
Experience of JICA Study Project to test implementing Child Labour Free Zones (CLFZs) in Ghana

Side Event #21,

Promoting an Integrated Area-based Approach to the Elimination of Child Labour: A
Case of the Child Labour Free Zone in Ghana

Fifth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour

May 19th , 2022

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JICA Study Team on CLFZ /

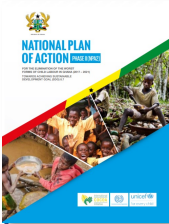
Action against Child Exploitation (ACE)



JICA's "Support for Child Labour Free Zone Pilot Activities with a Focus on the Cocoa Region in Ghana"

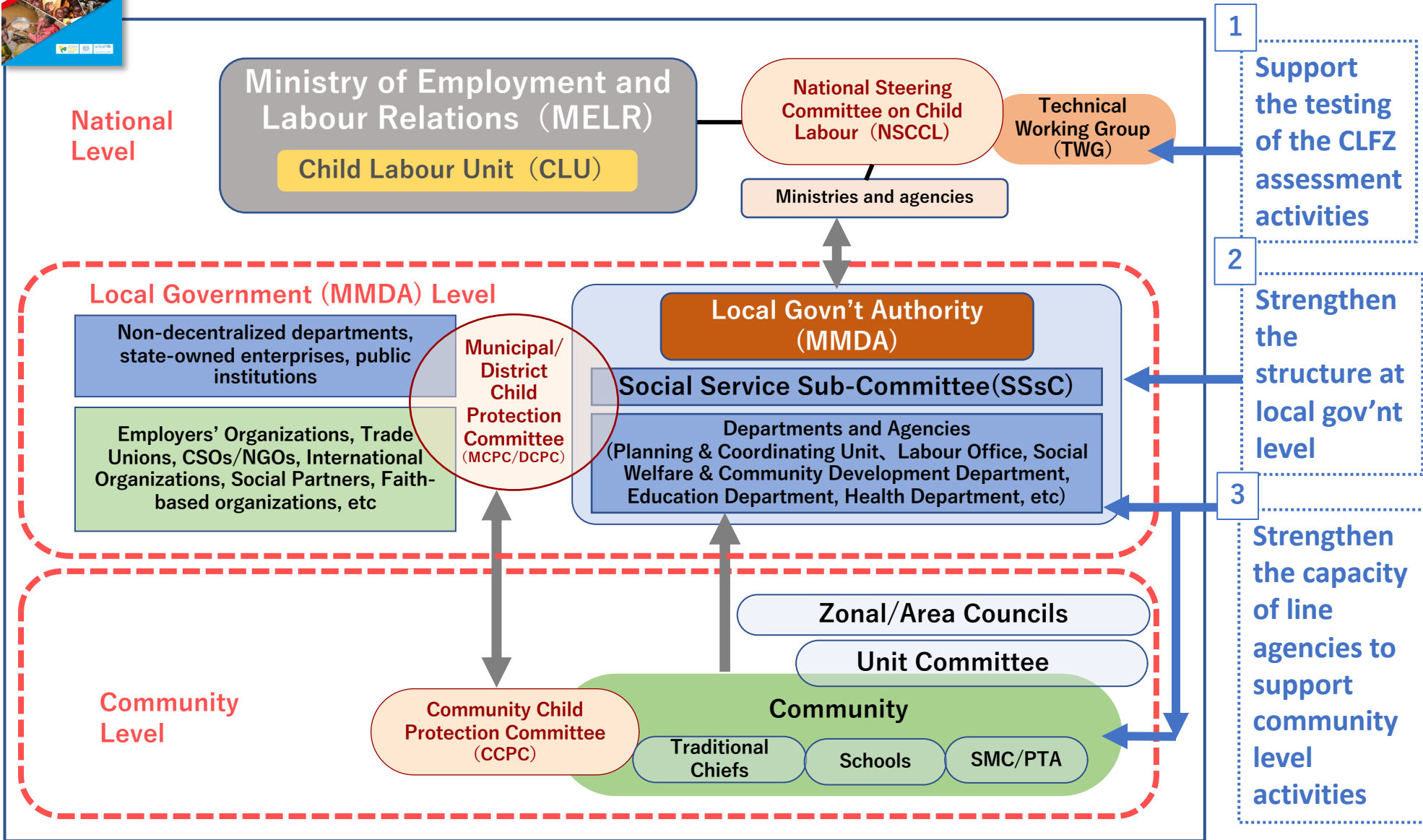


Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and facilitate effective implementation (testing) of the CLFZ guidelines • Identify and propose future assistance and collaboration among outside partners
Duration	October 2020 – June 2022
Major activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Pilot activities in 2 target districts B) Setting up and testing CLFZ Assessment mechanism C) Collecting & sharing information with stakeholders in Ghana, Japan and international community
Target Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atwima Npunua District (Ashanti Region) • Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai Municipality (Western North Region)
Counterpart Ministry /Organizations	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR), Child Labour Unit (CLU), National Steering Committee on Child Labour (NSCCL), Technical Working Group and the 3 Sub-Committees
JICA Study Team	ACE, IC-Net and CRADA

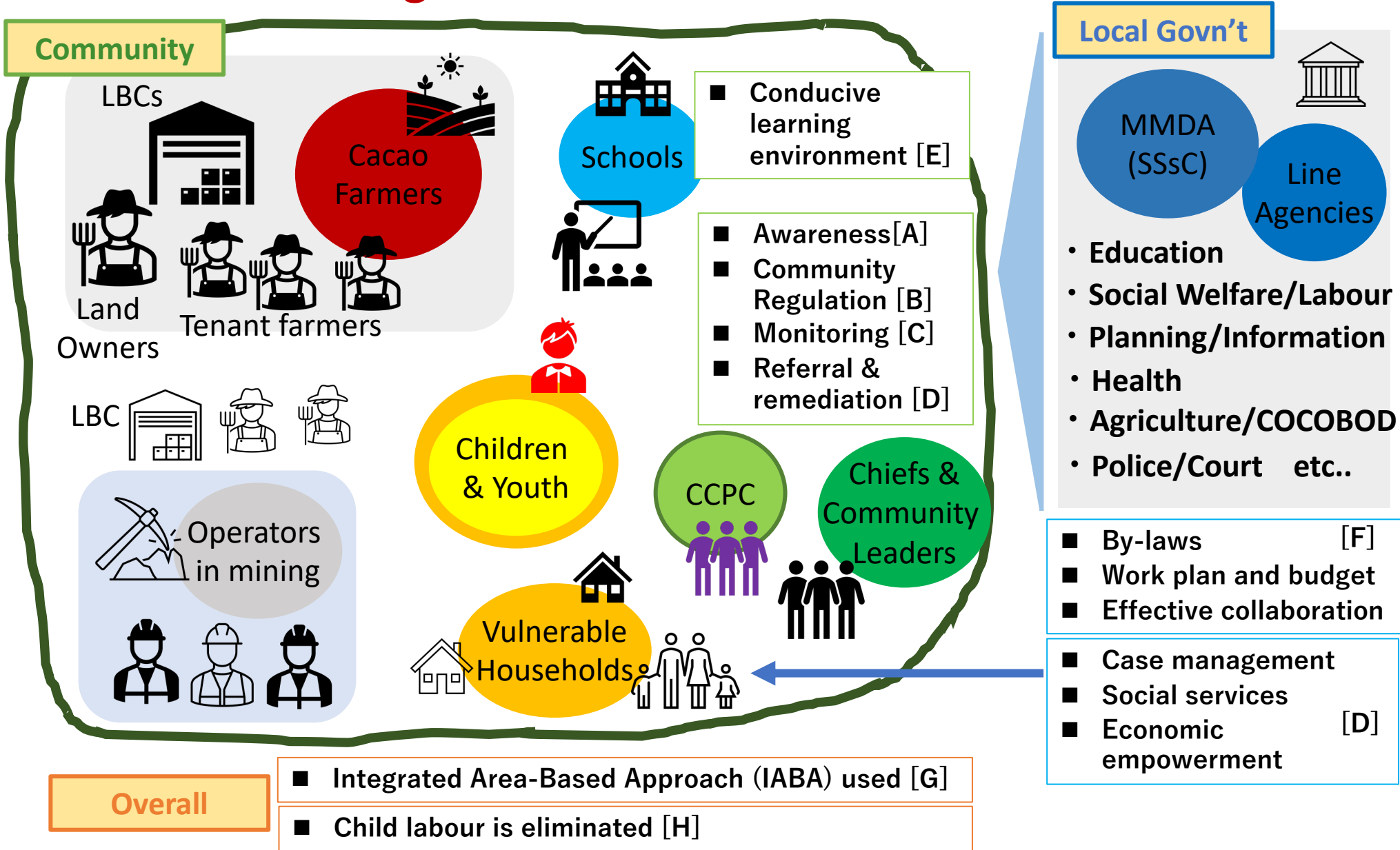


Operational structure under NPA2

Purpose of pilot activities



A illustrated image of CLFZ and its main criteria



Major findings from the pilot activities

1. Standardized CLFZ indicators are useful.

- Useful to analyze gap and develop strategy

2. Integrated Area-Based Approach is effective.

- Looking at all forms of child labour, going beyond particular supply chain
- Involving key actors at both community and local government level

3. Awareness is not enough. Actions bring the results.

- Make people to know “what & how to do” could drive appropriate actions.
- Clear understanding about the roles and responsibility is a key.

4. Harmonizing existing systems/programs by public and private sector is a key to achieve CLFZs

- Need to operationalize and strengthen existing government systems/programs
- Avoiding duplication may enable more resource allocation for referral and remediation.

1. Standardized CLFZ indicators are useful.

Community Data Collection and selection of Pilot Communities

- Surveyed epi-center community
- Questionnaire survey based on the CLFZ Indicators(A~E)

- AMDA: 110 epi-centers (out of 257)
- BABMA: 86 epi-centers (out of 201)

grade	Color	% (achievement)	AMDA	BABMA
A	Green	Over 90%	33%	15%
B	Light green	80-89%		
C	Light blue	70-79%		
D	Yellow	51-69%	31%	33%
E	Pink	40-50%	35%	52%
F	Red	0-39%		

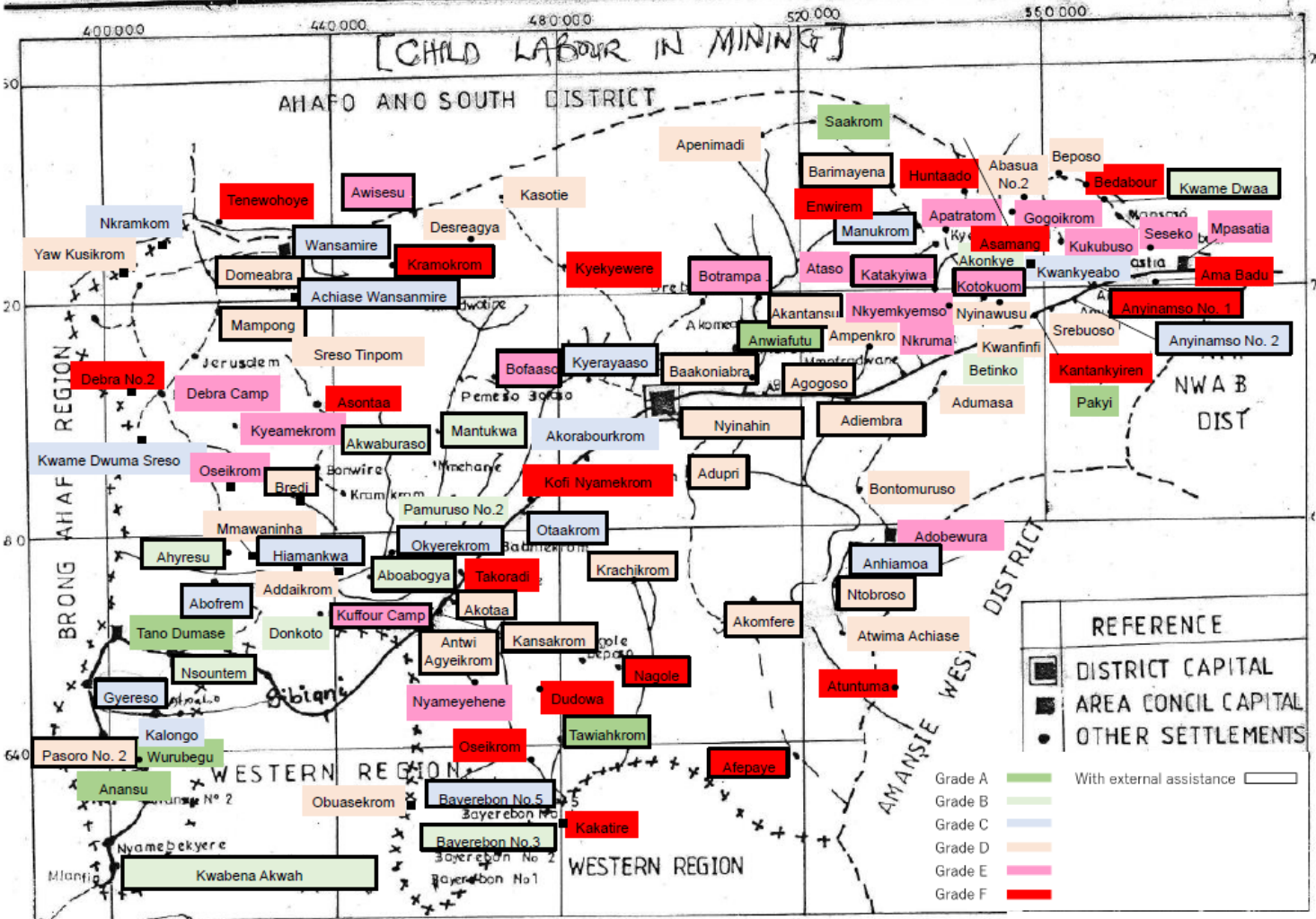
<CLFZ Indicators covered in the Questionnaire>

- Awareness raising(A1) • Community Regulations(B1) • Community Register(C1)
- Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC) (C2) • Community Action Plan(C7)
- Referral system(D1) • Remediation packages(D2) • SMC/PTA(C3)
- School environment(E1,2) • Teachers' allocation (Primary & JHS)(E3)

Area Count	Epi-center Commu	A1	B1	C1	C2	C6	C7	D	D	C3	E1,2	E3	E3	al Point	ide
		A1: Awareness raising Activity	B1: Community Regulations	C1: Community Register	C2: CCPC	C6: CCPC Training	C7: Community Action Plan	D: Referral System	D: Remediation Package	C3: SMC & PTA	E1,2: School Condition	E3: .1: Class Teacher(p)	E3: .1: Class Teacher(J)		
1	Nyinahin	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	14	D
2	Nyinahin	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	14	D
3	Nyinahin	3	1	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	18	C
4	Nyinahin	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	12	E
5	Adobewura	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	12	E
6	Adobewura	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	17	C
7	Adobewura	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	15	D
8	Adobewura	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	14	D
9	Adobewura	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	6	F
10	Adobewura	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	6	F
11	Adobewura	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	13	D
12	Anyinamso	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	16	C
13	Anyinamso	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	C
14	Anyinamso	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	13	D
15	Anyinamso	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	7	F
16	Anyinamso	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	13	D

1. Standardized CLFZ indicators are useful.

Atwima-Mponua District, Ashanti Region Map



2. Integrated Area-Based Approach is effective.

Covered all sectors and all forms of child labour.



X Heavy load more than 30% of body weight

X Working in mining areas (Galamsey sites)

STOP CHILD LABOUR and TRAFFICKING !!

X Working at market during school hours

X Slavery (Forced labour)

For Access to Social Supports, Call Helpline Toll Free
0800 800 800
0800 900 900
 (Managed by Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection)



STOP CHILD LABOUR !!

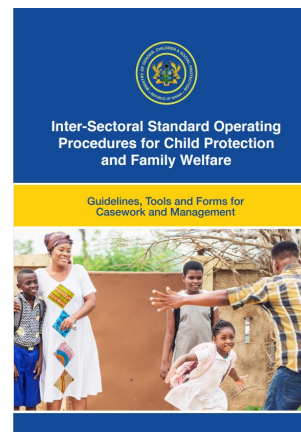
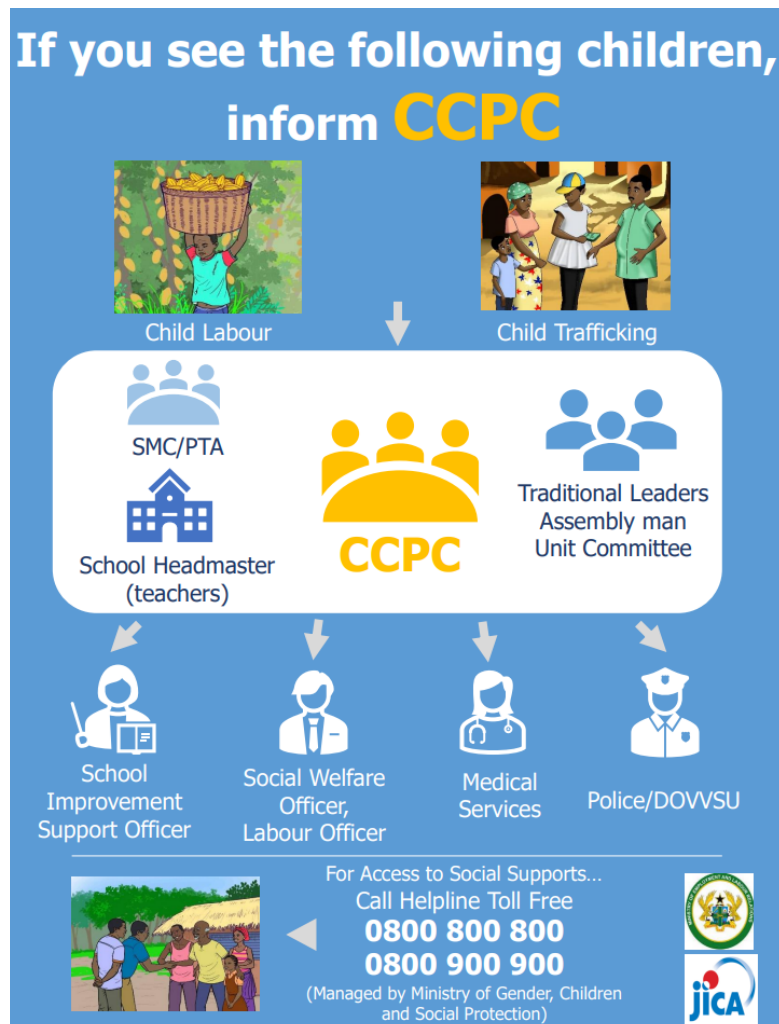


- X** Heavy load more than 30% of body weight
- X** Carrying more than 2 miles
- X** Working more than 3 hours in a day



2. Integrated Area-Based Approach is effective.

Flow of the referral and the roles of key actors instructed based on the SOP.



Inter-Sectoral Standard Operating Procedures for Child Protection and Family Welfare by MoGCSP



3. Awareness is not enough. Actions bring the results.

- **Identified cases of children in/at risk of child labour by CCPCs**

(School & workplace monitoring in 21 communities in Oct-Nov 2021)

No.	Categories	Details
1	Farming	Help family members' farm work. Work at nursery.
2	Metal mining industry	Work at galamsey. Gathering metal scraps.
3	Manufacturing	Work at sawmill/ motor fitting shop.
4	Transportation & conveyance	Carrying plantains on instructions of plantain sellers. Work as tricycles/motorbikes riders for carting goods and people.
5	Retailing	Selling farm products/charcoals at markets. Collecting and sellig roots of woods. Work barber shop.
6	Domestic work	Assist with household chores. Baby-minding.

- **Identified cases of at risk of child labour /child protection**

- ✓ Truancy
- ✓ Dropout
- ✓ Not enrolled at school
- ✓ Child abuse
- ✓ Gambling, Smoking, Drinking alcohol
- ✓ Child marriage

3. Awareness is not enough. Actions bring the results.

- **Number of children enrolled/returned to school after counselling by CCPCs**

(through CCPC's school & workplace monitoring activities in 21 communities in Oct-Nov 2021)

	AMDA			BABMA		
	a	b	b/a	c	d	d/c
	Children in/ at risk of child labour	Enrolled/ returned to school, or promised to	%	Children in/ at risk of child labour	Enrolled/ returned to school, or promised to	%
Total	110	67	61%	84	34	40%
In child labour	23 -	-	-	38 -	-	-
At risk	87 -	-	-	46 -	-	-

Note: A grey box labeled 'Counselled by CCPC' has arrows pointing to the '67' and '34' cells in the 'Total' row. Dotted lines also encircle the '67', '61%', '34', and '40%' cells.

→ **Need more support on remediation for those not returned to school**

- Educational supports (basic education/vocational training)
- Economic empowerment program

4. Harmonizing existing systems/programs by public and private sector is a key to achieve CLFZs

- Existing systems/programs and interventions by government and partners

CLFZ Indicators	Existing Government System	Interventions by Development Partners
Community Register (C1)	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (MELR) Ghana National Household Registry (MoGCSP) Social Welfare Information Management System National Census	CLMRS (ICI & cocoa sector) GCLMS (Child Rights International)
Referral system (D1)	Child and Family Welfare Policy & Inter-Sectoral SOPs for Child Protection (MoGCSP)	(Part of monitoring system)
Remediation (D2) (Edu. & Vocational Training)	Complimentary Education Program (CEA) National Apprenticeship Program (COTVET) Youth Employment Program (MELR) Scholarship program (COCOBOD)	Direct educational support for vulnerable children and families (NGOs, private sector, etc)
Remediation (D2) (Economic Empowerment of Vulnerable families)	LEAP (MoGCSP) Support mining families (Minerals Commission)	Farmers' training, Village Saving scheme, etc (NGOs, private sector)
Conducive school environment (E1,2)	FCUBE (MoE/GES) School feeding program (MoGCSP) School Support program (COCOBOD)	Assistance to school buildings (NGOs, private sector)

4. Harmonizing existing systems/programs by public and private sector is a key to achieve CLFZs

- Potential of more collaboration with existing extension network of the line agencies

CLFZ Indicator	Government institutions	Roles
School Monitoring (C4) Conducive School Environment (E1,2)	School Improvement Support Officer (SISO), GES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the condition of community schools, attendance and performance of pupils and teachers • Coordinate with district for necessary measures
	School Counselor School Health Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the performance of pupils and have consultations with pupils facing challenges • Monitor the health condition of pupils
Workplace Monitoring (C5)	Agriculture Extension Officer, MOFA/COCOBOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach out to the farmers and give technical advice on farming practices
	Inspector, Minerals Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct inspection at mining sites
Community Surveillance	Community Health Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize community people about health issues • Monitor the health situation of community people

Ways forward

1. Further refinement of CLFZs procedures

- Improving and testing of approach, methods and tools for CLFZs with the view to practicability, scalability and sustainability with enhanced pilot activities building on the 1st rounds
- Consolidated database related to child labour for learning and actions

2. Scaling-up / rolling-out

- Strategy for scaling-up / rolling-out in recognition of the diverse community and local government context

3. Coordinated support for CLFZs

- Stakeholder coordination and collaboration both at national and local government level (including development partners)
- Prioritization and more efficient resource allocation

CLFZ as the framework for accelerating integrated actions

- An illustrated image of CLFZ as a unifying framework -

Child Labour Free Zones



CLFZ Assessment Criteria

Community Level					District Level			Overall	
A	B	C	D	E	F			G	H
Effective awareness raising and advocacy	Functional community regulations	Functional child labour monitoring	Effective referral, remediation and Support	Conducive Teaching & Learning Environment	Supportive District Structures			Integrated Area-Based Approach (IABA)used	Child Labour Elimination
					Bylaws	Structures incl.SSsC	Plans and budget		

So many actors involved already

ICI
Child Rights Int.
WCF
EU/FAO
USDOL/
Winrock
Etc.

UNICEF ISS
WB-GPSNP
School Feeding
USDOL/
Winrock

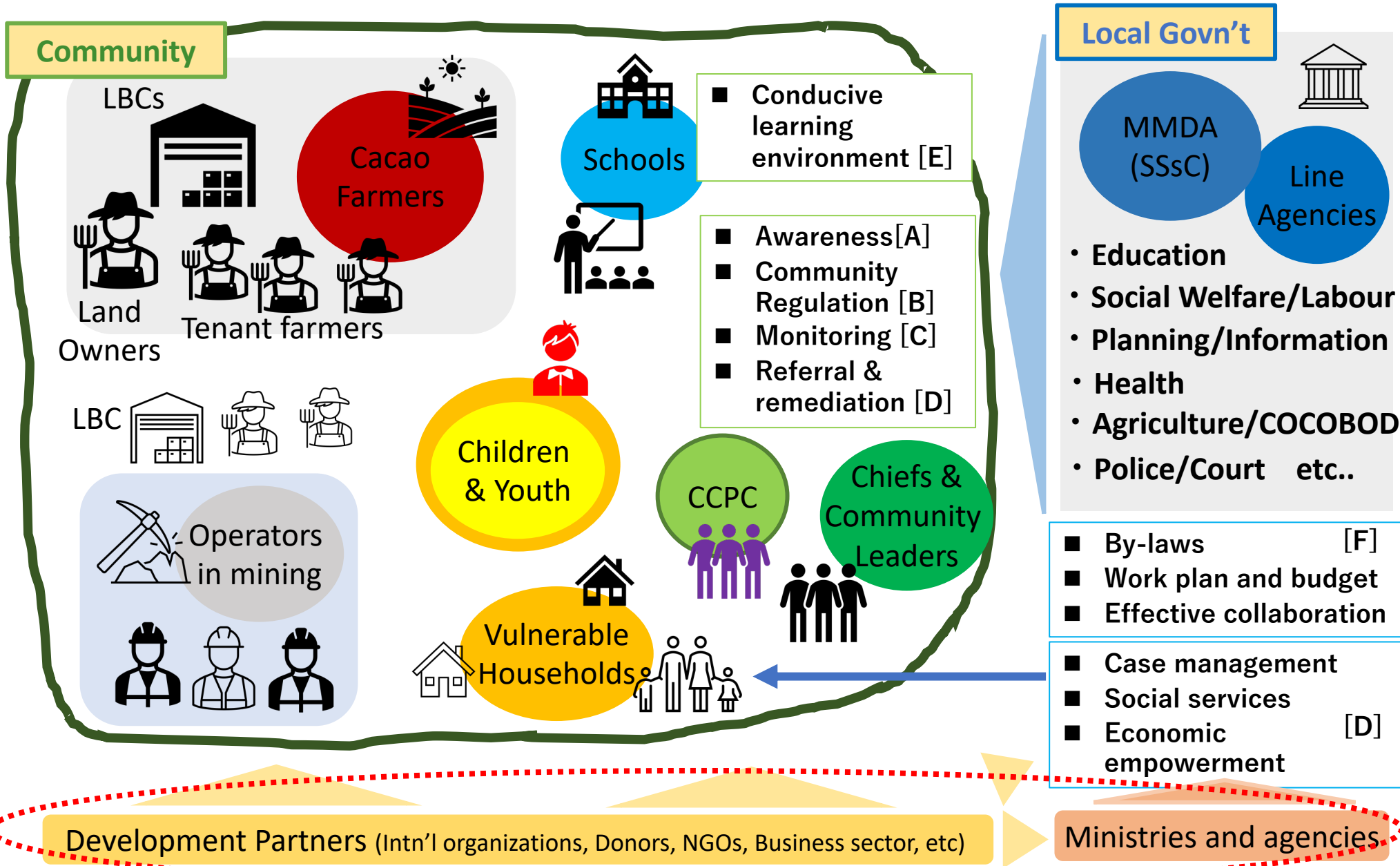
Education Donors
Inc. WB-GALOP,
UNICEF, JICA
Etc.

WB-GPSNP

UNICEF ISS

EU Sustainable Cocoa Initiative
ILO support for policy

Need coordination to ensure resources to reach at the local level



Conclusion

Child Labour Free Zone (CLFZ) is a useful framework to

- ✓ Address **all forms of child labor** including and going beyond supply chain,
- ✓ **Integrate multi-sectoral interventions** (education, social protection, legal, agriculture, etc),
- ✓ Strengthen **institutional and organizational capacity**, and
- ✓ **Bring results** from the **multi-stakeholder collaboration** and **collective efforts** of everybody who are responsible for child protection.



**Thank you for your
kind attention!**

If you have any further questions, please contact;
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