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SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SFMP)

Child Labour Curriculum Design

Presentation by SNV

THE UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND GRADUATE SCHOOL OF OCEANOGRAPHY | CRC COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER
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SNV SMART DEVELOPMENT WORKS
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ACRONYMS

CEDECOM	Central Region Development Commission
CEWEFIA	Central and Western Region Fishmongers Improvement Association
CLaT	Child Labour and Trafficking
DAA	Development Action Association
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
FoN	Friends of Nation
SFMP	Sustainable Fisheries Management Program
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

Chapter 1

Is an introduction to the background and aims of the toolkit. It further explains its intended audience and use of the toolkit.

Chapter 2

The Definitions- Explains what is child labour and child trafficking and also highlights the international and national statistics of CLaT. It also highlights fishing and the socio-cultural context in Ghana.

Chapter 3

International and national conventions and legislations on CLaT –presents the important conventions and national legislative framework protecting the rights of children. It also highlights other programmes by the Ghana government to combat child labour and trafficking.

Chapter 4

Work conditions of children in fishing- This chapter provides short overview of child labour and trafficking in the fishery sector and the hazardous working conditions that children work in.

Chapter 5

The demand and supply of children- This chapter highlights why there's demand for child labour and the supply chain. It provides the vulnerability factors of households that encourage the demand and the supply and importantly the impact of CLaT on children and household.

Chapter 6

Assessing child labour and child trafficking- provides an understanding of assessment of CLaT in the fishery industry in the Central Region and its impact on children and families. It also provides insight into the systemic model of assessing the issue and highlights the four thematic areas for the household survey.

Chapter 7

Good standard practices- Provides some good practices in completing the household survey. It also provides highlights of a survey consent form for households

Chapter 8

Additional resources- signposts project partners and stakeholders to other organisations which have resources on CLaT

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Child Labour and Trafficking (CLaT) is a sensitive issue which deprives children of their rights and basic opportunities such as free compulsory basic education.

Some of these children are enslaved and exploited in various forms that causes significant harm to them, their families and society.

Whilst poverty and need to supplement household income has been identified as the major cause of the problem in Ghana, the following factors are also key to the problem in the fishing sector in Ghana.

- Inadequacies in the educational system-Lack of access to adequate schools i.e. insufficient number of schools geographical distance, poor quality and non-relevant curricula
- Socio-cultural factors such as ignorance and misconceptions- Children's participation in fisheries and aquaculture considered a way of life and necessary to pass on skills (fishing, net making/repair, fish processing and trading)

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SNV and the SFMP's policy on CLaT

- SNV- Ghana and the USAID funded Sustainable Fishery Management Project (SFMP) believe that children should enjoy all their basic rights including the right to education, right to play and the rights family life. Children should not be subjected to dangerous work or be coerced to move from one place to the other to be exploited.
- Whilst SNV- Ghana recognises that poverty and socio-cultural factors such as lack of awareness, ignorance and misconceptions are key to the issue, the SFMP aims to raise awareness of the issue in Ghana and support alternative livelihood opportunities to tackle the problem in Ghana
- Children's interest in proving their skills and making a contribution to the family income e.g. Cultural perception of masculinity and desire to earn income, making boys want to go to sea to fish at an early age and girls wanting to make money work in fish processing and marketing.
- Institutional weaknesses in the application of child labour laws
- The need to cope with shocks such as the loss of a household breadwinner or natural disaster (accident at sea, HIV/AIDS).

Technical strategy

The development of this toolkit is based on the request of the USAID funded SFMP to develop/refine tools to assess child labour and child trafficking in the Central Region.

It aims to:

To help project partners and stakeholders to complete a systemic assessment of child labour and trafficking in the most vulnerable communities in Central Region

Undertake community-centred awareness through collaboration with local partners and stakeholders

Work closely with government institutions, women groups, men groups and others involved in fishing to identify and support alternative livelihood opportunities

Provide partners, communities and households with the capacity to address child labour and trafficking and to promote children's rights.

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Aims of the Toolkit

- Create awareness of CLaT issues in Ghana

- To identify the socio cultural factors contributing to CLaT. Where children are used, the age range, the methods of recruitment, destination, route to destination.
- Provide project partners and communities with the capacity to address CLaT and to protect children's rights in the Central Region of Ghana.
- Enable partners to bridge the gap between legislative measures and practical actions to eliminate CLaT
- Supplement any existing toolkit for assessing and raising awareness of CLaT.

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SMART DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Chapter Two

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Child labour perpetuates poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, population growth, and many other social problems

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The big stats...

- About **1.2 million** children trafficked each year worldwide
- Over **215 million** children child labourers engaged in several economic activities in the world today.
- **70%** of all child labourers found in agriculture (mainly fisheries and forestry)
- Over **173 million** children worldwide working from subsistence to commercial level.
- A large number of these children in **agriculture** are in hazardous child labour environment which exposes them to greater risks of danger and injuries that causes harm to their physical, social and emotional development.
- Child labour and trafficking is on the forefront of social justice issues in the world with poor countries in the most vulnerable and at risk situations (i.e. Madagascar, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Ghana)
- It is seen as the modern day **slavery**.
- Child trafficking is considered the **third most lucrative illegal business** in the world today after drugs and arms smuggling (ILO, 2012)
- Estimated **$31 billion** profit made by traffickers as a result of human exploitation.

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DEFINITIONS

A child is defined as a person under 18 years of age.

Child Labour is work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development (ILO)

Child labour refers to work that:

- Interferes with compulsory schooling
- compels a child to leave school prematurely or
- requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work
- damages health and personal development of a child
- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children
- Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL)

What type of work is child labour?

- Depends on the child's age,
- The type and hours of work performed,
- The specific conditions under which the work is performed

Child labour involves children being:

- Enslaved
- Separated from their families
- Exposed to serious hazards and illnesses often at a very early age.
- Deprived of their right to childhood and/or education.

Participation in work that does not affect children's health and personal development or interfere with their schooling is generally regarded as being something positive

e.g. helping parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays.

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Hazardous Child Labour

Hazardous work, or hazardous child labour, is a category of WFCL.

- 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.
- work undertaken in dangerous or unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed, or injured and/or made ill as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangement. *(Article 3 (d) WFCL Convention, 1999 (No. 182)*

Hazardous child labour includes

work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse

work underground, underwater, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces

work with equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads

work in an unhealthy environment which may expose children to hazardous substances …or to temperatures, noise levels damaging to their health

- work under particularly difficult conditions i.e. long hours, during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL)

Worst forms of child labour is all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, including the sale and trafficking of children, forced or compulsory labour, such as forced recruitment for armed conflict, the use, procuring or offering of children in commercial sexual exploitation or illicit activities, and hazardous work. (WFCL Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

Child Labour

- Work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children
- Work that interferes with a child's schooling
- deprives children of the opportunity to attend school
- compels children to leave school prematurely
- requiring children to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work

Hazardous CL

- work underground, underwater, at dangerous heights
- work with equipment and tools or transport of heavy loads
- work in an unhealthy environment which may expose children to hazardous substances….or to bad temperatures, noise levels damaging to their health
- difficult conditions i.e. long hours, during the night
- exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse

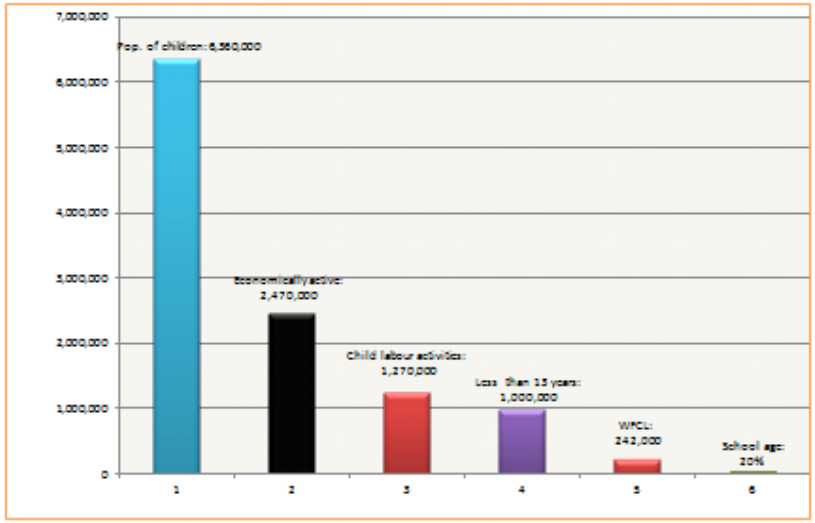
WFCL

- debt bondage
- Serfdom
- forced or compulsory labour
- procuring or offering of a child for prostitution
- sale and trafficking of children

ILO's Minimum Age Convention For Admission to Employment, 1973 (No. 138)

	The minimum age at which children can start work	Possible exceptions for developing Countries
Hazardous work Any work which is likely to jeopardise children's health, safety or morals should not be done by anyone under the age of 18	18 (16 under strict conditions)	18 (16 under strict conditions)
Basic Minimum Age The minimum age for work should not be below the age for compulsory schooling, which is generally 15	15	14
Light work Children between the ages of 13 and 15 years old may do light work, as long as it does not threaten their health and safety, or hinder their education or vocational orientation and training	13-15	12-14

The Ghanaian Picture (GCLS, 2003)



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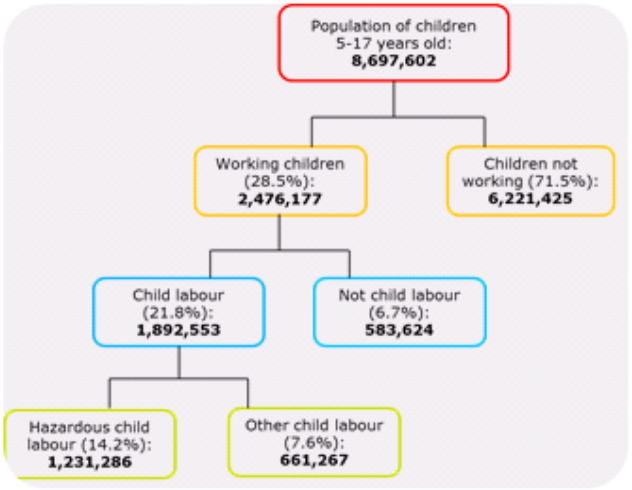
2013- Ten years on.....(GSS 2013)



Why is this alarming?

- **Increase of about 500,000 children in child labour**
- **WFCL- An increase of about 1,000,000 in 10 years**

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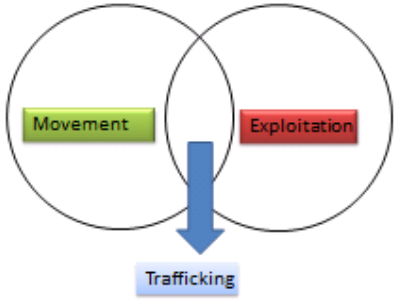
Child trafficking

Child trafficking by simple definition is about taking children out of their protective environment and preying on their vulnerability for the purpose of exploitation



The Figures

Trafficking is a form of slavery and amongst the worst forms of child labour (WFCL convention 1999 No.182).

Estimated 980,000 to 1,225,000 children in forced labour as a result of trafficking (ILO 2005).

About 49,000 trafficked children involved in fishing just on the Volta Lake (GCLS, 2003)

Estimated 87% of which are boys and 13% girls.

25% are children 5-9 years of age

41% are 10-14 years of age

34% are 15-17 years of age.

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TOP 13 PRODUCTS PRODUCED WITH CHILD LABOR

BASED ON NUMBER OF COUNTRIES PRODUCING THEM

Product	# of Countries Producing It with Child Labor	Which Countries are Producing It with Child Labor
Gold	18	Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Suriname, Tanzania
Bricks	16	Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, China, Ecuador, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Uganda, Vietnam
Tobacco	16	Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Philippines, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
Cotton	16	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Paraguay, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Zambia
Coffee	14	Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, El Salvador, Kenya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda
Sugarcane	14	Belize, Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda
Cattle	9	Brazil, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mauritania, Namibia, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia
Rice	8	Brazil, Burma, Dominican Republic, India, Kenya, Mali, Philippines, Uganda
Pornography	7	Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Russia, Thailand, Ukraine
Diamonds	7	Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe
Stones	7	Egypt, India, Madagascar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Zambia
Cocoa	6	Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone
Fish	6	Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru, Philippines, Uganda

Data compiled from U.S. Department of Labor's 2012 *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*

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The Palermo Protocol (2000, Article 3a)

The Protocol defines trafficking as:

the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the concern of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation shall:

- *include, at a minimum, the exploitation of or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs'.*

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Where is the dignity?

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Chapter 3

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UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (UNCRC) (Ghana ratified 29th Jan 1990)

- UN 1989 -The Convention of the Rights of the Child
- ILO (2000) The Palermo Protocol
- ILO (1999) Convention 182, the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention,
- ILO (1973) Convention 138, Minimum Age Convention for Admission to Employment,
- ILO (2007) Convention 188. The Human Rights in Work in Fishing
- This was the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the complete range of human rights for children, including civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights including the right to protection from economic exploitation (Article 32) and the right to education (Article 28

The UNCRC remains the most endorsed human rights treaties in the world and Ghana was the first nation to ratify this convention. There are only two countries in the world that are still yet to ratify this convention

This convention along with supplementary protocols on Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea or Air in 2000 and another supplementary protocol, To Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in 2000, which is simply known as **The Palermo Protocol 2000.**

Article 3(d) of the protocol states that 'a child shall mean any person less than 18 years of age' who cannot **give valid consent to be trafficked.**

UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime in 2000

Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

- ***Article 3*- the worst forms of child labour** comprises:
- (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;

Article 3d

(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.

Article 4

- 1. The types of work referred to under Article 3(d) shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority...

Minimum Age Convention for Admission to Employment, 1973 (No. 138)

	The minimum age at which children can start work	Possible exceptions for developing countries
Hazardous work Any work which is likely to jeopardise children's health, safety or morals should not be done by anyone under the age of 18	18 (16 under strict conditions)	18 (16 under strict conditions)
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NATIONAL

The Children's Act, 1998 (ACT 560) sessions 87-91

- Article 87 of the Act specifies that (1) No person shall engage a child in exploitative labour and (2) Labour is exploitative of a child if it deprives the child of his/her health, education or development.
- The Children's Act in accordance with ILO sets as 13 years for light work; 15 years for engagement in non-hazardous work and 18 years for full employment (including engagement in hazardous work). "

The Human Trafficking Act, 2005(ACT 694)

- Act for the prevention, reduction and punishment of human trafficking, for the rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked persons and for related matters"
- "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, trading or receipt of persons within and across national borders by

(a) use of threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud,

(b) giving or receiving payments and benefits to achieve consent

- It prescribes specific punitive sanctions on perpetrators.
- It has been applied in prosecuting cases of trafficking into various economic sectors including fishing, cocoa, commercial sex and for ritual purposes.

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The Domestic Violence Act,2006 (ACT 732)

- Seeks to provide opportunities for addressing violence within the home and family
- The Act aims protect the most vulnerable within the household i.e. women and children
- Violence includes physical assault within families, deprivation of food, clothing, health, education, shelter, emotional and financial abuse.

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National Plan of Action for Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ghana

- The National Plan of Action is a coordinated framework to fulfil several international conventions and legislative instruments.
- The NPA provides the guidelines for implementing and achieving Ghana's commitment to eliminate child labour, child trafficking and other slavery-like practices.
- It aims to reduce the WFCL significantly by 2015

Other programmes to encourage school attendance in Ghana

Free Compulsory Basic Education (FCUBE) – children from 6 years to enjoy free formal education

Capitation Grant – fee free policy for all basic schools- it covers, culture, sports and internal school development fees

School Feeding Programme-to stop children going out of school for lunch and not returning to school

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Chapter 4

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Fishing in Ghana

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Socio-cultural context in Ghana

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Where are children involved?

- Net making
- Boat building
- Work on board vessels
- Unloading catches
- Preparing nets and baits
- Fish in aquaculture ponds
- Selling of Fish
- Sorting of fish
- Feeding and harvesting
- Processing of fish

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Fishing as a worse form of child labour

Fishing is a hazardous occupation which is worsened

by the depletion of fish stock (ILO)

It involves:

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Hazardous training methods?

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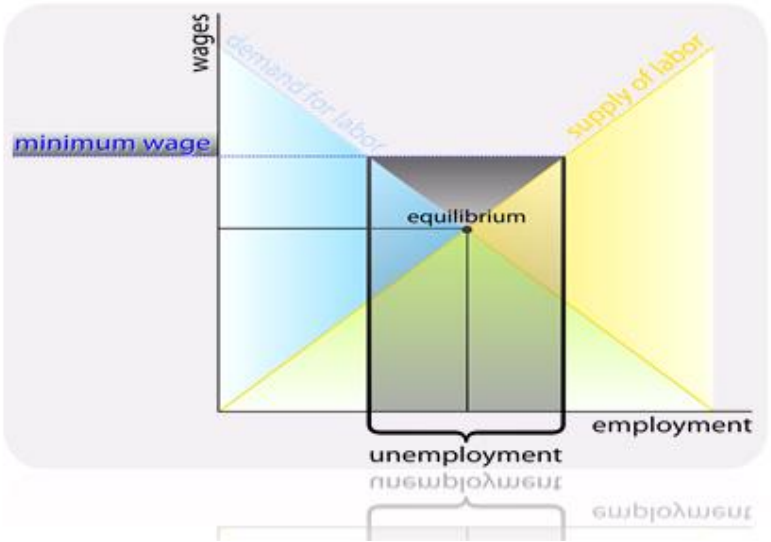
Chapter 5



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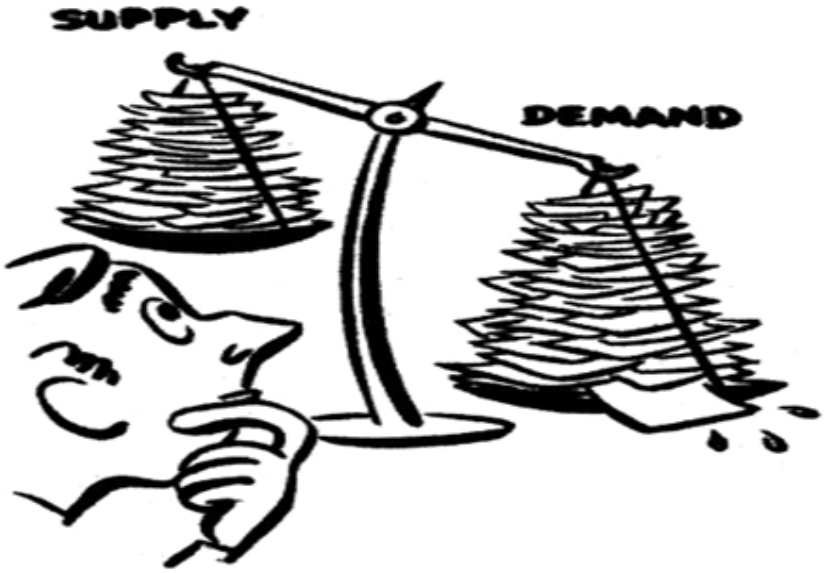
The demand and supply scale of child labour



Demand and supply determinants

Supply	Demand factors
Poverty and need to supplement household income	Cheap labour as children are often paid less than adults (or unpaid) and have weaker negotiating power with regard to terms and conditions of work
Lack of access to adequate schools, particularly in remote areas (insufficient number of schools, geographical distance, poor quality and non-relevant curricula) and interruption in education due to migration	Insufficient labour at peak (fishing) Seasons
Inadequate and insufficient information on behalf of parents, e.g. perceived irrelevance of education or low awareness of hazards of certain work	Substitution of adults in household chores and labour when parents are working, sometimes away from home
Lack of financial services that would allow the household to redistribute expenses and income over time	Perception that children's fingers are agile or their (smaller) bodies better for certain tasks, such as net repairs, diving deep distances to hook/unhook the nets from fishing boats, etc.
Attitudes, values and norms: children's participation in fisheries and aquaculture considered a way of life and necessary to pass on skills (fishing, net making/repair, fish processing and trading)	Children, in particular girls, are considered to be more compliant workers
Need to cope with shocks such as a natural disaster and/or the loss of a household breadwinner (accident at sea, HIV/AIDS)	Certain work is considered 'children's work', e.g. food processing, canoe paddling, fetching water
Cultural perceptions of masculinity and desire to earn income making boys want to go to sea for fishing early. Girls wanting to make money work in fish processing and marketing.	

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The Vulnerability Factors

Poverty

- The low income earners are more vulnerable to the kind of exploitation that is found in child labour
- Lack of access to common goods and services such as schools and alternative livelihood, portable water and electricity

Socio-cultural factors (NPA)

- Lack of awareness
- Inadequacies of the education system
- Institutional weaknesses in the application of child labour laws
- Over-exploitation of fishery resources

The circle

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The impact of CLaT on children

Reflective Akan proverbs

Abofra bɔnwa, na ɔmmɔakyekyedɛɛ
(the child cracks the shell of the snail, and not the shell of the tortoise)

Aserewa mo tam kɛseɛ a, etu no hwe
(if the little bird wears a big cloth, it trips and falls)

Hwɛ ntontom nan ho na w'ama no adesoa
(watch the legs of a mosquito and give it a load to carry)

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Some relevant quotes

"No to child labour is our stance. Yet 215 million are in child labour as a matter of survival. A world without child labour is possible with the right priorities and policies: quality education, opportunities for young people, decent work for parents, a basic social protection floor for all. Driven by conscience, let's muster the courage and conviction to act in solidarity and ensure every child's right to his or her childhood. It brings rewards for all."

Juan Somavia, ILO Director-General

"Few human rights abuses are so widely condemned, yet so widely practised. Let us make (child labour) a priority. Because a child in danger is a child that cannot wait."

Kofi Annan, Former UN Secretary- General

"Millions of children are victims of violence and exploitation. They are physically and emotionally vulnerable and they can be scarred for life by mental or emotional abuse. That is why children should always have the first claim on our attention and resources. They must be at the heart of our thinking on challenges we are addressing on a daily basis. We know what to do, and we know how to do it. The means are at hand. It is up to us to seize the opportunity and build a world that is fit for children."

Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General of the United Nations
Remarks on the Twentieth Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York, 20 November 2009

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...enjoying and achieving?

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What is clear?

- There is clear evidence that children involved in child labour and trafficking suffer significant physical, emotional and psychological harm
- **Children suffer physical abuse and battering from their employers, exposed sexual abuse and other elements of the weather such as rain storms, and very cold weather and the risk of drowning.** (afenyadu 2008)
- Fishing is hazardous activity for children and a Worse Form of Child Labour.

- Exploited children experience a loss of ability to concentrate
- They can become anti-social, aggressive and angry, and/or fearful and nervous – finding it difficult to relate to others, including in the family and at work
- Victims have very low self-esteem and believe that the experience has 'ruined' them for life psychologically and socially.
- They become depressed, and often suicidal
- Some children worry about people in their families and communities knowing what has happened to them, and become afraid to go home

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Recorded physical injuries –ILO field data 2012

Type of Injury/Health Problem	Percentage Score (over six months period)	Rank (Most occurred injury/health problem)
Head injuries	28.77	6th
Broken bones	23.95	8th
Fish poisoning	28.76	7th
Cuts	47.89	4th
Abrasions	28.76	7th
Burns	39.21	5th
Bruises	68.57	1st
Visual impairment	1.41	10th
Amputation of limbs	1.41	10th
Blisters hands and feet	19.49	9th
Back/Muscle injury	23.95	8th
Noise induced hearing loss	50.7	3rd
Bites/Stings from fish/reptiles	60.56	2nd

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The impact on the community

- The impact on the family of losing a child to traffickers can be long-term
- especially if the family was enthusiastic about the child's leaving to find work and gain education
- Also, if the child does send some money home or even returns to the community, this might be an incentive to other families to send their children into a trafficking situation so that a whole community can be 'corrupted' by child labour and trafficking.

The impact on the country's social development.

- Discourages economic development -Lack of educational development and also because potentially productive future workers are lost to the economy
- Victims with injuries or diseases or psychological traumas can also put a financial burden on their families and on the country
- The young and middle-aged people are most unable to work and support the older people who depend on them.
- Costs involved in the rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked children

The impact on families

- The impact on families is severe. According ILO, many families receive **threats** (including fear of **witchcraft or juju**) especially in **cases of debt bondage.**
- Other families may believe that sending or allowing their child to relocate to find work will bring benefits, in reality many families never see the trafficked child again. Many more never receive any of the promised income.

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Chapter 6

Assessing CLaT and alternative livelihood

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What is an assessment?

An assessment is simply gathering information about people, their situation, factors deemed relative to that situation, and integrating this into a formal report, which will be used to look back on when carrying out a review.

It is a helpful way to quickly reacquaint when looking back on an individual, family, household or community but it will also allow others to get an understanding of the situation.

It is the foundation for any plans to support, protect, manage or provide aid for an individual,family or community.

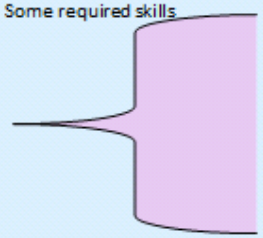
Miner and O'Byrne (1998)

Assessment Skills

I need to be/have:

- Organised
- Open minded
- Knowledge base of CLaT
- Non judgemental
- Good communication skills
- Community entry skills
- Good observational skills
- Relationship based skills
- Respect for culture and language
- Good socio-cultural knowledge of community
- Accurate reporting
- Collaboration

Some required skills



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How do I prepare for community visits?

Good practices

- **Collaboration**

"The best assessments and strategies are those that are based on effective collaboration between the various agencies that need to be part of the response to the problem" (UNICEF)

- **Background Knowledge of the community**

Demographic factors-Understanding population size, distribution, composition and the processes driving the stability or change in population is crucial in the development and implementation of programs that serve the local community. Demographic analysis is a prerequisite to all parts of the planning process. Information concerning the structure and dynamics of local populations is key to identifying and anticipating problems and community needs, establishing short- and long-range program goals, developing action plans, identifying fiscal and human resources and evaluating the impact of the given effort.

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It is a good practice to know.....

Children in capture fishing

- The hours required to be on board the vessel at sea.(see the ILO Work in Fishing Convention).
- Weather conditions and distance from shore in combination with the size and type of vessel
- Availability of safety equipment as well as Search and Rescue (SAR) services.
- Exposure to sun or cold over many hours, or to extreme temperatures.
- The type of gear used and the physical strength required.
- If diving, the depth required and the potential hazards in the form of gear entanglement or exposure to animals or plants that can cause harm.

Children in fish processing and marketing

- Exposure to potentially hazardous substances, such as smoke
- The need to use tools such as sharp knives
- The requirement to travel for long hours, or at night, including the existence of security risks.
- Fish-for-sex transactions
- The need to carry heavy loads.
- Working hours and the extent work interferes with schooling.
- Household chores, which can include physically hazardous tasks (carrying heavy loads of water or firewood),
- Mentally demanding activities e.g. taking responsibility for younger siblings

Children in boat building

- The level of exposure to noise, dust, sawdust and toxic chemicals
- The need to operate tools or be involved in work processes that may be dangerous
- Working at night

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What are we assessing on the field?

The big four areas

- **Household size and socio economic status** (to identify the size of households, occupation, income levels and access to basic needs)
- **Major source of household income, the gender ratio and viable alternatives** (to assess major income source and to identify any potential alternative livelihoods)
- **The level of awareness of CLaT issues** Household experience and the impact on children, households and society
- **Migration for greener pastures and the impact on households** i.e. child labour and child trafficking (To identify where children are used, the age range, the methods of recruitment, destination, route to destination)

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Relevant assessment models?

Ecological systems model

A system as a collection of components or parts that are organised (i.e. connected to each other) around a common purpose or goal

- Community factors
- Environmental factors
- Household/Family factors
- Individual factors

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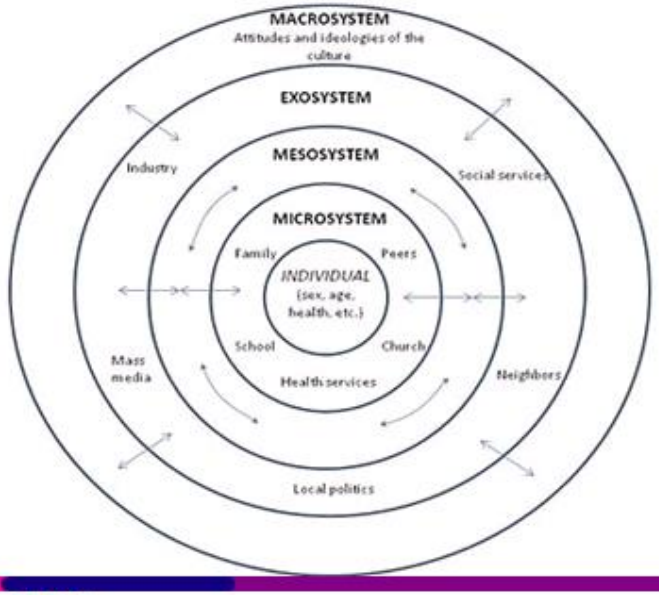

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Macro system

- Describes the culture in which individuals live, socioeconomic status, poverty, and ethnicity. A child, his or her parent, his or her school, and his or her parent's workplace are all part of a large cultural context. Members of a cultural group share a common identity, heritage, and values.
- The macro system evolves over time, because each successive generation may change the macro system, leading to their development in a unique macro system

Ecosystem

- Involves links between a social setting in which the individual does not have an active role and the individual's immediate context. For example, a parent's or child's experience at home may be influenced by the other parent's experiences at work. The parent might receive a promotion that requires more travel, which might increase conflict with the other parent and change patterns of interaction with the child.

Mesosystem

Interconnections between the microsystems, Interactions between the family and teachers, Relationship between the child's peers and the family.

e.g. When a child goes from their parents' home to spend the weekend with their grandparents, they have a different set of values and disciplines to adhere to from their normal home environment

Microsystem

Refers to the institutions and groups that most immediately and directly impact the child's development including: family, school, religious institutions, neighborhood, and peers.

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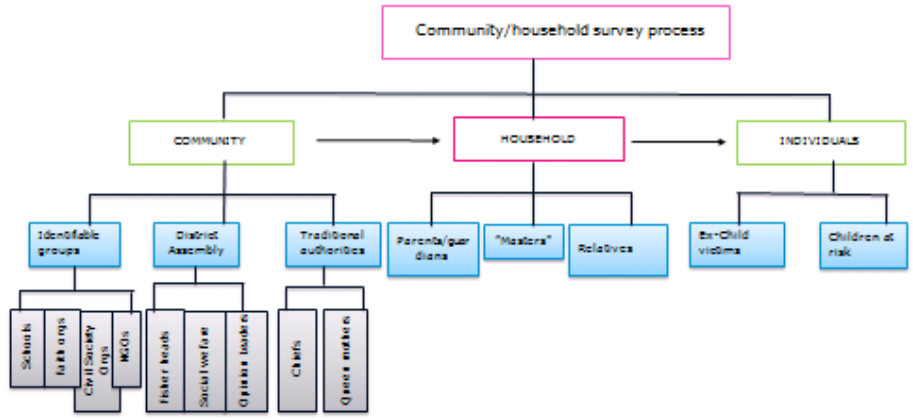

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Chapter 7

- Self introduction and your organisation

  Description of the project- SFMP is interested in understanding labour practices in fisheries including roles of men, women and children.

- obtaining informed consent before an interview starts

- asking parental or guardian permission prior to requesting children under age 18 to participate in the survey

- being clear that the interviewee can stop the interview at any time if they are uncomfortable with the subject matter

- being clear information is confidential and any reporting of information will be summative results that ensures the interviewee responses remains anonymous

- providing a contact number of someone other than the interviewer if the interviewee has any concerns or comments they have about the interview after the session.

- providing a name and contact details of a person in the Dept. of Social Welfare to contact if they want counseling on issues pertaining to child labor and trafficking

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- Description of the project:

The Sustainable Fishery Management Project (SFMP) is interested in understanding labour practices in the fisheries sector including roles of men, women and children.

- Seek consent

My name is ____ and I am asking for permission to include to you/your familys permission in this survey because of the benefits of SFMP.

- What will be done:

If you to participate, here is what will happen:{explanation of what will happen to the subject; how long the subject will be involved in the study; and state what portions, if any, are considered experimental.
Explain alternative procedures, if any.}

- Risks or discomfort:

{Explain any risks or discomfort that might reasonably be expected to happen. Such the emotional impact of talking about CLaT in relation to individual experiences}

- Benefits of this study:

{Describe benefits to the subject, or to others, of this study. Such as the alternative livelihoods, improve the socio economic situation of the community and help design intensive awareness programs to combat CLaT and protect the rights of children.

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Describe the way confidentiality of records identifying the subject will be maintained. Use words to the following effect, if appropriate such as your part in this study is confidential. None of the information will identify you or your family by name. All records will {describe how records are to be maintained.

Or, if the study involves information that legally must be reported to government agencies, then include the following : Your part in this study is confidential within legal limits. The researchers will protect your privacy, unless they are required by law to report information to the national authorities, or to give information to a court of law.

Otherwise, none of the information will identify you or your family (son/daughter/child/infant/adolescent) by name. All records will be {describe how they are to be maintained.

If participants have any concerns about you or their family's rights as survey participants, they may also call the office of the Chief of Party of the SFMP, Brian Crawford on Tel: +233 (0) 266031880 or Amanda Childress on 030 701 2440.

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- Decision to quit at any time:

Explain to the subject that S/he or family will be given the opportunity to decide whether or not to participate in this study. His/her decision to participate will not affect you or your family's his/her present or future relationship with (name all organizations involved in the research.) S/he will have the right to stop participating at any time. You have the right to withdraw your permission for you or your family to participate at any time.

- *Rights and Complaints:*

{Use words to the following effect:}

- If you are not satisfied with the way this study is performed, you may discuss your complaints with the department of social welfare anonymously, if you choose. In addition, if you have questions about you/your(son/daughter/child/infant/adolescent)'s rights as a survey participant, you may contact the office of the Chief of party, SFMP Accra telephone

- Request for signature/thumbprint if you can.

- Explain to the subject that you have read this Permission Form. Your questions have been answered. Their signature on this form means that they understand the information and agree to (son/daughter/child/infant/adolescent) to participate in this study.

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Additional resources

- **Survey consent form**
- **Survey questionnaire**
- **Details of Dept of social welfare Central Region**
- **Details of project partners**

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