

# COMPENDIUM OF STATISTICS ON CHILD LABOUR IN GHANA

#### **PREFACE**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** 

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** 

#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

AHIES – Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey

ARS – African Regional Standard

CCPCs – Community Child Protection Committees

CDOs – Community Development Officers

CL – Child Labour

CLMRS – Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System

CLMS – Child Labour Monitoring System
 CRC – Conventions on Rights of the Child
 DCPCs – District Child Protection Committees

GAAPACL - Ghana Accelerated Action Plan Against Child Labour

GCLMS – Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System

GCLS – Ghana Child Labour Survey
GLSS – Ghana Living Standards Survey

GSS - Ghana Statistical Service

HAF - Hazardous Child Labour Activity Framework
 IBES - Integrated Business Establishment Survey

ICI – International Cocoa Initiative

ICLS – International Conference of Labour Statisticians
 ICSE – International Classification of Status in Employment

ILO – International Labour Organisation

ISCO – International Standard Classification of Occupations

ISIC – International Standard Industrial Classification
 ISO – International Organisation for Standardisation

LFS – Labour Force Survey

MDAs – Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MELR – Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations

MICS – Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster
MIS – Management Information System

MMDAs – Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MMDCPCs – Metropolitan, Municipal and District Child Protection Committees

NCPCs – National Child Protection Committees

NSCCL – National Steering Committee on Child Labour

OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

RCPCs – Regional Child Protection Committees

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals SNA – System of National Accounts

SWIMS – Social Welfare Information Monitoring System

SWOs – Social Welfare Officers

WFCL – Worst Forms of Child Labour

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Child labour and its worst forms continue to be one of the most serious threats to human rights and economic development around the world. This humiliating conduct denies children access to sufficient health care, essential freedoms, rights, leisure, and the opportunity to reach their full potential. Child labour has a wide-ranging impact on national development. This threat not only harms a vulnerable life cycle group, but it also poses a strong underlying barrier to many of a country's development endeavours. International initiatives to promote decent employment and economic progress understand the need of properly addressing child labour. Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls on countries to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern-day 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.". Article 28 (2) of the Republic of Ghana's 1992 Constitution states that "every child has the right to be protected from engaging in work that endangers his health, education, or development." This clause has been incorporated into the Children's Act of 1998 (Act 560), which ensures the preservation of children's basic rights as entrenched in the 1992 Constitution.

Child labour measurement still remains a very thorny issue that is of utmost importance to government and its partners in Ghana and abroad. In Ghana, the issue of child labour monitoring is very complex and would require a concerted effort towards tracking and measuring progress achieving the goal of eliminating it in the foreseeable future. There is therefore the need to consciously put in place systems and frameworks for collection, interpretation and dissemination of quality statistical data on child labour that is reliable, uniform and consistent with best practices.

Government, in collaboration with other stakeholders, have demonstrated enough commitments toward the elimination of child labour in all its forms and in all sectors. This is manifested in the various legislative, institutional and policy frameworks for the elimination of child labour. Ghana has also ratified key international instruments on the protection of children and elimination of child labour. These include the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the ILO's Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). Partners complement the government's efforts through the development and implementation of programmes and projects at community levels and in their supply chains. Ghana has also signed on to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and obliged to report on it which includes child labour.

In spite of the national and international obligations on the country to report on its efforts in protecting children from child labour and the status of implementation of the various ratified international instruments, there is no agreed set of indicators with clearly defined measurement parameters to be used for such reports. Partners therefore adopt and define their own indicators which makes harmonisation of their reports to generate a composite report at the national level on Ghana's efforts very challenging.

There is currently no agreed set of indicators with clearly defined measurement parameters on child labour in the country which partners can adopt and report on. As a result, partners adopt

and define their own indicators which makes synchronisation of their reports to generate a composite report at the national level on Ghana's efforts very challenging. Additionally, the Ministry is reviewing the Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) to ensure that it interoperates with other similar government systems such as the Social Welfare Information Management System (SWIMS), COCOBODs Cocoa Management System (CMS) which is expected to have a component on child labour and other private sector Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS).

There is therefore the need to have in place, key indicators on child labour with clearly defined parameters for their measurement to guide partners in the development, implementation and reporting on their interventions. Having a national indicator on child labour will also facilitate interoperability of government and other private sector systems as well as harmonisation of partners' reports to produce a national-level report.

To address this, the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR) in collaboration with partners and supported by the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) set up a technical group to develop this compendium which identifies key indicators on Child Labour with defined parameters for measuring same in order to ensure consistency and harmonisation of reports submitted by all partners. The technical group was tasked with the responsibility of identifying key national indicators on child labour to guide development, implementation and reporting on child labour interventions by all partners. The team was expected to define parameters for measuring the identified indicators; validate the indicators with all stakeholders; and disseminate the indicators to all partners to guide the programming, implementation and reporting on child labour.

The Compendium covers eight (8) Sections. The first section gives an introduction of the document covering the background, justification and objectives of the Compendium. This is followed by section 2 which covers the concept of Child Labour. Section 3 expatiates the elements and principles of the statistical framework while Section 4 categorises the child labour indicators in five (5) major groups. Section 5 presents the actual tables of indicators to be measured. Sections 6 and 7 cover recommendations for use of the indicators and conclusion respectively.

#### 2. THE CONCEPT OF CHILD LABOUR AND ITS WORST FORMS

The compendium takes cognisance of definitions of child labour as ratified and domesticated into the laws of Ghana, the Ghana Accelerated Action Plan Against Child Labour (GAAPACL) and based on the Resolution concerning statistics on child labour adopted by the 18<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in December 2008 as amended during the 20<sup>th</sup> ICLS in October 2018. Also, various international protocols and conventions such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the child (AHG/ST.4 REV.I), the African Union Ten Year Action Plan to Eradicate Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Child Policy, the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced

Labour in West Africa (2021) as well as the Strategic Framework for Strengthening National Child Protection Systems to Prevent and Respond to Violence, Abuse and Exploitation against Children in West Africa set out clear guidelines for tracking progress towards achievement of target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Based on the above references, the term "child labour" is defined as work that deprives children (a person under the age of 18) of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that — is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling by — depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work."

Whether or not particular forms of "work" can be called "child labour" depends on the child's age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. In Ghana, the minimum age for admission of a child to employment is 15 years. However, the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) allows children to be involved in light work at the age of 13 years. Light work constitutes work which is not likely to be harmful to the health or development of the child and does not affect the child's attendance at school or the capacity of the child to benefit from school work.

Both the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (C 182) and the ILO Minimum Age Convention (C 138) from 1973 set up specific boundaries on child work and give legal support for national, regional, and worldwide initiatives to combat it. These international agreements provide the cornerstone for member countries to implement domestic laws targeted at really ending child labour and setting a minimum employment age suitable for the physical and mental development of youth. These conventions recommend that the target population for the measurement of child labour should be between 5 to 17 years. Where a nation decides to set a lower age boundary other than prescribed, that age should not be higher than the official age for entry into compulsory schooling.

The concept of child labour and its worst forms is usually focused on children engaged in productive activities which falls within the nationally determined general production boundary based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) covering children in employment and those in other productive activities. Whereas children in employment are deemed to be in activities falling within the general production boundary for at least one hour during a reference period, those in other productive activities undertake unpaid household services comprising domestic and personal services by a household member for consumption within their own household (usually referred to as "household chores"). The composition of the category of children in employment is as depicted in the diagram below:

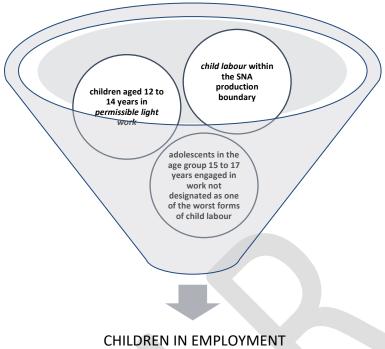


Figure 1: Children in Employment

Likewise, a child may be deemed to be involved in child labour based on the general production boundary where the total hours of work done in employment and unpaid household services surpasses that set by national legislations.

In terms of the measurement of child labour, more emphasis in placed on persons aged 5 to 17 during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following years who categories of activities:

- a) worst forms of child labour;
- b) work/employment below the minimum age; and
- c) hazardous unpaid household services, applicable where the general production boundary is used as the measurement framework "

Below is a diagram depicting the ways through which child labour is identified statistically:

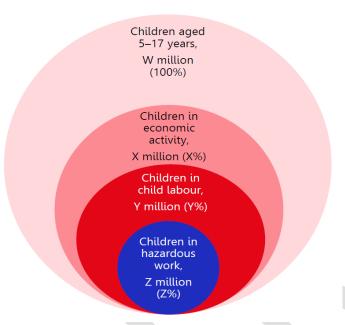


Figure 2:Children's involvement in economic activity, child labour and hazardous work (percentage and number) <sup>1</sup>

#### 2.1 Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work

The concept of the worst forms of child labour, based on C182<sup>2</sup>, covers:

- a) all forms of slavery including the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties; and

The above concept is also often referred to as the "unconditional worst forms of child labour" requiring the immediate removal of the child from such engagement.

According to the ILO C182, countries are at liberty to expand the scope of data collection and measurement of the worst forms of child labour beyond what has been prescribed under Article 3 to cover begging and stealing by children.

### 2.2 Employment below the minimum age

This kind of employment comprises any work carried out by a child who is below the required and allowable minimum age prescribed by law for the kind of work being performed<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Source: ILO Child Labour Survey Reporting Template, 2023, Page 26

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Article 3 of C182

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Article 2 of C182

According to C138, the minimum age for admission to employment or work should not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, not less than 15 years . It goes on further to indicate that children aged 15 years (or the nationally acceptable minimum age for employment) to 17 years are allowed to work for as long as the work they undertake, by its nature or circumstances in which it is carried out, is not likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons or prohibited. Children in nationally prescribed age groups are permitted to engage in what is term "light work" in line with the ILO C138<sup>4</sup> and children engaged in such work should not be counted as being involved in child labour. Nations are at liberty to set an acceptable limit in terms of the number of hours of work to be undertaken by this age group.

According to MELR (2023)<sup>5</sup>, "light work" is work that is unlikely to harm a child's health or development and does not affect the child's attendance at school or ability to benefit from school learning and activities. In Ghana, the allowable minimum age for engagement of children into employment is 15 years (under supervision) though the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) makes provision for children aged 13 years to perform light work. It is worth noting that permissible light work must not include work considered to be hazardous work.

#### 2.3 Hazardous work by children

Hazardous work is work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. C182<sup>6</sup>, based on ILO Recommendation No. 190, details the criteria for determination of hazardous work conditions of child at national level to be:

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

Based on the definition and criteria above, Ghana developed its Hazardous Activity Framework (HAF) to aid in the determination of what is or is not hazardous work for children. The HAF is expansive and covers critical sectors/occupations in order to have a more comprehensive, age—appropriate contextually relevant and acceptable hazardous child labour framework to drive research, intervention, monitoring and enforcement.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See Article 7 of C138

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ghana Accelerated Action Plan Against Child Labour (National Plan of Action for Elimination of Child Labour), 2023 - 2027

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See Paragraph 17(d) of C182

C182 recommends that countries develop a comprehensive list of occupations designated as hazardous backed by laws or regulations to make them enforceable. During the identification of occupations to be included in the list, it is advised that competent consultative bodies as well as detailed analysis of the hazard inherent in the occupations, should be taken into consideration. In Ghana, the HAF was developed in collaboration with stakeholders and is expected to serve as the basis for determination of hazards in occupations and work especially during data collection and monitoring. The classification designated hazardous occupations must be consistent with the latest version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations as prescribed by the National Statistical Office (in the case of Ghana, the GSS). Occupational data should be categorised to the highest precise level of the national occupational classification supported by the data in order to make it easier to identify children working in designated hazardous professions for children.

In nations where it is illegal for minors to work in certain specified sectors—such as construction, mining, and quarrying—some types of hazardous work for children can be quantified in terms of designated hazardous industries for children. To ascertain whether or whether the employment is harmful, every effort should be made to obtain as much information as possible on the actual duties that the youngster is performing.

#### 2.3.1 Long hours of work

The concept of *long hours of work* takes into consideration the total number of hours of work actually undertaken by a child during a particular reference period to determine if it is above a nationally specified threshold. It is recommended that hours actually worked be determined using the most recent — national and international standards available. Secondly, *long hours of work* may also take into account the typical number of hours a child works each week. A child is considered to be involved in child labour if, during the reference period —, they worked long hours but are momentarily absent from work due to illness, — vacation, or other reasons. The table below details the number of permitted hours of work for a child per week categorised by age.

Table 1: Hours of work per week by age groups

Age Category (Years)	Permitted Hours of Work per Week
Below 13	1
13 to 14	147
15 to 17	408

However, in unpaid domestic work, children aged 13 to 14 years are allowed to work for up to 3 hours a day.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> C138

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651)

#### 2.3.2 Night work

Where there is a national law that forbids children from working at night, and the child's work schedule falls within those hours, then s/he is regarded to be engaged in night work. Night Work Convention, 1990 (C171) prescribes that "In the case of children, the period of time spent commuting between work and home should be considered as part of the work schedule." In Ghana, night work is work performed by a child between 8:00pm and 6:00am 10.

#### 2.3.3 Hazardous Unpaid household services

Any domestic or personal services performed by a household member for usage within the home itself are referred to as unpaid household services or household chores. This concept is appropriate where the general production boundary is used as a framework for measuring child labour. Additionally, C182 outlines the following conditions as the basis for determination of hazardous unpaid household services or household chores:

- a) for long hours,
- b) in an unhealthy environment, involving unsafe equipment or heavy loads,
- c) in dangerous locations

#### 2.3.4 Heavy Load

If a child is unable to lift an object to the waist level without any assistance, it is considered a heavy load. However, if the child is able to lift the object to the waist level but carry for more than 2 miles or 3 kilometres, it is also considered heavy load.

#### 2.3.5 Exceptions for children aged 15 to 17 years

The ILO, based on C138, encourages nations to make exceptions and permit certain jobs or work in potentially hazardous fields for minors who can be legally employed , provided that the minors' health, safety, and morals are completely safeguarded and that they have received sufficient specialised education or vocational training in the relevant field of endeavour.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> ILO Night Work Convention No. 171 (1990)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Children's Act of 1998 (Act 560)

# 3. GENERAL DEFINITIONS OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATISTICS

NO.	VARIABLE	DEFINITION
SOCI	O-DEMOGRAPHI	C VARIABLES
1.	Household	The concept of a household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either:  a) A one-person household: a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multiperson household or;  b) A multi-person household: a group of two or more persons living together who make common provisions for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and may, to a greater or lesser extent, have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated (OECD).  Data on households must include GPS coordinates where
		possible Ghana Post GPS.
2.	Head of Household	The person recognised as such by the other members or the person most responsible for the upkeep of the household. The characteristic of the head is often used to classify the household. A reference person (e.g. the one with highest education) can be used instead).
3.	Sex	Biological/physiological differences between males and females. A person is grouped in reference to his/her reproductive function. Do not rely on the person's name.
4.	Age	Number of completed years at the child's last birthday. An infant has not celebrated the first birthday. For statistical purposes, age may be catergorised as follows:  • 5-17, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17 - International  • 5-17, 5-12, 13-14, 15-17 - National
5.	Region	Largest administrative division. This should conform with the regional codes provided by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) below to ensure comparability.  Western01 Central02 Greater Accra03 Volta04

NO.	VARIABLE	DEFINITION
		Eastern05
		Ashanti06
		Western North07
		Ahafo08
		Bono09
		Bono East10
		Oti11
		Northern12
		Savannah13
		North East14
		Upper East15
		Upper West16
6.	District	May be described as Metropolitan, Municipal or District
		Assembly depending upon its population threshold as may be
		defined by law. This should conform with the district codes
		provided by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) at any point
		in time to ensure comparability.
7.	Community	This refers to an area holding a group of people with a defined
		location, name and/or organised hierarchy of leadership. As
		defined, communities are residential spaces or settlements
		which are also referred to as towns, localities, estates, suburbs,
		villages, hamlets and cottages.
		Community is primarily a basic social structure that groups
		families and households in different contexts within urban or
0	T 10	rural settings for their common interests.
8.	Locality	locality is defined as an inhabited geographical area with a
		distinct name and defined boundaries. It could be a hamlet,
		mining camp, ranch, farm, village, town, city or part of a town
		or city. This could be rural or urban. A settlement with 5,000
	D' 1'''	people or more is considered urban. Otherwise, rural.
9.	Disability	a physical, mental or sensory impairment including a visual,
		hearing or speech functional disability which gives rise to
		physical, cultural or social barriers that substantially limits one
ECO	NOMIC VARIABLARY	more of the major life activities of that individual <sup>11</sup>
	NOMIC VARIABLE	
10.	Forms of Work	According to the latest statistical standards, as described in
		the Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and
		labour underutilization, work comprises any activity
		performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Persons With Disability Act, 2006 Act 715, <a href="https://sapghana.com/data/documents/DISABILITY-ACT-715.pdf">https://sapghana.com/data/documents/DISABILITY-ACT-715.pdf</a>

NO.	VARIABLE	DEFINITION
		to provide services for use by others or for own use. It includes
		five mutually exclusive forms of work <sup>12</sup> :
		I. <b>Employment (i.e. work for pay or profit):</b> Persons in
		employment or the employed population comprise all
		those of working age who, in a short reference period,
		were engaged in any activity to produce goods or
		provide services for pay or profit.
		II. Own-use production work (i.e. work performed for
		own final use by the household or family): Own-use
		production work refers to activities performed to
		produce goods or provide services intended for final
		use by the producer, their household and/or family.
		III. Volunteer work (i.e. non-compulsory work
		performed for others without pay): Volunteer work
		refers to activities performed willingly and without pay
		to produce goods or provide services for others outside
		the volunteer's household or family. Volunteer work
		plays an important role in countries, contributing to
		production and to economic output, particularly in the
		non-profit sector, and also to community development,
		social cohesion and civic participation.
		IV. Unpaid trainee work (i.e. work performed for
		others without pay to acquire workplace experience
		or skills): This form of work refers to work performed
		for others without pay to acquire workplace experience
		or skills. Unpaid trainee work can be an important
		activity for youth providing them with initial labour
		market experience. In other instances, it may also
		represent a traditional arrangement for gaining specific
		occupational skills in a given trade or profession.
		Likewise, in some cultures, unpaid trainee work is an
		important mechanism of providing services to
		communities, and may be required in order to complete
		training in a profession or to earn a certification. In all
		instances, this form of work contributes to production
		and thus to economic output.
11.	Sector Of	The sector of employment relates to the legal organisation and
	Employment	principal functions, behaviour, and objectives of the institution
		or enterprise with which a person is engaged. Sectors are
		distinguished as:
	l .	

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> <u>https://ilostat.ilo.org/methods/concepts-and-definitions/forms-of-work/</u>

NO.	VARIABLE	DEFINITION
		Public (Government, Semi-Public/Parastatal,
		Private Formal Private Informal,
		• Local NGO/CSO,
		International NGO/CSO,
		Religious organization (Local),
		Religious organization (International),
		International Organization.
12.	Type of risk	Children not in child labour but falling into one or more of the
		following groups should be considered "at risk of child labour" and prioritised for preventative support. Access to
		education is fundamental children's right; all other factors
		have been shown to be correlated with higher likelihood that
		children engaged in hazardous child labour in cocoa. Below
		are the identified risk factors:
		Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)
		• Is often absent
		Lives away from biological parents
		Lives in a single-parent headed household
		Lives in a child-headed household
		• Lives in a household where the head of household is
		illiterate.
		Lives in a community with no primary school
		Has a sibling in child labour
		Is a parent themselves
		10-17 and married
		<ul> <li>living alone with an aged person 65+;</li> </ul>
		Orphans, Homeless and Vulnerable Children

### 4. ELEMENT AND PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPENDIUM

Data on child labour are being collected by all stakeholders and at all levels within the sector, making it ideal to have develop compendium aimed at standardising the collection, management and reporting on identified child labour indicators. This compendium therefore seeks to ensure that all partners follow the same procedure for collection and reporting to assure uniformity. The standard should not change depending on who is collecting and reporting on child labour statistical data. All stakeholders are therefore encouraged to abreast themselves of this Compendium and strictly adhere to it to ensure data quality, integrity and overall confidence in results published

# 5. INDICATORS FOR THE MEASURMENT OF CHILD LABOUR IN GHANA

Indicator	Number of Children
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age
	Sex
	Disability
Definition of	Locality  According to the 1002 Beruhlicen Constitution of Change and the Children's Act, 1009
Concepts	According to the 1992 Republican Constitution of Ghana and the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560), a child is a person below the age of 18 years .
Concepts	For the purpose of data collection for the determination of child labour, a child
	refers to persons aged 5-17 years.
Measurement	Information on the total number of children, sex composition, age categories and their
Objectives	geographical locations is very vital. It will help Government and Partners in planning
	with regards to provision of child development and child development interventions
	such as education, health facilities, potable water among others.
Computation	Count of children aged 5-17 years in the population
Recommended	Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES,
Data Sources	IBES), Administrative data. Other sources:  • An employment-based establishment survey administered at the
	children's workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be
	considered only as a secondary option;
	• Population census;
	Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation	Information on number of children helps in planning with regard to education, health
Guidelines	and other child development and social protection interventions.
	The concept of a child is central to the determination of who is involved in child labour hence must be accurately defined and measured. The definition of a child therefore
	needs to be nationally defined through legislation. The Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560)
	defines a child to be a person below the age of 18 years. However, for statistical
	purposes, the measurement of the number of children may include all children aged 5 -
	17 years during the reference period.
	The indicator should be disaggregated by age, sex, disability and locality (Urban/Rural,
	Regional, District, Community). It is also important to disaggregate using national and international age groupings to ensure ease of computation of other indicators that are
	dependent on this variable to be able to compare internationally to other countries.
Recommended	The metadata on this indicator should reflect the source (periodicity, breaks in series,
Metadata	etc.), data collection method, reference period, population coverage, age, sex, disability
	and locality (Urban/Rural, Regional, District, Community).
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household
Indicators	School attendance status
	Total number of working children
	Total number of children in employment
	Total number of children in child labour  Total number of children in Child labour
	Total number of children in WFCL
	Number of children at risk of CL

Indicator	Number of Children	
	Social protection indicators	
Further	1992 Republican Constitution of Ghana	
Readings	Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560)	



Indicator	Number/percentage of Working Children
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age
	Sex
	Disability
	Forms of Work
	Locality
	Industry
<b>Definition Of</b>	Occupation  Working children are children engaged in any activity falling within the general
Concepts	production boundary as defined in the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA).
Concepts	This comprises all children below 18 years of age engaged in any activity to produce
	goods or to provide services for use by others, or for own use.
Measurement	Information about working children will provide a better understanding of children's
Objectives	participation in economic activities and their contribution to family and economic
	development. It is from this indicator/information that children in child labour and its
	various categories are derived. It will also provide valuable information on the
	economic sectors in which they perform these activities. This will enable development
	of policies to protect such children from any potentially dangerous occupations and
Computation	protect their safety.  Count of all children aged 5-17 years and engaged in economic activity/worked
Computation	during the reference period.
	during the reference period.
	Number of children aged 5 – 17 engaged in economic activity
	Total number of children aged $5-17$
Recommended	Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES,
Data Sources	IBES), Administrative data. Other sources:
	• An employment-based establishment survey administered at the
	children's workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be
	considered only as a secondary option; • Population census;
	Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation	This indicator looks at the number of children engaged in economic activities between
Guidelines	the age of 5-17 years. This will provide a better understanding on children's
	participation in economic activities and the economic sectors in which they perform
	these activities. This will enable the development of policies and interventions to
	protect such children from dangerous occupations and ensure their safety.
	The measurement of working children may be done within the SNA general production
	boundary. The scope may also cover all children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour during the reference period and are outside the general production boundary. The SNA
	general production boundary definition of the numerator will be very important to the
	interpretation of the indicator and for international comparisons.
	r
	The indicator should be disaggregated by sex as there are often important differences
	in the experiences of girls and boys with respect to child labour. It should also be
	disaggregated by age, locality, status of employment, occupations, and any other
	relevant variable.

Indicator	Number/percentage of Working Children	
Recommended	At the minimum, the metadata on the source and periodicity of data, reference period,	
Metadata	population covered, age, sex, disability, sector of employment, status in employment	
	and locality should be made available.	
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:	
With Other	Family socioeconomic situation.	
Indicators	Children not in employment, education or training.	
	Children in child labour.	
	Children in WFCL	
	Children at risk of CL.	
Further	ICLS Resolution concerning Statistics of Child Labour:	
Readings	https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://w	
	ww.ilo.org/media/210661/download&ved=2ahUKEwjWpeP-	
	8uKGAxXuSkEAHdWYCSEQFnoECA4QAw&usg=AOvVaw2TKv1XQgoavkDha	
	<u>YGyJepb</u>	

Indicator	Number/Percentage of Children in Child Labour
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age
	Sex
	Locality
	School attendance
	Hours of work
	Status in employment
	Occupation
	Industry
	Sector of Employment
<b>Definition Of</b>	Unpaid household chores
Concepts	The term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental
	development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling by: depriving
	them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
	requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and
	heavy work. Whether or not particular forms of "work" can be called "child labour"
	depends on the child's age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under
	which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries.
	For the purpose of statistical measurement, children engaged in child labour include
	all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in
	one or more of the following categories of activities:
	(a) worst forms of child labour;
	(b) work/employment below the minimum age; and
	(c) hazardous unpaid household services, applicable where the general production
	boundary is used as the measurement framework
	School attendance is defined as enrolment and participation in education at an
	educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level. For
	analytical purposes this is classified as never attended, attending now and attended in
	the past.
Measurement	This indicator provides information about the degree to which children aged 5 to 17
Objectives	years are engaged in child labour. It will also aid in reporting on the implementation
_	status of international instruments ratified by the country including the
	• the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,
	• the International Labour Organisation's Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
	Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182),
	A disaggregated information on the number of children in child labour all categories
	and across all sectors will provide reliable, comprehensive and timely data to serve as
	a basis for determining priorities for national action for the elimination of child
	labour. It will also serve as valuable data to be used for monitoring and evaluation of
Computation	the child labour situation in particular, and the well-being of children in general.  Count of all children aged 5-17 years engaged child labour during the reference
Computation	paried
	Number of children aged 5 – 17
	Number of children aged $5-17$ years in child labourTotal number of children a
	- 17 years in the population $ imes$ 100

Indicator N	Number/Percentage of Children in Child Labour
	Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICS, GLSS, AHIES),
	Administrative data. Other sources:
	An employment-based establishment survey administered at the
	hildren's workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be
	onsidered only as a secondary option;
	Population census;
	Other household survey with employment module.
	The engagement of children in child labour is illegal requiring constant monitoring and
Guidelines e p p p e iii w o th	valuation of progress. This indicator serves as a means of ascertaining whether progress is being made towards the elimination of child labour. A downward trend in prevalence is always desirable as opposed to a rise in the numbers and rate of children in magaged in child labour. A reduction in the number of incidence or decreasing rate of increase in incidence is also desirable. Knowing the number of children in child labour will inform the type and kind of remediation packages required to take these children but of child labour. The remediation packages can target the community, the household, the parent/guardian or the child.
c a	The indicator should be interpretated taking into account activities and occupations lassified to be hazardous, hours of work, legislated minimum age of employment, mong others.
g ii b	The measurement scope may be done within the System of National Accounts (SNA) general production boundary. The scope may also cover all children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour during the reference period and are outside the general production boundary. The SNA boundary definition of the numerator will be very important to the interpretation of the indicator and for international comparisons.
folia in o	Disaggregation of this indicator by sex is highly recommended because it brings to the ore the gender dynamics by way of experiences of girls and boys with respect to child abour especially during instances where hazardous unpaid household services are included in the measurement. It may also be important to disaggregate by locality, hours of work, status in employment, occupation and sector of employment. Additionally, an inalysis for agricultural and non-agricultural sector of the economy may be relevant.
	At a minimum, metadata on the source (periodicity, breaks in series, etc.), reference
Metadata p u e	seriod, population coverage, child labour concept definition including SNA boundary sed, age threshold(s) used, sex, hours of work, school attendance, sector of mployment, status in employment, list of hazardous industries and occupations, and ocality should be made available.
	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other •	Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household
Indicators •	School attendance status
•	Working conditions including impact on children's health and education
•	Total number of children and
•	Total number of children in employment.
	<ul> <li>Number of children who suffered injuries or illness due to exposure to workplace hazards and health risks</li> </ul>
Further II	LO, 1973: Minimum Age Convention, ILO Convention No. 138, 1973. Available at:
<b>Readings</b> h	ttp://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::

Indicator	Number/Percentage of Children in Child Labour
	ILO, 1999: Worst Form of Child Labour Convention, ILO Convention No. 182, 1999. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0:: NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312327:NO
	ILO, 1999: Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, ILO Recommendation No. 190, 1999. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0:: NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312528:NO
	ILO, 2008: Resolution concerning statistics of child labour, adopted by the 18th ICLS, 2008. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by international-conferences-of-labour statisticians/WCMS_112458/langen/index.htm
	ILO, 2005: SIMPOC Training Modules on Child Labour Data Collection, Processing, Analysis and Reporting, ILO, Geneva, 2005. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;?productId =5044
	ILO, 2004: Manual for child labour data analysis and statistical reports, ILO, Geneva, 2004. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;?productId =3079
	ILO, 2013: Decent Work Indicators. Guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, 2013. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_223121/lang-en/index.htm

Indicator	Number and percentage of Children in WFCL
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age Sex Disability Locality School attendance Hours of work Status in employment Occupation group Industry Sector of Employment
D # 141 O#	Unpaid household chores
Definition Of Concepts	<ul> <li>Worst forms of child labour comprise:</li> <li>a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;</li> <li>b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;</li> <li>c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;</li> <li>d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.</li> </ul>
Measurement Objectives	This indicator provides information about the degree to which children aged 5 to 17 years are engaged in WFCL child labour as defined by Article 3(a-d) of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.
	Article 1 of the WFCL Convention and Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require Member States to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency.  Furthermore, Article 7 (1) of the WFCL Convention calls on Member States to take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions giving effect to the Convention including the provision and application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions.
	This indicator will provide useful information on the prevalence of WFCL, actions taken against perpetrators and enable government and partners to assess their efforts towards its elimination. It will further inform government and partners on the next requisite actions to take to effectively eliminate the WFCL.
Computation	Count of all children aged 5-17 years in WFCL during the reference period
	$rac{ extit{Number of children aged 5-17 years in WFCL}}{ extit{Total number of working children aged 5-17 years}}  imes 100$
	, , , ,

Indicator	Number and percentage of Children in WFCL
	Number of children aged 5 – 17 years in WFCL $\times$ 100
	$\frac{100}{Total\ number\ of\ children\ aged\ 5-17\ years\ in\ child\ labour}  imes 100$
Recommended Data Sources	<ul> <li>Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES), Administrative data.</li> <li>An employment-based establishment survey administered at the</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>All employment-based establishment survey administered at the</li> <li>children's workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be considered only as a secondary option;</li> <li>Other household survey with employment module.</li> </ul>
Interpretation	Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) is not tolerated in any form as stated in ILO
Guidelines	convention 182. The measurement of this indicator provides insight on the prevalence of the WFCL in the country within a reference period. This could be compared with other periods to determine if progress is being made in the elimination of the WFCL in order to inform policy direction and other interventions.
	This indicator measures the number and percentage of children who are involved in WFCL relative to the number involved in child labour and the overall total number of children aged 5 to 17 years. The measurement scope may be done within the SNA general production boundary. The scope may also cover all children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour during the reference period and are outside the general production boundary. The SNA boundary definition of the numerator will be very important to the interpretation of the indicator and for international comparisons. This indicator should be disaggregated by age, sex, locality, hours of work, Status in employment, occupation, status of employment, economic activity group, sector of employment, unpaid household chores, etc.
Recommended Metadata	The metadata on the source, reference period, population coverage, variable definition used including SNA boundary, age, threshold(s) used, school attendance, employment status, geographic coverage should be made available and hours of work undertaken by a child within the week, WFCL type should be made available.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household
Indicators	School attendance status
	Working conditions including impact on children's health and education
	Number of children in hazardous work
	Total number of children in employment  Total number of children 5 17 Net in annula manufacture de la continue de la cont
	Total number of children 5-17 Not in employment, education or training     Total number of children 5-17 in child labour.
Further	• Total number of children 5-17 in child labour.  https://webapps.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_
Readings	ILO CODE:C182
Acadings	ILO_CODE.C102

Indicator	Number/Percentage of Children in Hazardous Work
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age Sex Locality School attendance Hours of work Status in employment Occupation group. Industry Sector of Employment Lippeid household choras
Definition Of Concepts	Unpaid household chores  Children engaged in hazardous work include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in work which, by its nature or the circumstance in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. According to ILO Recommendation No. 190, the following criteria should be taken into account when determining hazardous work conditions of children at the national level:  a) work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; b) work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces; c) work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads; d) work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; e) work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.
Measurement Objectives	This indicator provides information about the degree to which children aged 5 to 17 years are engaged in hazardous child labour as defined by Article 3(d) of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.  The ILO Conventions 138 and 182 [and their respective supplementing Recommendations (R146 and R190)] as well as Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) enjoins member states to take effective and immediate measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour (which includes Hazardous work).  Measurement of children in hazardous work, a subcategory of the worst forms of child labour, is essential to gauge its incidence, distribution and characteristics. The data are used for monitoring and evaluation of children in hazardous work and also inform policy for its elimination.
Computation	Count of all children aged 5-17 years engaged in hazardous work during the reference period.  Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in hazardous work  Total number of
	17 years ×100

Indicator	Number/Percentage of Children in Hazardous Work
	Number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in hazardous work Total number o
	Total number o
	17 years in child labour×100
Recommended	Develotion and Housing Consus Household surveys (LEC MICs CLCC AUES)
Data Sources	Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES), Administrative data. Other sources:
Data Sources	An employment-based establishment survey administered at the
	children's workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be
	considered only as a secondary option;
	Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation	An overview of the number of children engaged in hazardous work will provide an in-
Guidelines	depth understanding of the scope and nature of the hazardous work being engaged in by
	children. It will also provide an indication of the effect it has on their livelihood in order
	to inform the type and kind of remediation packages required to take these children out of hazardous work.
	The definition of what constitutes hazardous work must be enshrined in national
	legislation and/or prescribed in the Hazardous Activity Framework (HAF). This
	includes the list of designated hazardous occupations and/or industries, a cut-off point
	used in defining long weekly hours worked and legislated minimum age of employment.
	This indicator should be disaggregated by age, sex, locality, hours of work,
	status in employment, occupation, economic activity group, sector of employment,
Recommended	unpaid household chores, as well as agricultural and non-agricultural sector.
Metadata	The metadata on the source (periodicity, breaks in series etc.), reference period, population coverage, hazardous child labour concept definition, age threshold(s) used,
Miciauaia	sex, hours of work, list of hazardous occupations, economic activity group, sector of
	employment, status in employment and locality should be made available.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	
Indicators	Socio-economic characteristics of the child's household
	School attendance status
	Working conditions including impact on children's health and education
	Children in the WFCL other than hazardous work.
	Total number of children
	• Total number of children 5-17 in employment
Further	Total number of children 5-17 in child labour  H.O. 1073: Minimum Aga Convention, H.O. Convention, No. 138, 1073, Available etc.  1. O. 1073: Minimum Aga Convention, H.O. Convention, No. 138, 1073, Available etc.
Readings	ILO, 1973: Minimum Age Convention, ILO Convention No. 138, 1973. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::
Keaungs	NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312283:NO
	ILO, 1999: Worst Form of Child Labour Convention, ILO Convention No. 182, 1999.
	Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::
	NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312327:NO
	ILO, 1999: Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, ILO Recommendation
	No. 190, 1999. Available at:

Indicator	Number/Percentage of Children in Hazardous Work
	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0:: NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312528:NO
	ILO, 2008: Resolution concerning statistics of child labour, adopted by the 18th ICLS, 2008. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by international-conferences-of-labour statisticians/WCMS_112458/langen/index.htm
	ILO, 2005: SIMPOC Training Modules on Child Labour Data Collection, Processing, Analysis and Reporting, ILO, Geneva, 2005. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;?productId =5044
	ILO, 2004: Manual for child labour data analysis and statistical reports, ILO, Geneva, 2004. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;?productId =3079
	ILO, 2013: Decent Work Indicators. Guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, 2013. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_223121/lang-en/index.htm

Indicator	Number of Children at risk of CL
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age
	Sex
	Locality
	Type of Risk
Definition Of Concepts	Children at risk refers to children in conditions that are likely to expose them to child labour. These risks may be at the community, household or individual levels.
	At the community level: absence of social interventions/amenities such as schools, potable water, electricity, social protection interventions, etc.  At the household level, the educational level of the household head, employment status of household head, household composition, household income poverty, contractual status of household head, household indebtedness, exposure to shocks, care arrangements.
	Individual basis: Not living with biological parents; NEET; 10-17 and married; living alone with an aged person 65+; Orphans, Homeless and Vulnerable Children, teenage heads of household.
Measurement Objectives	This indicator provides information on children aged 5 to 17 years who are not currently in any form of child labour but are likely to enter child labour due to some prevailing conditions they find themselves. These risk factors may be at the community, household or individual levels.
	Article 7 (2)(d)(e) call on member states to identify and reach out to children at special risk or child labour and take account of the special situation of girls.  Identifying the risk factors likely to push children into child labour will support
	development of relevant policy responses including projects and programmes to mitigate the risk factors and to prevent such children from eventual engagement in child labour. It will also inform the type and kind of remediation packages to prevent them from getting involved in child labour.
Computation	Count of all children aged 5-17 years identified to be at risk of child labour during the reference period.
Recommended	Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICS, GLSS, AHIES),
Data Sources	Administrative data. Other sources:
	• An employment-based establishment survey administered at the
	children's workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be considered only as a secondary option;
	• Population census;
	Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation	Identifying the risk factors likely to push children into child labour will support
Guidelines	development of relevant policy responses including projects and programmes to mitigate the risk factors and to prevent such children from eventual engagement in child labour. It will also inform the type and kind of remediation packages to prevent them from getting involved in child labour.
	The scope of measurement of this indicator takes into account conditions such as who the head of household is (either the child or an aged person); children not living with their biological parents or siblings (brother or sister); children not working currently but

Indicator	Number of Children at risk of CL
	neither enrolled in school nor training (NEET); child (10-17 years) but married; and
	child staying alone with aged person (a person 65 years and above).
	The indicator should be disaggregated by age, sex, locality, and type of Risk.
Recommended	At the minimum, the metadata of this indicator should cover the source (periodicity,
Metadata	breaks in series etc.), reference period, population coverage, age, types of risk and
	locality.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household
Indicators	School attendance status
	Total number of children
	Total number of working children
	Total number of children in employment
	Total number of children in child labour
	Total number of children in WFCL
Further	The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
Readings	

Indicator	Number/Percentage of Unconditional WFCL cases
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Cases Investigated, Perpetrators Prosecuted or Convicted
	Victims (age and sex)
	Type of WFCL
T	Geographical
Definition Of	Unconditional Worst Forms of Child Labour refers to the Worst forms of Child Labour
Concepts	other than hazardous work i.e. conditions a-c in Article 3 of C182. They are; (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking
	of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including
	forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
	(b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of
	pornography or for pornographic performances;
	(c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the
	production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
Measurement	This indicator provides information about the degree to which children aged 5 to 17
Objectives	years are engaged in worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work.
	This indicator provides information on shildren and 5 to 17 years who are engaged in
	This indicator provides information on children aged 5 to 17 years who are engaged in at least one of the first three sub-categories of Article 3 of the Worst Forms of Child
	Labour Convention. [i.e. Article 3(a-c) of C182].
	Eucour Convention, [no, 1 mater 5 (a c) of C102].
	Measurement of children in WFCL excluding hazardous work, is essential in order to
	gauge its incidence, distribution and characteristics. The data is used for prosecution of
	offenders as any of the three sub-categories is a criminal activity. The information will
	also inform policy and programming for its elimination.
Computation	Count of Unconditional WFCL cases during the reference period.
	Count of children aged 5 – 17 years in Unconditional WFCL during the reference period.
	period.
	Namber of amoundational WECL aggesTotal number of WECL agges (100
	$-Number\ of\ unconditional\ WFCL\ casesTotal\ number\ of\ WFCL\ cases  imes 100$
	Number of children aged 5-17 years in unconditional WECI
	Number of children aged 5–17 years in unconditional WFCL $Total\ number\ of\ ch$
	17 years in WFCL×100
	Number of children aged 5–17 years in unconditional WFCL $Total\ number\ of\ ch$
	17 years in child labour×100
Recommended	Administrative data, surveys on Forced Labour and trafficking.
Data Sources	
Interpretation	The analysis of unconditional WFCL indicator comprises analysing its numbers, trends,
Guidelines	and impacts. This includes determining the total number of cases, examining trends over
	time, comparing data across different regions, assessing the impact on affected children.

Indicator	Number/Percentage of Unconditional WFCL cases
	The results will aid in evaluating the effectiveness of existing policies and interventions. By examining these aspects, a comprehensive understanding of unconditional WFCL data can be formed, guiding policy decisions, resource allocation, and strategic interventions.
	The indicator should be disaggregated by the number of cases (investigated and perpetrators prosecuted, acquitted or convicted), victims (age and sex, location), activity as well as forms of unconditional WFCL.
Recommended Metadata	The metadata on the source (periodicity, breaks in series etc.), reference period investigation, prosecution, acquittals and conviction on perpetrators of child labour, sex and age categorisation of victims, forms of unconditional WFCL and locality should be made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<ul> <li>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</li> <li>Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household</li> <li>School attendance status</li> <li>Working conditions including impact on children's health and education</li> <li>Number of children in WFCL</li> <li>Total number of children</li> <li>Total number of children 5-17 in employment and</li> <li>The total number of children 5-17 in child labour.</li> </ul>
Further Readings	ILO Convention 182: https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_I LO_CODE:C182 Resolutions concerning Statistics of Child Labour (18th ICLS): https://www.ilo.org/media/210661/download

Indicator	Number/percentage of Children withdrawn from child labour
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age
	Sex
	Locality
	Disability
	Status in employment
	Occupation
	Industry
	Sector of Employment
<b>Definition Of</b>	Withdrawal refers to the process involved in the identification and safe take-away of
Concepts	children engaged in child labour and worst forms of child labour.
Measurement	This indicator provides information on children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child
Objectives	labour, particularly the Worst Forms of Child Labour, who have been physically taken
	away from the exploitative situation they find themselves.
	Article 7(2)(b) of the WFCL Convention requires member states "to provide the
	necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst
	forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration".
	Torms of chira facour and for alon remaintation and social integration.
	Information on the children withdrawn from child labour will serve as a demonstration
	and measurement of government's and its partners efforts with regards to
	implementation of the convention and protection of children. It will also enable the
	government and its partners to assess the prevalence of their efforts and inform them on
	the necessary measures to put in place.
Computation	Count of all children aged 5-17 years in child labour during the reference period who
	have been withdrawn from child labour
	Number of children aged 5–17 years withdrawn from child lahour
	$rac{ ext{Number of children aged 5-17 years withdrawn from child labour}}{ ext{Total number of children}}$
	17 years in child labour needed to be withdrawn×100
Recommended	Administrative data
Data Sources	
Interpretation	This indicator will help assess the efficacy of interventions towards support for children
Guidelines	identified in child labour, particularly the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
	The concept of withdrawn used in the analysis and interpretation of this indicator must
	be nationally accepted and internationally comparable. This scope of measurement of
	this indicator includes the total count of children engaged in child labour who were
	withdrawn during the reference period.
	6 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	The indicator should be disaggregated by age, sex, disability, locality (region, district,
	community), status of employment, occupation, branch of economic activities, sector of
	employment and type/kind of support.
Recommended	The metadata on the source the source (periodicity, breaks in series etc.), reference
Metadata	period, reference period, population coverage, age threshold(s) used, sex, status in
	employment sector of employment (withdrawn from) and geographic coverage
	(Urban/Rural, Regional, District, Community) should be made available.

Indicator	Number/percentage of Children withdrawn from child labour
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household
Indicators	School attendance status
	Working conditions including impact on children's health and education
	Total number of children
	Total number of children in employment.
	Total number of children in child labour
	Total number of children in WFCL
Further	Standard Operating Procedures for the Elimination of Child Labour in Ghana
Readings	



Indicator	Average child working hours
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age
	Sex
	Locality
	Disability
	Status in employment (ICSE-2018)
	Occupation group (ISCO-08).
	Branch of Economic activity group (ISIC rev.4) Sector of Employment
<b>Definition Of</b>	Average child working hours refer to the hours of work related to any period of time
Concepts	spent by persons in the performance of activities that contribute to the production of
	goods and services within the SNA general production boundary. However, hours
	worked is the typical value of hours actually worked in a job. This excludes travel time
	to work and break times.
	According to the Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)], the term 'hours
	of work' means the time during which persons employed are at the disposal of the
	employer. It does not include rest periods during which the persons employed are not at
	the disposal of the employer.
	There are other measures of hours of work in labour force surveys that are generally
	distinguished: usual hours of work, actual hours worked, and normal hours of work.
Measurement	This indicator provides information on the average number of hours children aged 5 to
Objectives	17 engaged in work within a reference period (Last 7 days).
	The Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), requires nations to set minimum age
	for admitting children into work and employment the number of hours they are to
	perform such work. Though Ghana has set the age categorisation through the Children Act, 1998, (Act 560), the country is yet to amend its legislations to reflect the number of
	hours permitted for each age category. Ghana has therefore adopted the global standard
	as follows:
	Children below 13 years: not more than 1 hour
	Children aged 13-14 years: 14 hours
	Children aged 15-17 years: 40 hours.
	Prolonged working hours can have negative consequences on the health and wellbeing
	as well as education of the affected children. This indicator therefore provides
	information on children who work beyond the permitted working hours and the actual hours they perform such work. This information also assists in monitoring and
	Evaluation and policy development.
Computation	Average child working hours =
_	
	Total number of hours worked by all children aged 5–17 years $Total\ number\ of\ o$
	17 years in economic activity/working
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Recommended	Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES),
Data Sources	Administrative data. Other sources:
	An employment-based establishment survey administered at children's workplaces

Indicator	Average child working hours
	(intended to capture the number of jobs) may be
	considered only as a secondary option;
	Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation Guidelines	Average child working hours is the standard of hours a child may be allowed to work. It takes into consideration school days, weekends and holidays a child is allowed to engage in any form of work activities. The analysis should consider national legislations and standards of measure for this indicator to ensure consistency and comparability with other national surveys.
	The measurement scope may be done within the SNA general production boundary. The scope may also cover all children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour during the reference period and are outside the general production boundary. The SNA boundary definition of the numerator will be very important to the interpretation of the indicator and for international comparisons.
	Disaggregation of this indicator by sex is highly recommended because it brings to fore, the gender dynamics by way of experiences of girls and boys with respect to child labour especially during instances where hazardous unpaid household services are included in the measurement based on the SNA general production boundary. It may also be important to disaggregate by locality, hours of work (hours worked per week), status in employment (ICSE-2018), occupation and sector of employment. It is recommended to do an analysis for agricultural and non-agricultural sector of the economy as well.
Recommended Metadata	The metadata on the source, reference period, population coverage, sex, age threshold(s) used, status in employment, sector of employment, hours (worked per day) and locality should be made available.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household
Indicators	School attendance status
	Working conditions including impact on children's health and education
	Total number of children
	Total number of children in employment.
	Total number of children in child labour
	Total number of children in hazardous child labour
	Total number of children in WFCL
Further	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Report:
Readings	https://statsghana.gov.gh/gssmain/fileUpload/pressrelease/MICS%20SFR%20final_compressed.pdf
	Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1) - [ratifications ] Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30): https://www.ilo.org/international-labour-standards/subjects-covered-international-labour-standards/international-labour-standards-working-time#:~:text=Selected%20relevant%20ILO%20instruments&text=These%20above%20two%20conventions%20set,of%20eight%20hours%20per%20day.&text=These%20above%20two%20instruments%20set,of%20the%2040%2Dhour%20workweek.

Indicator	Number/Percentage of children in child labour who suffered injuries or illness
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age Sex Locality Disability Type of Injury/Illness Status in employment (ICSE-2018) Economic activity group Type of injury from the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, ICD-10 (1992). Occupation group (ISCO-08). Branch of Economic activity group (ISIC rev.4) Sector of Employment (ICLS)
<b>Definition Of</b>	Working in an unhealthy environment that may expose children to hazardous substances,
Concepts	agents or processes or to temperatures, noise levels or vibrations damaging to their health.  Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident; An occupational disease refers to any disease contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work activity. Fatal occupational injury: an injury caused by an accident at work which leads to the death of a victim within one year of the accident.
	<ul> <li>Note:</li> <li>Cases of occupational disease and cases of injury due to commuting accidents are generally excluded from the numerator.</li> <li>There may be problems of underreporting of fatal occupational injuries, and appropriate systems should be put in place to ensure the best reporting and data quality.</li> </ul>
Measurement	This indicator provides information on children who have ever suffered any illness or
Objectives	injury due to their engagement in child labour during the reference period.  One of the major consequences of child labour is the exposure of children to diseases, injuries and in some cases death. Undoubtedly, children are more susceptible to occupational injuries and illnesses. Child labour, particularly, hazardous work poses severe risks of injuries, sicknesses and even death to children.
	This information will help in assessing the impact of child labour on the health and safety of affected children and inform policy on how to effectively and collectively protect children from these harms.
Computation	Percentage of children in child labour who suffered injuries or illness due to exposure to workplace hazards and health risks.  Number of children aged 5–17 years in hazardous work who were injured or suffered illness  Total  17 years in hazardous workx100
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative, survey

Indicator	Number/Percentage of children in child labour who suffered injuries or illness
Interpretation Guidelines	This indicator will help in assessing the impact of child labour on the health and safety of the children involved. The indicator is defined in terms of the total number of employed persons during the reference year. Therefore, no account is taken of differences in hours worked between groups of workers. A rise or fall in the number of cases of occupational injury over a period of time may reflect not only changes in conditions of work but also changes in reporting procedures or data collection methods or revisions to laws and regulations concerning the reporting or compensation of occupational injuries in a given country.  Because data quality issues may be present, it may be more relevant to analyse indicator trends rather than levels. For the purposes of trend analysis, it should be taken into account that the structure of economic activities over time may have a significant impact on the trend of occupational injuries. The indicator may be used to identify groups of working children exposed to high risks of fatal occupational injuries. When measured
	over time, the indicator can reveal progress or deterioration in occupational safety.  The data should be disaggregated by age, sex, locality, disability, economic sector/activity, occupation, etc.
Recommended	Metadata should include the type and name of the data source, possible age coverage,
Metadata	locality and other coverage limitations. Furthermore, metadata should specify (i) whether the data relates to cases of occupational injury which have been reported (to an accident notification system or to an accident compensation scheme), compensated (by an accident insurance scheme) or identified in some other way (for example through a survey of households or establishments) and (ii) whether cases of occupational injury due to commuting accidents are included in the statistics. The variable used in the denominator should be clearly identified as total employed persons, total number of employees, total insured workers or other worker coverage, according to the data source.
	Metadata should also specify the worker coverage according to the economic activity (ISIC), institutional sectors and status in employment, information on occupations for which data on accidents at work are subject to confidentiality by national legislation, as well as procedures used to correct data for underreporting (or over-reporting).
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other Indicators	Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household     School attendance status
muicawis	<ul> <li>School attendance status</li> <li>Working conditions including impact on children's health and education</li> <li>Total number of children</li> <li>Total number of children in employment.</li> <li>Total number of children in child labour</li> <li>Total number of children in hazardous child labour</li> <li>Total number of children in WFCL</li> </ul>
	For a comprehensive analysis of Percentage of children in child labour injured or suffered illness due to exposure to workplace hazards and health risks, the indicator should be analysed together with other indicators of safety at work.
Further	Wort Forms of Child Labour Recommendation 190
Readings	UNECC Handbook on measuring quality of Employment 2015: ECE_CES_40.pdf

Indicator	Number/Percentage of children in child labour who suffered injuries or illness
	ILO, 1998: Resolution concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from
	occupational accidents), adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of
	Labour Statisticians (October 1998). Available at:
	http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and
	guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of labour-
	statisticians/WCMS_087528/langen/index.htm
	ILO, 2013: Decent Work Indicators: Guidelines for Producers and Users of
	Statistical and Legal Framework Indicators. Available at:
	http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_223121/lang-
	en/index.htm.

# B. Indicators on Protection/Remediation Services to Children in child labour, their households or communities

Indicator	Number/ percentage of children identified in child labour or at risk of child labour
	who have received social support services (including follow-ups).
Category	Protection/Remediation
Disaggregation	Sex
	Age
	Disability
	Locality
	Nationality
	Type of social support service
Definition Of Concepts	Social support services include the delivery of assistance, goods or services to prevent, mitigate and remediate child labour. It can be provided at child, household, or community level. A child can be considered as having received support if the assistance, good or service has been provided. Referral of a child to another service provider can only by counted as support once the assistance, good or service has been received, i.e. through verification.
	verification.
	Follow-up is the ongoing regular monitoring of children identified in child labour, through household visits, to understand their current situation and work status and track any changes. Regular follow up visits should continue until a child can be considered "withdrawn" from child labour according to documented criteria.
Measurement	Children identified to be in child labour are to be assessed and their basic needs provided
Objectives	with requisite remediation packages to take them out of the vulnerabilities that pushed them into child labour and monitored to ensure that they do not return to child labour.
	Effective monitoring of children removed from child labour ensures that the children do not return.
	This indicator will facilitate the measurement the frequency of follow-ups and their impact on the child labour elimination process.
Computation	Count of all children aged 5-17 years identified to be at risk of child labour or engaged in child labour who have received social support services including follow up visits.
	Number of children aged 5–17 years identified in CL or at risk who have received social support services $Total\ n$
	17 years in child labour or at riskx100
Recommended	Administrative
Data Sources	
Interpretation	The number of children identified in child labour who have received support services is
Guidelines	crucial for evaluating intervention programmes' effectiveness. Quantitative interpretation
	involves calculating the total number of children receiving support services, comparing
	it with the total number who require support, analysing the types of support services
	provided, assessing service utilisation, evaluating geographic reach, and analysing demographic data.
	This will lead to recommendations for improvement including increasing coverage, expanding reach, and addressing demographic disparities.

Indicator	Number/ percentage of children identified in child labour or at risk of child labour
	who have received social support services (including follow-ups).
Recommended	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, type of
Metadata	social support service, sex, age, disability, nationality should be available.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Number of households covered
Indicators	Number of communities covered
Further	ICI CLMRS Benchmarking study:
Readings	https://www.cocoainitiative.org/sites/default/files/resources/ICI_CLMRS_Benchmarkin
	g-study.pdf



Indicator	Number/percentage of households that have been provided with social and
	economic support services
Category	Protection /Remediation
Disaggregation	Household Status (HH with children at risk, in child labour, withdrawn, reintegrated)
	Type of Support
	Locality
<b>Definition Of</b>	Social support services include the delivery of assistance, goods or services to prevent,
Concepts	mitigate and remediate child labour. It can be provided at child, household, or community level. A child can be considered as having received support if the assistance, good or service has been provided. Referral of a child to another service provider can only by counted as support once the assistance, good or service has been received, i.e. through verification. The percentage of children who received support is the number of children identified (or not identified) who received support, divided by the number of children
	identified (or not identified) in child labour.
	Economic support services seek to support the family's economic stability to keep children away from exploitative employment thereby relieving the financial obligations that might lead families to involve their children in labour. The process of withdrawing children from child labour and guaranteeing their successful reintegration into society depends critically on economic support services.
Measurement	Household characteristics is one category of push factors of child labour. Where
Objectives	children's engagement in child labour is attributed to these household factors,
3.1.3	remediation strategies should be targeted at the households to mitigate the identified
	vulnerabilities.
	Information provided by this indicator will help in identifying the number of households
	that have been supported. It will also help in the evaluation of the impact of the support
~	provided on child labour.
Computation	Count of all households with at least one beneficiary of social support services
	Number of households that have been provided with social and economic support services $Total\ number$
	×100
Recommended	Administrative data
<b>Data Sources</b>	surveys
Interpretation Guidelines	The interpretation of the indicator on the number of children successfully reintegrated from child labour involves understanding both numerical data and the broader context of the reintegration process. This helps assess the effectiveness of child protection programs and identify areas for improvement. The data includes the total number of reintegrated children, the types of support services provided, the impact of support services on reintegration, demographic characteristics, and geographic distribution.
	By following these guidelines, stakeholders can better assess the effectiveness of reintegration programs and make informed decisions to improve outcomes for children and families.
Recommended	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, disability,
Metadata	household status and type of support should be available.

Indicator	Number/percentage of households that have been provided with social and
	economic support services
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household
Indicators	Number of communities covered
Further	Call to action Monitoring Framework Strengthening Social Work ECA:
Readings	https://www.unicef.org/eca/sites/unicef.org.eca/files/2019-05/Call-to-action-
	Monitoring-Framework-Strengthening-Social-Work-ECA.pdf
	ICI CLMRS Benchmarking study:
	https://www.cocoainitiative.org/sites/default/files/resources/ICI_CLMRS_Benchmarkin g-study.pdf

Indicator	Number/percentage of children (withdrawn) in WFCL successfully reintegrated into their families
Category	Prevention/Remediation
Disaggregation	Form of WFCL
2 isaggi egavion	Age
	Sex
	Disability
	Locality
	Nationality
Definition Of Concepts	Withdrawal refers to the process involved in the identification and safe take-away of children engaged in child labour and worst forms of child labour.
	Reintegration refers to the process of a separated child making what is anticipated to be a permanent transition back to the family and community (usually of origin), in order to receive protection and care and to find a sense of belonging and purpose in all spheres of life.
Measurement	The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) the SDGs and national
Objectives	laws vehemently proscribe child labour. Governments are expected to take immediate
	steps to eliminate the WFCL and provided the needed remediation support to reintegrate
	withdrawn children into their families. This indicator will enable government and partners to assess themselves and inform policy in relation to the elimination of WFCL
	other than hazardous work.
Computation	Count of all children withdrawn from unconditional WFCL who have been successfully
•	reintegrated into the families during the reference period
	Number of children aged 5–17 years in unconditional WFCL withdrawn and successfully reintegrated $Total\ number$
	x100
Recommended	Administrative data & reports, Surveys
Data Sources	
Interpretation Guidelines	The number of children withdrawn from child labour and successfully reintegrated into their families are essential for assessing the effectiveness of child protection programmes. This includes counting the total number of children reintegrated, comparing with withdrawal numbers, categorizing support types, assessing service utilization, evaluating geographic reach, and analysing demographic data.
Recommended	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, disability,
Metadata	form of WFCL, age, sex, type of support and nationality should be available.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household
Indicators	School attendance status
	Number of children
	Total number of working children
	Total number of children in employment  Total number of children in employment
	Total number of children in child labour  Total number of children in Child labour
	Total number of children in WFCL  Number of children et viels of CL
Further	Number of children at risk of CL  Case Management Standard Operating Procedures for shildren in need of care and
Further Readings	Case Management Standard Operating Procedures for children in need of care and protection, 2018
reaunigs	protection, 2016

Indicator	Number/percentage of communities that have been provided with child protection
G 4	related social amenities.
Category	Prevention/Remediation
Disaggregation	Type of Amenities
TO 01 1.1 0.0	Locality
<b>Definition Of</b>	Social amenities are facilities and services offered by the government that improve the
Concepts	quality of life in a community by offering areas and means for recreation, social
	interaction, and access to necessities. These facilities, which support people's social,
	physical, and mental wellbeing, include parks, playgrounds, community centres,
Measurement	libraries, recreational centres, and public transit networks (Mitchell & Popham, 2008).
	Absence of some essential social amenities such as schools, potable water etc. in a
Objectives	community can be a major cause of child labour. Provision of these amenities in such communities are expected to contribute to the elimination of child labour. This indicator
	therefore seeks information on the number of communities that have been provided with
	such amenities. It will also assist government and partners in the planning and provision
	of these amenities to communities that need them most.
Computation	Count of all communities that have been provided with at least one social amenity in
0 0222 <b>p 0.000</b> 2022	response to the incidence or the risk of child labour during the reference period.
	Number of communities provided with child protection related social amenity $Total\ number\ of$
	×100
Recommended	Administrative data
Data Sources	surveys
Interpretation	The analysis of the provision of child protection related social amenities is essential for
Guidelines	improving the livelihood of communities while reducing child labour. It considers
	community size, amenities and locality.
Recommended	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, disability,
Metadata	household status and type of support should be available.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Gross enrolment rate
Indicators	Net enrolment rate
	Completion rate
	School attendance status
	Total number of working children
	Total number of children in employment
	Total number of children in child labour
	Total number of children in WFCL
	Number of children at risk of CL
Further	Mitchell, R., & Popham, F. (2008). Effect of exposure to natural environment on
Readings	health inequalities: An observational population study. The Lancet, 372(9650), 1655-
	1660. <a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18994663/">https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18994663/</a>

## C. Indicators on prevention

Indicator	Number of Child Labour-trained service providers
Category	Prevention

Indicator	Number of Child Labour-trained service providers
Disaggregation	Sex
	Type of Institution (Law Enforcement Agencies, Labour Inspectors, SWOs, CDOs,
	Non-Profit Organizations)
	Locality
<b>Definition Of</b>	Service providers on child labour include social and community development workers,
Concepts	child protection officers, labour inspectors and officers, and agricultural extension
	workers.
	They provide associdentification asso management law enforcement every resising
	They provide case identification, case management, law enforcement, awareness raising services to community members. Measures the coverage of service providers by
	population.
Measurement	This indicator will provide disaggregated data on training programmes organised by all
<b>Objectives</b>	stakeholders and their beneficiaries.
o sjeet ves	stancinoració and their concinciaries.
	Continuous capacity building of officials mandated to protect children from child labour
	is very crucial for the elimination of child labour in the country.
	This indicator will help the assessment and of the impact of training programmes on the
	elimination of child labour and in the planning of subsequent training programmes.
	It will also help in avoiding duplication of training programmes both in content and
Computation	participants.  Count of all child labour service providers who have received training in, or related to
Computation	child labour.
Recommended	Administrative reports
Data Sources	rammstative reports
Interpretation	These service providers can be individuals and/or institutions that are trained to deal with
Guidelines	issues of child labour.
	This indicator gives an indication of on the focus, scope, age ranges and category of
	person trained on child labour disaggregated by location of trainees.
Recommended	As a minimum, data on the source, sex, age, institution of trainees and locality should be
Metadata	provided.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Number and Percentage of MDAs and MMDAs that submit regular reports on child
Indicators	labour
Further	
Readings	

Indicator	Number of awareness raising and sensitization activities to address child labour
Category	Prevention/Remediation
Disaggregation	locality
	type of activity
<b>Definition Of</b>	Awareness raising and sensitization seek to inform and educate people about a topic or
Concepts	issue with the intention of influencing their attitudes, behaviours and beliefs towards the
	elimination of CL.
Measurement	Awareness raising and sensitisation play a significant role in the child labour elimination
Objectives	process. This indicator will provide information on the forms of awareness raising activities.
	It can also serve as a useful tool to assess the effectiveness and efficacy of the various
	strategies used in awareness raising and come out with behavioural change strategies.
Computation	Count of all child labour awareness raising or sensitization activities implemented.
Recommended	Administrative reports
<b>Data Sources</b>	
Interpretation	The guidelines for interpreting the number of activities aimed at addressing child labour
Guidelines	involve understanding the types of activities, assessing the quantity for improvement.
	They provide the total number of activities, activity breakdown and locality.
	Analysing data on forms of awareness raising and sensitization activities in addition to
	assessing their effectiveness can provide recommendations for improvement including
	expanding and diversifying activities.
Recommended	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, type of
Metadata	activity should be available.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Number of people reached through awareness and sensitization initiatives.
Indicators	Number of communities covered
	Number of households covered
	Number of children covered
Further	https://sdgaccountability.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Raising-Awareness.pdf
Readings	

Indicator	Number of people reached through awareness raising and sensitization activities
Category	Prevention/Remediation
Disaggregation	Sex, Locality Mediums
Definition Of Concepts	People covered in awareness raising sessions through face-to-face interactions. This excludes mass media campaigns which may be difficult to validate. This will include all mediums but radio, TV and social media.
Measurement Objectives	To determine the total number of people reached through awareness raising and sensitization activities conducted within a specific period to provide an overview of the volume of efforts and help to track progress over time.
Computation	Count of all people reached through various child labour awareness or sensitization initiatives
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative
Interpretation Guidelines	The guidelines for interpreting the number of people reached through awareness raising and sensitization activities aims at determining the total number of people who have participated in sensitisation activities to provide and overall measure of reach and scale of the sensitisation efforts.  This helps to assess the distribution by activity type, evaluate geographic and demographic reach and track repeat engagements.
Recommended	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, type of
Metadata	activity and media should be available.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Number of households covered
Indicators	Number of children covered  Number of communities assured.
E4l	Number of communities covered
Further Readings	

### **D. Indicators on Performance**

Indicator	Number of communities covered by national CLMS
Category	Performance
Disaggregation	Locality
Definition of Concepts	A community is considered covered by a CLMS when the community has been profiles through administration of a community questionnaire and all the households in the community have been enrolled on the System through the administration of a community register.
Measurement Objectives	This indicator provides information on the number of communities covered by the National CLMS. It is expected that all communities are covered by the national CLMS.  Information on this indicator will inform government and partners on the number and proportion of communities covered by CLMS.  The information will also help in assessing risk level of covered communities and inform
Computation	policy on strategies to mitigate the challenges.  It will enable governments and partners to measure the coverage of their efforts and what is required to achieve national coverage.  Count of communities that have been registered on / covered by the GCLMS
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative data from GCLMS
Interpretation Guidelines	This indicator helps in effective decision making to improve the elimination processes of child labour and protection of vulnerable children.  Higher number of communities covered by national CLMS will ensure better targeted
	service thereby protecting children from child labour.
Recommended Metadata	For this indicator, it is recommended that, as a minimum, metadata on the locality are made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<ul> <li>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</li> <li>Number of households covered by national CLMS</li> <li>Number of children covered by national CLMS</li> <li>Number and Percentage of CLMS integrated into the national child labour monitoring system</li> <li>Number and Percentage of workplaces covered by CL monitoring visits by labour inspectors and other monitoring agents</li> </ul>
Further Readings	GCLMS Framework, ISSOP

Indicator	Number of households covered by national CLMS
Category	Performance
Disaggregation	Locality
Definition Of Concepts	Coverage implies that an assessment of child labour risk has been conducted at household level. A household can be considered covered by a CLMS for one of two reasons
	<ul> <li>i. they have received an in-person monitoring visit, including an interview with the child; and/or</li> <li>ii. the household's risk has been assessed through a systematic analysis of reliable data about the household, using a transparent, documented method of risk assessment, and an evidence-based decision has been made either to include or exclude that household from in-person monitoring visits.</li> <li>A child can be considered covered if they live in a household meeting the definition</li> </ul>
	An MIS system involves direct observations, repeated regularly, to identify child labourers and to determine risks, to which they are exposed to, refer them to services, to verify that they have been removed and to track them to ensure that they have satisfactory and sustainable alternatives and data collection tools for periodic surveys to assess the progress of the system.  At the national level, the child labour coordinating Ministry will collaborate closely with the Ghana Statistical Service to enable coverage and profiling of all households during
	the next Population and Housing Census. Through this collaboration, all households will be covered and profiled, and children will be interviewed. Households with children at risk of child labour, or with children in child labour will be identified for remediation and, or regular child labour monitoring by labour inspectors, social welfare and community development officers and other allied government and non-government staff.
Measurement Objectives	This indicator provides information on the number of households that have been covered by the national CLMS.
	CLMS contains basic information about household siz es, number of children and other basic information that will enable one to assess child labour risk or situations in the households.
	Information on the number of households covered by national CLMS will be a valuable resource to assess household conditions and also determine the vulnerability levels to households, children to child labour.
	It will enable governments and partners to measure the coverage of their efforts and what is required to achieve national coverage.
Computation	Count of households that have been registered on / covered by the GCLMS
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative data from GCLMS
Interpretation Guidelines	Usage of MIS helps in effective decision making to improve the elimination processes of child labour and protection of vulnerable children.

Indicator	Number of households covered by national CLMS
	Higher number of households covered by national CLMS will greatly improve the
	quality of work (including data collection tools). More usage of the national MIS may
	translate into higher overall work satisfaction and better protection of children from
	child labour.
Recommended	For this indicator, it is recommended that, at a minimum, metadata on the household
Metadata	with GPS coordinates is made available.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Number of children covered by national CLMS
Indicators	Number of communities covered by national CLMS
	Number of MMDAs using national child labour/protection information
	management/monitoring systems
	Number and Percentage of workplaces covered by CL monitoring visits by labour
	inspectors and other monitoring agents.
Further	GCLMS Framework
Readings	ISSOP

Indicator	Number of children covered by national CLMS
Category	Performance
Disaggregation	Age Sex Locality Disability Nationality
Definition Of Concepts	Coverage implies that an assessment of child labour risk has been conducted at household level. A household can be considered covered by a CLMS for one of two reasons  (i) they have received an in-person monitoring visit, including an interview with the child; and/or
	(ii) the household's risk has been assessed through a systematic analysis of reliable data about the household, using a transparent, documented method of risk assessment, and an evidence-based decision has been made either to include or exclude that household from in-person monitoring visits. A child can be considered covered if they live in a household meeting the definition above.
	An MIS system involves direct observations, repeated regularly, to identify child labourers and to determine risks, to which they are exposed to, refer them to services, to verify that they have been removed and to track them to ensure that they have satisfactory and sustainable alternatives and data collection tools for periodic surveys to assess the progress of the system.
	At the national level, the child labour coordinating Ministry will collaborate closely with the Ghana Statistical Service to enable coverage and profiling of children in all households during the next Population and Housing Census. Through this collaboration, all households will be covered and profiled, and children will be interviewed. Households with children at risk of child labour, or with children in child labour will be identified for remediation and, or regular child labour monitoring by labour inspectors, social welfare and community development officers and other allied government and non-government staff.
Measurement Objectives	This indicator provides information on the number of children covered by the National CLMS.  The idea of CLMS is to capture information on all children and assess their socio-
	economic factors to determine whether they are in child labour or at risk of it.
	This indicator will provide information on the proportion of children covered by the national system and the needs of children covered, CLMS.
	It will enable governments and partners to measure the coverage of their efforts and what is required to achieve national coverage.
Computation	Count of all children who have been registered on / covered by the GCLMS
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative data from GCLMS

Indicator	Number of children covered by national CLMS
Interpretation	This indicator helps in effective decision making to improve the elimination processes
Guidelines	of child labour and protection of vulnerable children.
	Higher number of children covered by national CLMS will ensure better targeted service thereby protecting children from child labour.
Recommended	For this indicator, it is recommended that, as a minimum, metadata on the age, sex, and
Metadata	locality, household characteristics (head of household, average household size, etc.) are
	made available.
Relationship	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:
With Other	Number of communities covered by actional CLMS
Indicators	Number of communities covered by national CLMS
	Number and Percentage of workplaces covered by CL monitoring visits by labour
	inspectors and other monitoring agents.
	Number of MMDAs using national child labour/protection information
	management/monitoring systems.
Further	GCLMS Framework,
Readings	ISSOP

#### 6. RECOMMENDATION ON THE USE OF THE INDICATORS

#### 7. CONCLUSION

#### 8. APPENDIX

#### References

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