

**PRESENTATION ON THE EFFORTS OF GHANA  
ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR  
FOCUSING ON THE CONCEPT OF CHILD  
LABOUR FREE ZONES (CLFZS)**

**By**

**Elizabeth Akanbombire, ACLO, Labour Department  
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations**

# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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# Background

## LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND POLICIES ON CHILD LABOUR

- The 1992 Constitution: 28 (2)
- National Laws and Regulations (Children's Act, Mining and Minerals Act, etc.)
- International Conventions and Recommendations (ILO Conventions 138, 182)
- **SDG (8.7):** All Countries should take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- Policies (NPA2 2017-2021): Action 1.4.1.2: The NSCCL in collaboration with the tripartite (Social Partners) will design, draft and present to Government, a Protocols and Guidelines on Child Labour Free Zones (CLFZ) with a view to pilot the policy and programmes in selected localities as models of interventions which if successful will be replicated and scaled up across the country
- 21.8 percent of persons 5-17 years were engaged in child labour.

# Efforts towards the elimination of child labour

## Legal, Regulatory and Policy Frameworks



### Legal and Policy Framework

- Ratified all relevant international instrument
- Robust national legislations



### Social Interventions

- LEAP
- NHIS



### Education

- FCUBE
- Capitation Grant (GH¢9.00)
- Free SHS (*4yrs and over 300,000 additional students benefiting*)
- Payment of School and Exams Fees,
- Supply of textbooks, uniforms and sandals
- ▶ School Enrolment over 95%

# Efforts con't

- National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the worst forms of Child Labour (NPA 2)
- Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS)
- Hazardous Activity Framework (HAF)
- Public Private Partnership (PPP)
- Child Labour Free Zones (CLFZ)

# Institutional/Implementation Arrangements



# THE CONCEPT OF CHILD LABOUR FREE ZONES

- The CLFZ concept seeks to strengthen government's and other partners' efforts to uphold the constitutional provision on the fundamental rights of children in Ghana to be protected from work that constitutes a threat to their health, education and development.
- The CLFZ concept, as pursued in Ghana, is based on provisions in the National Plan of Action (NPA2:2017-2021) towards achieving Target 8.7 of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The NPA2 notes that “the possibility of having some communities where child labour interventions have been holistic, well-integrated, consistent and high-yielding over a period may not be far-fetched”. As such Protocols and Guidelines were developed to facilitate the establishment of the CLFZs

# The CLFZ Framework

## Rationale

To ensure that Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and relevant stakeholders eliminate CL through accelerated and sustainable efforts

## Goal

The overall goal is to develop and implement *holistic, well-integrated, consistent and high-yielding* interventions that will lead to the eradication of child labour and total development of children by 2025.

# Objectives of CLFZ

- ❖ To identify, create and maintain conditions for the elimination of all forms of child labour in a given geographical area;
- ❖ To provide common sets of standards for creating CLFZ;
- ❖ To develop criteria for measuring the impact of such interventions by government and non-governmental agencies towards the elimination of child labour in Ghana;
- ❖ To eliminate, by reducing to insignificant levels, all forms of child labour in a given locality over a specific period of time, and the whole country in the near future.

# Definition and description of CLFZ

- CLFZ refers to a **state-led effort by LGAs** to ensure their **jurisdictions** consist of localities with holistic interventions that **prevent all forms of child labour**

It is a **geographical area (Metropolitan, Municipal or District) in which;**

- Child labour is well understood by all as human right violation and that it constitutes a threat to the child's health, education or development;
- Necessary measures (laws, systems, and structures) have been put in place to withdraw children already engaged in the act and prevent new children from getting into it,
- Children who are legally permitted to work (15-17 years) are protected from hazardous work;
- Recalcitrant perpetrators are made to face the necessary sanctions in accordance with provisions of existing laws;
- Children's rights are respected and upheld;
- Resources are invested in children's welfare and development (Education including technical and vocational skills training, health and recreation); and
- As a result of the above, incidence of child labour is at the barest minimum (i.e.  $\leq 10\%$  of children population in the Zone)

# Assessment Modalities

- *Pre-assessment*
- *Main Assessment*
- *Grading*
- *Review*

# Pre-assessment

No	Condition	YES	
		Yes	No
	<b>District Level</b>		
1	Is there a district bye-law on child labour?		
2	Is there a district annual plan on child labour, including a budget allocation from the district?		
3	Is there a district Social-Service Sub-Committee that is functional (i.e. do they have a work plan)? Etc.		
	<b>Community Level</b>		
1	Are there community regulations on child labour?		
2	Is there a Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC)?		
3	Has the Capacities of the CCPC developed? (Technical and logistics?)		
4	Are teachers adequate in the schools? Etc.		
5	Is there a community Register that is regularly updated? Link the relevance of the GCLMS		

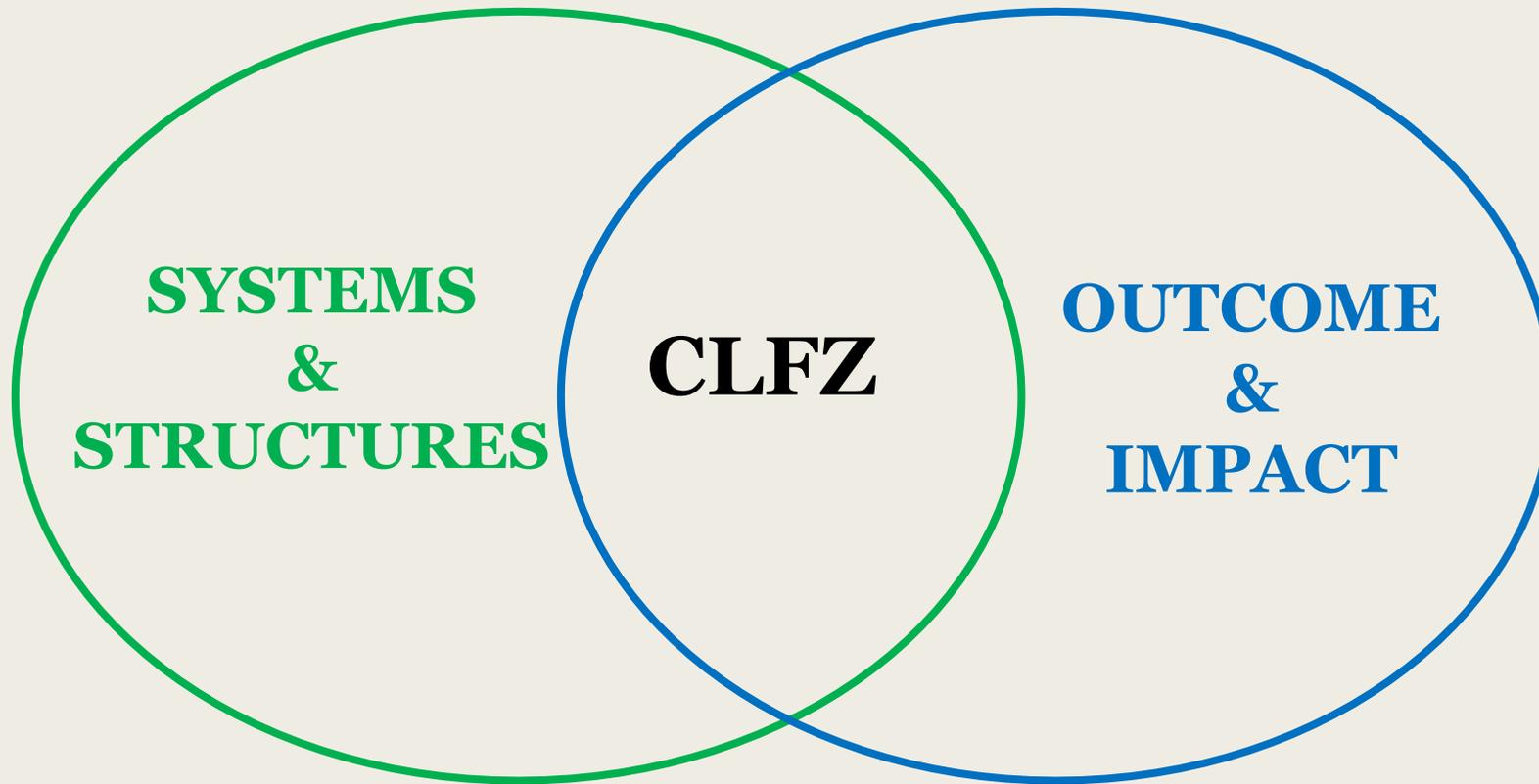
# Main assessment

- The CLFZ assessment modalities provide a detailed and straight-forward scoring procedure to scientifically determine the status of the Zone in the CLFZ process.
- A set of agreed indicators have been assigned to each of the conditions we are talking about.
- The purpose is to examine the state of these conditions at both the MMD and community levels as well as incidence of child labour.
- Depending on the overall score obtained by a zone, the status of the zone shall be declared.

# Main Assessment : Main Indicators

No	Indicator
A	Effective Awareness Raising and advocacy
B	Functional Community-level Regulations
C	Functional Child Labour Monitoring System (CLMS) exists
D	Efficient Referral, Remediation and Support for affected children & Parents/Guardians
E	Conducive Teaching and Learning Environment
F	Supportive District-level Structures
G	Integrated Area Base Approach used
H	Child Labour rate has reduced to the barest minimum ( $\leq 10\%$ )

FINAL SCORE	GRADE
$\geq 90\%$	CLFZ Grade A
80%-89%	CLFZ Grade B
70%-79%	CLFZ Grade C
$\leq 69\%$	Towards CLFZ



# Testing of the tools and funding

- Testing of Tools:
  - The ministry with support from JICA is testing the tools in two districts and the results will be presented in April.
- Funding
  - MMDAs are expected to devise innovative ways of raising resources (*Financial, Technical, Human, and logistical*)
  - The Assemblies should lobby individuals, Private Sector, Donors and others for social services for the communities.

# Conclusion

Establishing CLFZ is a viable venture

It provides impetus to duty-bearers to go beyond “business as usual”

Establishing CLFZ can become a mirage if honest resource mobilization and mutual-accountability is not strengthened

Working to establish CLFZ MMDAs in Ghana is a means to achieve SDG Target 8.7