COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM (CCLMS)

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On behalf NPECLC
The Problem

- The nature of the child labour problem which exist in cocoa has been shown by Cocoa Labour Surveys (pilot 2007 & scale up 2008), Tulane university reports, 2008, ICVB2008, MOWAC 2006, GAWU, 2005 and many others studies as ff
  - Children Participation in hazardous activities
  - Quality of education and schooling achievement problems
  - Some unclear challenging domestic circumstances (indicative of vulnerable children)
  - No trafficked or debt bondage child have been identified

- Child labour is a complex, multi dimensional and multi faceted phenomenon.
  - Dynamic (forms change rapidly), Broad (multi dimensional phenomenon
  - Identifying features could be transient, Occurs in variety of ways and places; Widespread and diverse; Culturally ingrained; Sometimes hidden or embedded
The problem

- Previous intervention approaches on child labour has not been too effective in dealing with problems
  - One off survey & followed some interventions; resulting in lag and missed opportunities
  - Labour inspections systems and social welfare routine interventions were limited to formal setting and they lack capacity, institutional support, finances to deal child labour issues
  - CLMS designed by ILO/IPEC/WACAP provided the original experienced but the needed to be built upon and up-scaled
  - NGO led interventions have been good but short lived and limited scope
  - Community and government ownership in existing approach has been suboptimal
The Key Questions

- How does NPECLC develop a system that can deal with the inherent complexities of WFCL & FAL where formal structures are weak, non-existent and even non-applicable i.e. a system that works in setting of typical cocoa communities which are out of operational range of formal structures.
- How does NPECLC develop a system that create a stable platform at the community level on which all other child labour interventions by either government, NGOs, CBOs etc can be easily linked.
- How does NPECLC sustain this system.
Justification of CCLMS

- CCLMS have benefits
  - Identification of WFCL is coupled with intervention without lag
  - Provide stable platform on which many interventions can be delivered
  - Community empowerment & ownership is strong
  - Strong government involvement (anchored to governmental structures)
  - Watchful eye on child labour is widespread (delegated to the community/empowerment)
The Concept of CCLMS

• Definition
  • The Community-based Child Labour Monitoring System (CCLMS) is an on-going system to collect and analyze data concerning a defined set of indicators of working and vulnerable children in the community and assisting targeted children with remediation.

• Features
  • broad and dynamic concept that links monitoring to remediation
    • It covers targeted children in their workplace, school and their living circumstances in the community.
    • Ensuring that they have been removed from harmful exposures & circumstances and are in school or some satisfactory alternative provided.
The Concept of CCLMS

- Other features CCLMS
  - The focus of the CCLMS is children and the child constitutes the unit analysis
  - requires additional partners that have good access to in order to find and follow-up on children who are at risk of exploitative work at
    - homes, farms, fishing areas, schools & illicit activities
  - CCLMS has featured suited to identify and deal with FAL labour issues
Strategic Objectives of the CCLMS

- To contribute towards elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in cocoa by a community based bottom up cocoa sector wide data collection system with built in monitoring and remediation to:
  - Obtain comprehensive and real time information on the children in worst form of child labour in the community
  - Institute whole community response through timely, adequate, sustainable and appropriate remediation to eliminate worse forms of child labour
  - Secure ownership and mainstream elimination of child labour into community and governmental structures
Strategic Approach

- In order to achieve the strategic objectives of the CCLMS, the approach to all actions will be guided by the following principles:
  - Community-based and managed:
  - Institutionally-anchored:
  - Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
Organization Structure of CCLMS

- The CCLMS will be organized in a three-tier bottom-up structure from the community through the district to the national levels.
- The monitoring responsibility at the
  - community level is by Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC).
  - At the district level, District Labour Department or Department of Social Welfare (DSW)
  - National level, NPECLC of the MMYE.
  - ORGANIZATION & FUNCTIONS
Criteria Community Selection

- The selection of the Districts would be based on the following criteria:
  - Communities prone to child labour activities.
  - Willingness of key operatives in the community to participate in the program, including making contribution up to 5 percent of the annual budget (either in cash or in kind).
  - Presence of organized groups to assist in program implementation e.g. NGOs, CBOs etc.
OPERATIONAL ELEMENTS OF CCLMS

- Community Sensitization
  - Awareness raising, empowerment, formation CCPC and building of local network
- Child Surveillance
  - *School child protection clubs*
  - Community monitoring
  - Farm observation
- Data gathering
  - Community Register
  - Continuous Data Collection on Distress Children
  - Data Collection Instrument/Minimum Data Set
  - Data Processing, Analysis and transmission
- Remedial Action
Monitoring the CCLMS

- CCLMS is latched onto larger M&E system based on a minimum data and indicators
Sustaining the CCLMS

- Will depend largely on its institutionalization within the local authority (District Assembly) structures.
- Factors will support sustainability:
  - Ownership by the community:
  - Policy support:
  - Social and cultural issues:
  - Gender equality:
  - Economic and financial viability:
  - Role of MMYE/NPECLC towards sustainability
CONCLUSION

- WFCL exist to significant existent with possible impact on school and injuries
- However WFCL is by its nature is complex and less amenable to formal structures, research and interventions
- CCLMS having ability to observe children in wide range of settings on continues basis to identify targeted children and opportunity for remediation
- CCLMS have robust Sustainability features
- NPECLC has identify CCLMS as the way forward
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  Formation of DCPC and submission of District Action plans</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>2  Selection of the 10 communities in each district</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sensitization of selected communities, Formation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCPC, and identification data collectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>3  Defining of critical/sensitive indicators and using it to</td>
<td>June – July, 2009</td>
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<td>develop of community register and Minimal data</td>
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<td>reporting sheets</td>
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<td>4  Develop a Software for inputting &amp; analyzing data</td>
<td>July &amp; August, 2009</td>
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<td>5  Capacity Building of key stakeholders in the CCLMS,</td>
<td>August to Sept, 2009</td>
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<td>Register, Min Data Collection instrument,</td>
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<td>6  Community Registration</td>
<td>Oct- Dec, 2009</td>
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<td>7  Data entry and analysis</td>
<td>Dec, 2009- Feb, 2010</td>
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<td>8  Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
<td>March, 2010</td>
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<td>9  On going reporting on vulnerable children &amp; FAL</td>
<td>From Jan, 2010 – on going</td>
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- CCLMS is built on several experiences and documents tried and tested projects in Ghana particularly in 2005, ILO/IPEC/WACAP,
- NPECLC Concept paper developed in 2007 and many others
- The CCLMS had inputs from diverse stakeholders; DAs, labour officers, social welfare officers, TWG, NGOS, ILO Ghana office, international partners i.e. verification team etc
- All theses inputs are duly acknowledged
- Any further suggestions and comments will be greatly valued
THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION