	

26.	If No why? (skip to 45)		
27.	If yes, what would you prefer to do	Go to school 1 Learn a trade /apprenticeship 2 Be with parents 3 Travel abroad 4 Other (Specify)	
28.	What do you want to be in future life? [Explain to mean what child wants to be in the future; probe and give reasons]		
29.	Do you have any other comments?		

A. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1.	Age	Under 19 1 20 - 29 2 30 - 39 3 40 - 49 4 50 - 59 5 60+ 6	
2	Sex	Male 1 Female 2	
3	Place of Origin [Hometown & region]		
4	Ethnicity	Akan 1 Ga -Dangme 2 Ewe 3 Guan 4 Gurma 5 Mole-Dagbani 6 Grusi 7 Mande 8 Others (Specify)	
5	Educational Background	No formal education 1 Primary 2 JSS/Middle 3 Secondary(GCE/SSS/VOC) .. 4 Post. Sec. (Train Coll.) ... 5 Tertiary (Univ./Poly) 6 Other (Specify)	
6	Occupation (Industry)	ADULT Student 1 Farmer/Fisherman 2 Teacher/Lecturer 3 Civil/Public Servant 4 Trader 5 Unemployed 6 Other (Specify) CHILD Farming 11 Fishing 12 Stone Quarrying 13 Mining 14 Commercial Sex Exploitation of Children 15 Child Domestic Servitude16 Head potterage 17 Other (Specify)	
7	Marital Status	Single 1 Married 2 Divorced 3 Widowed 4 Separated 5 Other (Specify)	

8.	How many children / dependants do you have? (WRITE IN COMPLETE NUMBER)		
9.	Religion	Christian 1 Moslem 2 Traditionalist 3 Other (Specify)	

B.	KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES		
10	What is Child Labour? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	A child Under 15 involved in heavy work schedules 1 Who works for long hours(5hours or more) in a day 2 Engaged in work that affects his/her health and safety 3 Engaged in work which affects his/her performance/regularity in school or leads to school dropout 4 Serves as a domestic worker 5 Who helps in sweeping the house in the morning 6 Other (Specify)	
11	Which of the following forms of the work do you think children should engage in? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Domestic Servitude.. 1 Head Potters .. 2 Fishing 3 Farming 4 Mining and Quarrying 5 Ritual Servitude 6 Commercial Sex. Exploitation 7 None 8 Other Specify 9	
12	Which of these forms of work do children in your locality do? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Domestic Servitude 1 Head Potters 2 Fishing 3 Farming 4 Mining and Quarrying 5 Ritual Servitude 6 Commercial Sex. Exploitation 7 None 8 Don't know 9 Other (Specify)	
13	Are your children/ ward doing any of the following work? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Domestic Servitude.. 1 Head Potters .. 2 Fishing 3 Farming 4 Mining and Quarring 5 Ritual Servitude 6 Commercial Sex. Exploitation 7 None 8 Other (Specify)	

14	Why do you think children work? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Low family incomes 1 Parents/Guardians force them to work 2 For their own economic gains 3 Parents cannot afford school fees 4 Truancy of children 5 Poor quality of education 6 Weak enforcement of child labour laws 7 Employers derive cheap labour from it 8 Other (Specify)	
15	How many children are you employing?	One 1 Two 2 Three 3 Four 4 More than Four 5	
16	For how long have you been employing these children?	Less than 6 months 1 6months – 1year 2 1 – 2 years 3 3+ years 4	
17.	How did you get these children to employ?	My children 1 My relative 2 Given to me by child parent 3 Given to me by child relative 4 Given to me by a trafficker 5 Child came on his own to seek employment 6 Other (Specify)	
18.	Describe the series of activities the child undertakes during work		
19.	What equipments, tools and chemicals does the child handle?		
20.	Do you provide the child with protection for the different activity he carries out?	Tools 1 Gloves 2 Helmets 3 Mask 4 Any other (Specify)	
21.	Is the child paid for his work? If No skip to Q 23	Yes 1 No 2	
22.	If yes, how are they normally paid?	Money 1 Fish 2 Stones 3 Crops 4 Other (Specify)	
23.	Who receive the payment made on behalf of the child?	Child 1 Parent 2 Relative 3 Trafficker 4 Other (Specify)	

24.	Do you know of any law/ policy that prohibits child labour? (if no skip to 19)	Yes 1 No 2	
25.	If Yes, Mention them (MULTIPLE RESPONSES) [Probe to know whether person can say something about the law]	Ghana's 1991 Constitution 1 Labour Act 2 Children Act 3 Conventions on the Rights of the child 4 Other (Specify)	

C.	SOCIAL MOBILIZATION		
26.	What has been done in your area to combat child labour (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Public Education 1 Arrests of Employers 2 Withdrawals of Children 3 Skills empowerment for Parents 4 Food rationing 5 None 6 Other (Specify)	
27.	Who were involved(the organizers) (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Gov,t Institutions 1 (Specify) Public Education Arrests of Employers Withdrawals of Children Skills empowerment for Parents Food rationing NGOs 2 (Specify) Public Education Arrests of Employers Withdrawals of Children Skills empowerment for Parents Food rationing Other (Specify)	
28.	How did they do it?	Seminar 1 Durbar 2 Drama 3 Information Van 4 Other (Specify)	
29.	What materials did they use? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Posters 1 Video shows 2 Hand bills 3 Pictures 4 Other (Specify)	

30.	Did you participate in the programme? (if no skip to 31)	Yes 1 No 2	
31.	If yes, what did you do	Mobilize people 1 Advocacy 2 Disseminated Info. 3 Participated in Seminar 4 Other (Specify)	
32.	What role can your community play to combat childlabour?		
33.	What do you think can be done to reduce or eliminate child labour in your community? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Intensified education 1 Enforcement of laws 2 Economic Empowerment of Parents 3 Provision of educational amenities 4 Provision of apprenticeship Schemes 5 Other (Specify)	
34.	Which organizations (Gov,t and NGOs) do you recommend to be used to combat child labour?	Gov't Institutions NGOs	
35.	Give reasons for Q27 (Match reasons with institutions)		
36.	Which personalities in your locality do you recommend to be used to combat child labour?	Assemblymembers 1 Teachers 2 Chiefs 3 Religious Leaders 4 M. P 5 Any other	
37.	Give reasons for Q29 Match reasons with personalities)	Can organize people 1 Opinion Leaders 2 Can educate people3 Other (specify)	
38.	Are you prepared to be involved in any activity to combat Child Labour?	Yes 1 No 2	
39.	Give reasons for Q31		

40.	What are your main sources of information? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	Family Sources 1 Peers/Friends 2 School 3 Religious Group 4 Media T.V 5 Radio 6 Outdoor Advert 7 Other (Specify)	
41.	How often do you listen to the radio?	Every day 1 5 to 6 times a week 2 3 to 4 times a week 3 1 to 2 times a week 4 Never 5	
42.	When was the last time you read a Newspaper	Today or Yesterday 1 This week 2 Last week 3 Never read it 5 Don't Know 88	
43.	Do you have any other comments?		

APPENDIX B

Survey Personnel

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Sally Nyarko

Charles B. Asamoah

Alex OpareKorang

Sylvia Nyarko

3) **WESTERN REGION**

SHAMA AHANTA WEST

Francis Koranteng

George Abban

P. N. Cudjoe

Andrew Sarfo

4) **BRONG AHAFO**

SENE

J.F.Amadu

FaustimusObrotey

Nana OseiAsuahene

Umar A. Sadik

WASSA AMENFI

Samuel A. Amponsah

John Agyepong

Augustus Buadu

MichealBoateng

SEFWI WIAWSO

Jonas Nkuah

John Osei

Frederick Osei

BismarkGyenning

JAMAN

AsumAhensah Alex

George K.Agyei

R.G. Asante

KwakuAdinkraKompe

TECHIMAN

Anthony Kumah
Akwasi Appiah Kubi
Joe Befaa Hanoi
Emmanuel Amoako

TANO

M.K. Okrah
Boafo-Offeh Christian
J.K. Danso
Charles Asiahfour

GREATER ACCRA**AYAWASO**

Rita Adjei
Lewis Lartei
Sulemana Bayensi
Cecilia Dam

DANGME- EAST

Solomon Dzidzor Mensah
David Amedson-Dua
Ernest Azumah Nelson

GA

Neiquaye Hammond
Alfred Larmuyoh
Solomon A. Oblie
Dora Hammond

TEMA

Theophilus Amewu
B.A.R. Acquaye
Zacchaeus Juyur

OSU

Ben Debrah
Lucille Annan
Andrews O. Larbi
Alberta O. Tutu

SHAMA AHANTA EAST

Joseph Nikoi
Victor Ekey
Elsie Dankwa-Darfour
Asamoah Agyemang

UPPER EAST**BONGO**

Kingsley Asoko
Badipetah Francis
Ayamga Peter
Joseph Agoona

BAWKU EAST

Daniel Aboko Akologo
Alhassan B. Bukari
Richard Ayimbrie

ASHANTI REGION**AMANSIE WEST**

Adu Gyamfi
Dwumah Stephen
Regina Addae-Mensah

Ranford A. Coffie

OFFINSO

Richard Asubonteng
Sarah Afful

Constance B. Drahpong

ASANTE AKIM SOUTH

Edward Annor
E.V. Boadu

ABLEKUMA

Kennedy B.Japiong
Boniface Plahar
Mabel Andoh
Kate Ashong

UPPER WEST

TUMU

Joseph Kwogyenga
Baba Nansia
Ynoni Eric M.

NORTHERN

WEST MAMPRUSI

Albert A. Sandwo
MacMathew Chancellor
IssahakuBandru
Abdul-RazakYakah

GUSHEGU

Baba Salifu
Sule Adam
Sugri L. Sanhar
AlhassanJizreel

ZABZUGA TATALE

AyaalaAbdulai J.
AbudulaiFuseini
MutariSayibu
Anamoo A. Yembilla

Christina Coleman
B.Owusu-Ansah

EJISU-JUABEN

Edmund K.Adumatta
Richard Asiedu
Augustine Donkor
AmaKonaduAfram (Mrs.)

SEKYERE EAST

Imrana Adam
King Steward Agyei
Adrian KwadwoAnim
Johnson Opoku

KMA-ASOKWA

Lawrence Nyame
Alex Adjei
Matthew OpukuAdusei

KMA-MANHIA

MichealAmpong
Bernard Appiah-Kubi
MichealAmpong
Juliana Opuku-Manu

WEST GONJA

Thomas Agongo
BarimahS.Bakari
Issahaku John Seidu
O.S. Mahamadu