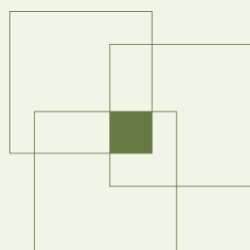




International
Labour
Organization

Photo album of GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED of the ILO-IPEC Cocoa Communities Project in GHANA



International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

Fundamentals Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS)

Copyright © International Labour Organization 2015

First published 2015

Publications of the International Labour Office enjoy copyright under Protocol 2 of the Universal Copyright Convention. Nevertheless, short excerpts from them may be reproduced without authorization, on condition that the source is indicated. For rights of reproduction or translation, application should be made to ILO Publications (Rights and Permissions), International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland, or by email: pubdroit@ilo.org. The International Labour Office welcomes such applications.

Libraries, institutions and other users registered with reproduction rights organizations may make copies in accordance with the licences issued to them for this purpose. Visit www.ifrro.org to find the reproduction rights organization in your country.

FPRW/IPEC

Photo album of good practices and lessons learned of the ILO-IPEC Cocoa Communities Project in Ghana / International Labour Office, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) - Geneva: ILO, 2015

International Labour Office; ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

ILO Cataloguing in Publication Data

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication has been developed by Patience Dapaah, Consultant for ILO-IPEC, with the technical support from ILO-IPEC Ghana Team and ILO-IPEC Côte d'Ivoire Team under the coordination of Alexandre Soho from ILO-IPEC Geneva Office.

This document received inputs from National and Sub-national level partners, including Ministries of Employment and Labour Relations; Gender, Children and Social Protection; Education; Food and Agriculture; and Local Government and Rural Development; as well as from Employers' and Workers' Organizations. We would like to thank the Seven Municipal and District Assemblies and the 40 communities; as well as the Implementing Partner Organizations, namely International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), General Agricultural Workers' Union of TUCG (GAWU), Child Rights International (CRI), Child Aid and Youth Development Network (CAYDNET), Development Fortress Association (DFA) and Global Responses Initiative (GLORI), for their participation to the CCP Project and their inputs for this publication.

Funding for this ILO publication was provided by the United States Department of Labor (Project RAF/10/54/USA).

This publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the United States Department of Labor, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the United States Government.

The designations employed in ILO publications, which are in conformity with United Nations practice, and the presentation of material therein do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the International Labour Office concerning the legal status of any country, area or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

The responsibility for opinions expressed in signed articles, studies and other contributions rests solely with their authors, and publication does not constitute an endorsement by the International Labour Office of the opinions expressed in them.

Reference to names of firms and commercial products and processes does not imply their endorsement by the International Labour Office, and any failure to mention a particular firm, commercial product or process is not a sign of disapproval.

ILO publications and electronic products can be obtained through major booksellers or ILO local offices in many countries, or direct from ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland. Catalogues or lists of new publications are available free of charge from the above address, or by email: pubvente@ilo.org or visit our website: www.ilo.org/publns.

Visit our website: www.ilo.org/ipec

Available only in PDF version

Photocomposed by ILO-IPEC Geneva Office

CONTENT

Acronyms.....	v
Preface.....	vii
1. Project design	1
1.1 An extensive consultation process	1
1.1.1 National level consultations and strategic planning	1
1.1.2 District launch and consultations	2
1.1.3 Community level consultations	5
2. Planning phase	7
3. Implementation phase	9
3.1 Mobilization & Sensitization Using a Multi-Media Approach	9
3.1.1 Awareness Raising and CAP Development	9
3.1.2 Community Action Planning (CAP)	10
3.1.3 CAP Implementation	12
3.2 Enhancing Quality of Education	13
3.2.1 Incentives for Children	13
3.2.2 Improvement in School Infrastructure	13
3.2.3 Improved Quality Teaching and Learning	16
3.2.4 Training Teachers in Pedagogy	17
3.2.5 Support for Transition from JHS to SHS	18
3.2.6 Promoting TVET among children of legal working age	19
3.3 Enhanced Livelihood Services for Households	20
3.3.1 Improved cocoa production	20
3.3.2 Additional Livelihood Opportunities	20
3.4 Social Protection for Children and Families	22
3.5 Establishing the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS)	23
4. Capacity Building of Key Partners & Mainstreaming	25
4.1 Ensuring child participation	27
4.1.1 Annual Football Competition	28
5. Project management	29
5.1 Coordination and Information sharing	29
5.2 Effective Coordination	30
5.3 Documentation	32
6. Monitoring and evaluation	35
6.1 Biggest challenge – the terrain	36
7. Closure and Hand-over of CCP to National Partners	37
8. Credits	39

ACRONYMS

CAP	Community Action Plan
CAYDNET	Child Aid and Youth Development Network
CCP	Cocoa Communities Project
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committee
CHPS	Community Health Planning and Services
CL	Child Labour
CLM	Child Labour Monitoring
CMES	Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation System
CRI	Child Rights International
CSSVDCU	Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease Control Unit
DA	District Assembly
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
DFA	Development Fortress Association
EA	Extension Agent
FM	Frequency Modulation
GAWU	General Agricultural Workers Union
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System
GEA	Ghana Employers Association
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GLORI	Global Responses Initiative
GTUC	Ghana Trades Union Congress
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour
KG	Kindergarten
LBC	Licensed Buying Company
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education

NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPECLC	National Program for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa
NSCCL	National Steering Committee on Child Labour
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
SCREAM	Supporting Children Rights with Education, Arts and Media
TUC	Trades Union Congress
USDOL	United States Department of Labour

PREFACE

For more than a decade, strenuous efforts have been invested in the fight against child labour in Ghana. The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana guarantees the right of children to be protected from work that threatens their health, education and development. According to the sixth Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS – 6) performed by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), 21.8% of children in Ghana are in child labour, many of these being engaged in worst forms of child labour.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has been at the frontiers of combating child labour through the provision of technical assistance to mandated national institutions in Ghana, including social partners, civil society organization and local communities. The Cocoa Communities Project (CCP) is one of ILO's interventions which was implemented over a 36-month period starting December 2010. Over the period, actions yielding tangible and relevant outcomes were carried out to produce in 40 communities across seven districts an understanding of the menace of child labour. This translated into community-led holistic development initiatives in education, health, infrastructure, livelihood and improved technical capacity. To all intents and purposes, the ILO-IPEC Cocoa Communities Project (CCP) was very successful in achieving its objectives.

This photo album document is one of a set of three documents which also includes a text-content narrative and an audio-visual documentary. The photo album which you are about to read is a story-telling sequence of annotated pictures depicting the various stages and processes of project implementation and outcomes achieved. Together, these three components of the compendium of good practices and lessons learned from the ILO-IPEC Cocoa Communities Project (CCP) presents a use tool-kit to inform the design and execution of future child labour interventions in Ghana and beyond.

1. PROJECT DESIGN

1.1 AN EXTENSIVE CONSULTATION PROCESS

1.1.1 NATIONAL LEVEL CONSULTATIONS AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

The CCP was launched on April 11, 2011 in Koforidua, Ghana. The then Minister of Employment and Social Welfare, Hon. E. T Mensah, gave the Government's full backing to the project, as did employers and workers, US Ambassador Donald Teitelbaum and all key partners.



The MOU signed in March 2000 between the Government of Ghana (represented by the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare) and the ILO for technical support in addressing child labour was renewed at the CCP launch on 12th April, 2011 after 10 years of ILO/IPEC technical support to Ghana.





Strategic planning meetings then took place involving the donor (USDOL), then Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, Ghana Employers' Association, Organised Labour, National Steering Committee on Child Labour (NSCCL), District Assemblies implementing agencies and partners with experience in eliminating child labour. The key results were presented to the NSCCL for approval to ensure it is in line with national development plans including the NPA. The meeting was chaired by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

IPEC International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

Integrated Area-Based Approach:
The aim/Needs to be addressed

IAB approach, aims to increase the effectiveness and the sustainability of ILO interventions by:

<p>Creating an environment where children do not simply shift from one hazardous sector or occupation to another.</p>	<p>Where vulnerable families and communities are empowered to address their livelihood and economic situation and thus address one of the root causes of child labour.</p>	<p>And where the necessary consensus at both community and national levels is generated to garner the ownership needed to support long-term change.</p>
--	---	---

© UNWFP Initiative **Combating Child Labour**

1.1.2 DISTRICT LAUNCH AND CONSULTATIONS

District launch of the CCP and consultation sessions took place in the original four CCP districts: Suhum-Krabo-Coaltar, Birim South, Wassa Amenfi West and Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira. This provided opportunity to sub-national level partners to also make inputs into the project and prepare for implementation.



Criteria set during the project design process

- Prevalence of WFCL in the DA
- Cocoa production area
- Population density
- Existence of basic social infrastructure (schools, vocational training/ apprenticeships...)
- Previous or current interventions from IPEC, ICL, WCF/ECHOES, NPECLC, LEAP Program and others
- Presence of social partners
- Accessibility within the district/farm to market
- Availability of communication networks
- New districts which have never benefited from project interventions
- Existence of DA or CAP and allocated resources against CL
- Presence of cooperative
- Proximity to processing plant(s)



Selected districts prepared and presented their profiles to inform selection of communities for the project. This helped to understand the communities and districts well to inform the challenges and dynamics that led to the selection of communities. It also helped the project to plan how the target numbers of beneficiaries could be achieved.



The consultation team was made up of representatives of ILO, social partners, key institutions of state including the Ghana Education Service, Child Labour Unit, NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child and media partners. DCEs pledged their support to the CCP during these meetings. Below are the group photos of the consultations in the 4 districts.

These meetings provided a chance for sensitization on child labour to be done. Most community members and leaders received the project willingly but raised their concerns including lack of enough amenities. This informed the project officers in their planning.



Wassa Amenfi West District

Sensitization on child labour to be done. Most community members and leaders received the project willingly but raised their concerns including lack of enough amenities. This informed the project officers in their planning.



Birim South District



Suhum-Kraboia -Coaltar District



Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira District

1.1.3 *COMMUNITY LEVEL CONSULTATIONS*



Community level stakeholder consultations were also organized. These meetings provided a chance for sensitization on child labour to be done. Most community members and leaders received the project willingly and raised their concerns including lack of enough amenities. This informed the project officers in their planning.



In most communities, the CCP was warmly received. Some community members such as “*Obinnim a obi kyere*” in Okonam in Suhum expressed skepticism in the project meeting its objectives and being of benefit to them. The project was thus challenged to deliver on its objectives.



Traditional and political leaders were well respected during the community consultation processes as well, being the custodians of the communities. To the extent possible, both men and women were included in the consultation and planning processes. Community consultation sessions were used as initial sensitization on child labour. The children were never left out; the team gathered information about child labour from them too.



2. PLANNING PHASE



Potential direct action implementing partners (NGOs), together District Assembly representatives (including Planning Officers, GES, Departments of Social Welfare and Labour, GES, traditional leaders) as well as national level partners – Government, social partners and agencies with took part in the development of relevant actions for the districts. and NGOs took part in this process. Draft action plans were developed and peer vetted, and then vetted by the NSCCL for selection.



An Operational Planning meeting was held in September 2011 to assign roles and responsibilities to key partners, allocate budgets and agree on timelines for development of APs and Service Contracts. IP presented their APs for approval by the NSCCL on 17th November 2011, in line with the programme strategy and that of the NPA. The CL problem,

the root causes, the strategy to address it were all presented. The then IPEC Director, Constance Thomas was there to encourage the partners.



3. IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

3.1 MOBILIZATION & SENSITIZATION USING A MULTI-MEDIA APPROACH

3.1.1 AWARENESS RAISING AND CAP DEVELOPMENT

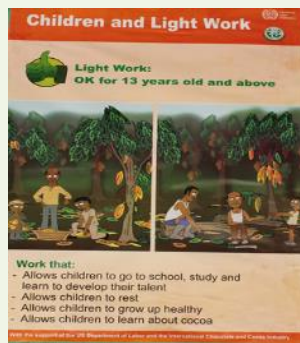
Community mobilization was effectively done using local methods, especially the gong-gong. Sensitization on child labour and community development using pedagogical methods was successful. Community members took leadership and supported implementing agencies.



Sensitization on child labour took off. Community members themselves identified practices that were harmful and unfavorable to children, leading to deeper and deeper understanding of what activities constitute child labour.



A multi-media approach to sensitization was employed. Billboards and posters remind the community of their commitment to eliminate child labour, and also draw the attention of passers-by and neighboring communities to do likewise. Film show, drama by SCREAM Club members, radio discussions and other methods were used to sensitize community members.



3.1.2 COMMUNITY ACTION PLANNING (CAP)

Development of CAPs was done through interesting community focus group meetings and discussions using pedagogical methods. Large community meetings, small group meetings and smaller representative committee meetings were held for planning, mapping of resources, and community action plan development to eliminate child labour and develop the community.





Upon finalization of CAPs, each community validated its CAP and marked their endorsement with a symbolic thumbprint or thumbs-up. They were launched during community durbars and mobilise initial seed moneys for the CAPs implementation. Community members participated fully with keen interest.



CAPs were prepared to serve as a roadmap for the community's own development, fully owned by the community. They were displayed in public spaces to attract support and also to remind community members of their commitment and responsibility to implement their CAPs.



CAP – a plan of the community for the community by the community

CAPs were presented to the District Assemblies for support. Some were pasted in vantage spots to attract more support. The CAPs were launched to raise initial seed fund and

exhibitions were held in the various districts and communities to attract further interest and support. The CAPs were also submitted to the Municipal/District Assemblies for mainstreaming and extensions of social interventions. They were thus ready to be implemented.



3.1.3 CAP IMPLEMENTATION

Nyankomase’s first CAP activity to improve education is to construct a KG block to replace the old dilapidated one (middle) which had become a death trap. With the commitment of the community and the support of the DA, Member of Parliament and the ILO/IPEC/CCP, an ultra-modern KG block with an office (below) has been constructed.

Activities	Cost (USD)	When	Status
Construct 2 Laid classrooms for KG	40,000	Dec. 2014	Ongoing
Provide additional Teaching and Learning Material (TLM) for school	500	Dec. 2014	Pending
Organize training sessions to strengthen PTA/PTC in the management of the school	300	May 2015	Ongoing
Construct a 2 bed room teachers' accommodation	10,000	Jan. 2014	Pending

Education
Supported by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL)



CAPs received support from the District Assembly, Members of Parliament, ILO and other development partners and community members. Implementation of CAPs resulted in physical infrastructure such as construction of 9 new school blocks and renovation of 28 school blocks, 6 teachers' bungalows, 4 community health compounds/clinics including the Yirase CHPS compound above, 6 mechanized boreholes, etc. Attitudinal change also resulted from implementation of CAPs.



3.2 ENHANCING QUALITY OF EDUCATION

3.2.1 INCENTIVES FOR CHILDREN

Children in or at risk of child labour received exercise books, school bags, shoes, pencils, school uniforms and other items as support to participate fully in school. Bicycles were provided for those who tread long distances to school. They gladly displayed the items, poised to attend school and have a good future.



3.2.2 IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

Unattractive schools were a big factor leading to some children not interested in attending school. Nine new schools were constructed to support education, and 28 buildings were renovated. This boosted the children's interest to attend school daily. Construction work involved community members providing communal labour.



The Nkwankyemaso DA KG and JHS also benefited from renovation, provision of toilet facilities and water tanks. This improved sanitation and hygiene among the children.



This page provides the deplorable conditions in which some of the classrooms were at the start of the project (left) and how the CCP turned these schools around to make them attractive (right).



Ayehkrom KG block



Armah Kwamoano KG block



Bommoden KG block



Sanitation facilities including 42 Veronica buckets and hand-washing facilities were also provided to imbue the practice of hand-washing and general hygiene in the children. This improved hygiene among school children and teachers. The buckets also provided safe drinking water at school.



3.2.3 IMPROVED QUALITY TEACHING AND LEARNING



Textbooks and reading books, teachers' and pupils' desks, chalk, blackboards, dusters, attendance registers, ICT centres equipped with computers, and libraries were provided to enhance teaching and learning and to improve quality of education.



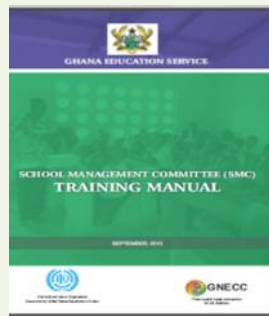
Two libraries were provided and equipped with reading books and other TLMs to facilitate learning and improve performance. The Bimponegya library is one of such facilities provided by the project as part of the project's support for implementation of CAPs. Six "Merry-go-rounds" were also provided to attract and keep young children in school.





3.2.4 TRAINING TEACHERS IN PEDAGOGY

Over 400 untrained teachers were given in-service training in pedagogy to enhance teaching and learning. This was in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service, Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) and Education International. GNAT has through the project instituted annual in-service training for its members to commemorate the WDAFL. Thirty-nine new teachers were also posted to target schools as a result of project advocacy.



A manual for training School Management Committees (SMCs) was also developed and used to train all SMCs in the 42 communities. The training is to be scaled up throughout the country.



Pupils are happy to be in attractive school environments that provide good quality education.





“My name is Dorcas Ametefe. I live in Bimponegya and I attend Bimponegya Junior High School. Before the CCP started, my school had very few books. The building was also very old. We did not have any computers so we never had any ICT classes at all. About 30 children in my school including myself received school uniforms – two each – footwear, exercise books, school bags and other items. Our school was also renovated so it is looking very nice now. It has made going to school more interesting for us. Now I am convinced that if I study hard, I will pass my exams and become the nurse I desire to be in future.”

3.2.5 SUPPORT FOR TRANSITION FROM JHS TO SHS

Nine (9) beneficiary children who passed their BECE after receiving support in JHS were also enrolled by the project in SHS. Their fees for the 3-year SHS duration were fully paid.



These beneficiary children (above) received school uniforms and items to complete JHS. Below are two of the 9 beneficiaries when they were received into Oda Senior High School.



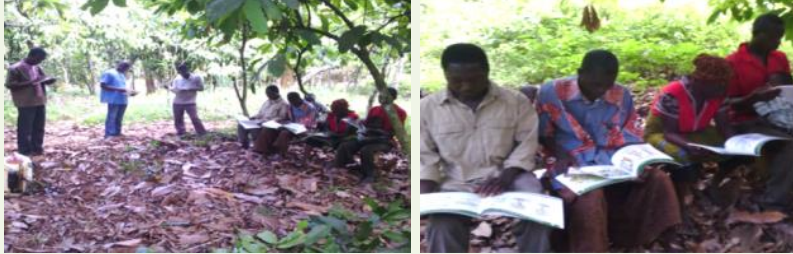
3.2.6 PROMOTING TVET AMONG CHILDREN OF LEGAL WORKING AGE



“My name is Razak. I used to help my father on his farm; I was a cocoa farmer in every sense - planting, cutting, drying, spraying, harvesting, breaking and carrying the cocoa beans for drying and to the shed for sale. I completed BECE in 2013. My dad couldn’t sustain my education since he had to cater for my siblings. With the implementation of the ILO project, I was selected as one of the children engaged in child labour. My needs were assessed and I chose to attend Manso Amenfi Vocational Training Institute to study electrical engineering. I have been provided with educational materials and my fees have been paid for the entire 3-year period of my studies. I have also been provided with protective clothes and wellington boots to prevent me from being exposed to hazards when I visit the farm during vacation. My father has also been supported and can now provide my basic needs and those of my siblings. I thank ILO and GLORI”.

3.3 ENHANCED LIVELIHOOD SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLDS

3.3.1 *IMPROVED COCOA PRODUCTION*



3.3.2 *ADDITIONAL LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES*

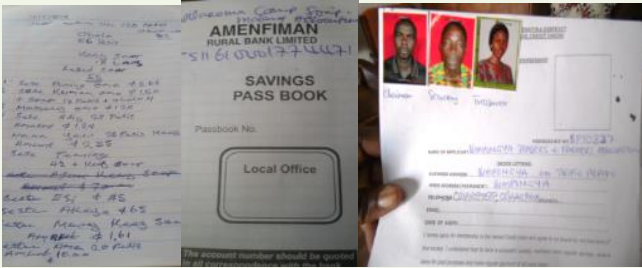
Various income generating activities (IGAs) were supported by the CCP, including honey production; poultry, grass-cutter and vegetable farming; soap and pastry making; palm oil extraction. Community groups selected the most appropriate and beneficial IGAs and received tools and start-up ingredients from the CCP. Where the selected IGA was found by community members to be non-lucrative, they had the option to adopt a new IGA.



Soap making is one of the income-generating ventures that some women's groups undertook. Cake and liquid soap have a ready market and the raw materials are readily available. They have made sales daily, kept their monies in their bank account, plough 25% of the profit back into the business, contribute 25% to community development, and support needy children with 50%.

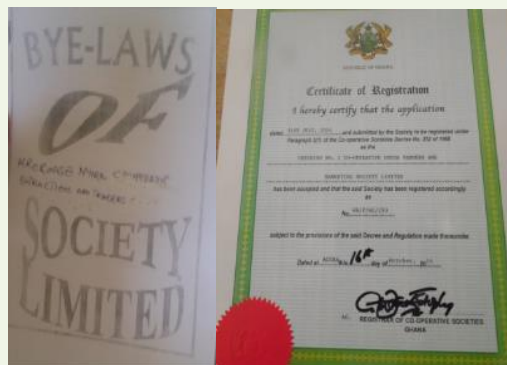


Twelve communities received palm oil extractors and corn mills with which they made palm oil for consumption, sale and soap making. Sixty business ventures were created and properly registered to support individual and community finances. This is to sustain families and prevent children returning to labour at the expense of education and development. The IGA groups also were supported to established mini production centres and communicated their presence with attractive signboards.



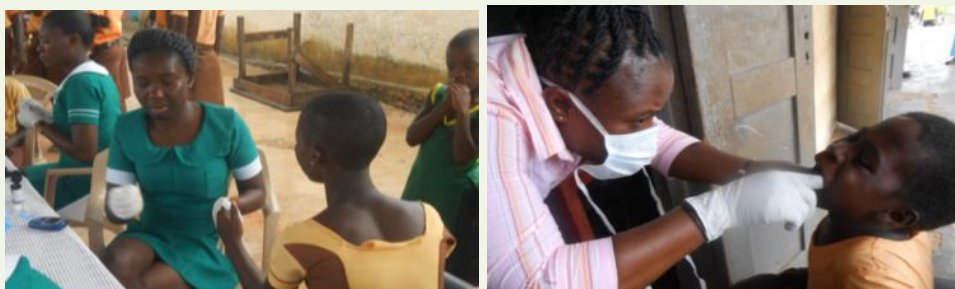
PRODUCTION		NUMBER OF SPLICING	AMOUNT
KWAKE	TOBMO	4	SHF 20.00
ROBERT	ALPHIM	2	SHF 24.00
SEIDU	ALBANKI	2	SHF 20.00
OBCUR	NCAH	3	SHF 20.00
BULMBAND	AL	2	SHF 20.00
ISSAH	KURIM	3	SHF 20.00

Not only were community members supported with production skills and tools. They also received training in basic bookkeeping and group formation procedures including preparation of group constitutions and bye laws, and leadership training for group leaders. They started bank accounts to save their monies in order to benefit from loans in future.



3.4 SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

The project considered the health of communities a primary concern. Screening was done to give community members a clean bill of health. Registration and renewal of NHIS policies, provision of safe water and sanitary facilities were undertaken with seriousness.





Adult literacy was also promoted. Over 1,000 adults benefited from literacy classes. They can now help their children with their homework and also read basic materials.



3.5 ESTABLISHING THE GHANA CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM (GCLMS)

GCLMS mechanisms were established in all the target districts and communities. District and Community Child Protection Committees (DCPCs and CCPCs) were formed, provided with TORs, trained and supported with basic logistics such as motorbikes, computers, bicycles, and megaphones, to enhance their monitoring activities. Cocoa and Agriculture Extension Agents and Labour Inspectors were trained in child labour monitoring and added child labour monitoring indicators to their check-lists. Other agencies such as NFED and NBSSI developed monitoring indicators to detect child labour among their students.





A rigorous process was applied to identify children in or at risk of child labour. Beneficiaries were carefully profiled to ensure that only those who meet the eligibility criteria were selected for direct support. Their needs were assessed, based on which direct services were delivered. A lesson learned was that despite this rigorous process, those who were not direct beneficiaries tended to be apathetic to project activities and community meetings. The process needs careful explanation to community members: beneficiaries are children in or at risk of child labour and their families.

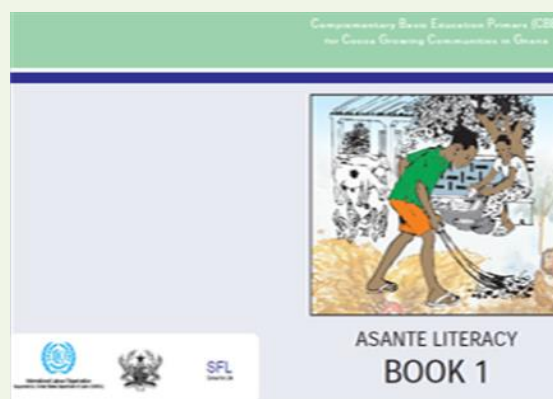


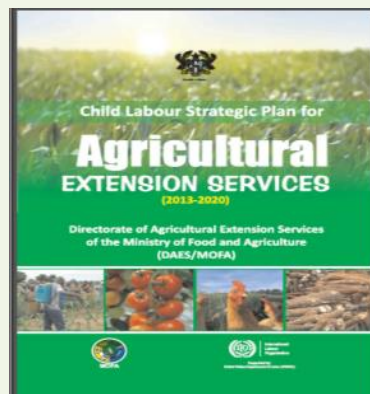
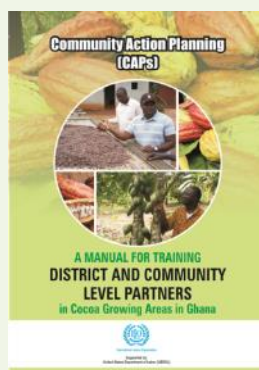
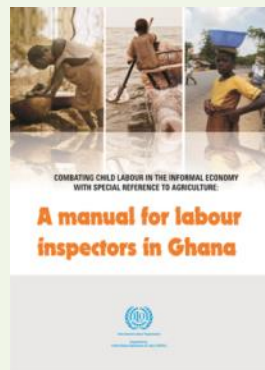
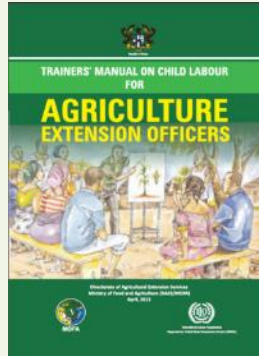
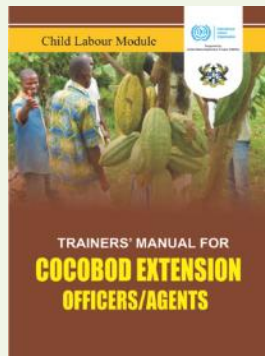
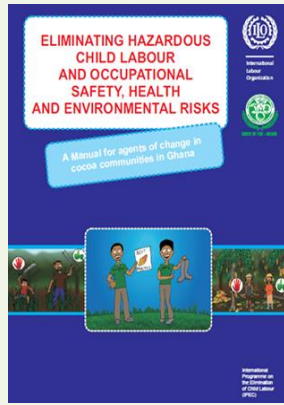
4. CAPACITY BUILDING OF KEY PARTNERS & MAINSTREAMING

The capacities of key national partners including Government, employers' and workers' organisations and CSOs were developed to address child labour through mainstreaming.



Various CCP partners developed manuals, codes of conduct and strategic plans to guide them as they mainstream elimination of child labour. Efforts were also made to mainstream CL into Complementary Basic Education







4.1 ENSURING CHILD PARTICIPATION

Children played their roles in the CCP through SCREAM Club and Agric Club activities, drama, poetry recitals and other *educ-info-tain-ment* activities. Children were represented on CCPCs and contributed to the formulation of CAPs.



Through SCREAM activities, children used debate, quiz, drama, music, etc. to reach out to their peers and the general public on child labour and education. There were excursions to give them exposure to and to serve as role models to their peers.





4.1.1 ANNUAL FOOTBALL COMPETITION

“All work and no play makes jack a dull boy”. Sports play a key role in enhancing education, community mobilization, forging unity, and giving the children the chance to enjoy themselves. The ILO/IPEC CCP provided jerseys to 40 schools in all the project communities and instituted annual football competitions in all the 7 districts to mark the WDAFL.



5. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

5.1 COORDINATION AND INFORMATION SHARING

Senator Harkin, initiator of the Harkin-Engel Protocol, visited the CCP. A durbar was held in his honor in Suhum where he and Honorable Minister E. T. Mensah and Deputy Minister Atwi Boasiako Sekyere, ILO's then IPEC Director, Constance Thomas and Chief Technical Advisor Francesco D'Ovidio, and USDOL's Samantha Schazbegger, among others were hosted by the Suhum District.



The successes of the project attracted several organizations who visited communities and districts to learn more even before the end of the project. This includes the Japan Consumers Cooperative Union (JCCU) that visited Tei Mensah, one of the CCP communities in Suhum. As these lessons are shared, it is hoped that the good practices will be replicated.



5.2 EFFECTIVE COORDINATION

There were two bi-lateral exchanges between Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, the two countries the CCP is being implemented to share experiences and cross-fertilize ideas. Below is a session on training of farmers on Good Agricultural Practices in Cote d'Ivoire. The first exchange was held jointly by the CCP and ECOWAS II Projects also indicating the coordination among IPEC projects and across countries





Coordination meetings at community, district and national levels following an agreed coordination frame enabled partners to share lessons, resources and capacities. Above is the Chairman of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Employment, Social Welfare and State Enterprises, leading the national team to the opening ceremony in the Paramount Chief's palace during the national partners' knowledge sharing meeting in Asankragua. The children attended in their numbers.



Chiefs and Queen Mothers, political leaders including Parliamentarians and District Chief Executives, IPEC Staff from headquarters and Ivory Coast were all there to share their experiences and lessons.





The national and district level information sharing meetings were very effective in coordinating the many interventions being implemented by various organizations including World Cocoa Foundation and Mondelez Cocoa Life that took part in these meetings.



5.3 DOCUMENTATION

Partners of the project consistently documented their activities in reports and picture-boards such as this one at CAYDNET, the direct action implementing partner in Birim South.



Media coverage of processes was very important in the CCP, as were receipting among community members and the project team, keeping presentations and letters.

Ghana News Agency Speed, Accuracy and Objectivity

More than 430,000 children in hazardous activities – Statistics



5th July 2011 - Akyem Swedru (C.R), July 5, GNA - More than 430,000 out of 1,846,125 children are engaged in at least one hazardous activity in all sectors of the economy, Mr Andrew Tagoe of the Ghana Agricultural Workers Union of the Trades Union Congress has said. He said statistics had shown that 430,595 out of 1, 846,125 children representing 23.3 per cent were engaged in the hazardous activities in various sectors.

In the cocoa sector, Mr Tagoe noted that 186,307 out of 1,646,125 representing 10.1 per cent of children engaged in at least one hazardous activity.

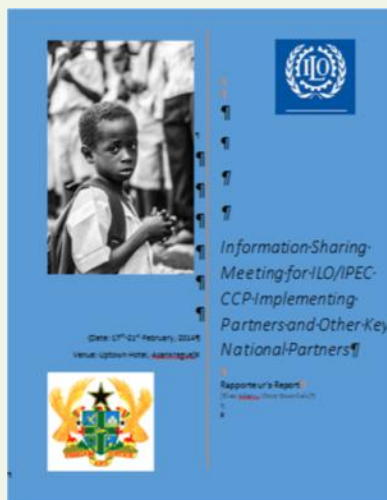
He was speaking on the topic: "Hazardous Activity Framework for Cocoa" at a two-day consultative workshop organized by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on the elimination of worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) at Akyem Swedru in the Birim South District of the Eastern Region on Monday.

The workshop was to complement government's efforts to implement the National Child Labour Policy dubbed: "National Plan of Action" (NPA) to reduce WFCL to the barest

RECEIPT
120 / IPEC - GAOAI
2ND SUPPLY

ITEM	QUANTITY
Palm Oil	9 containers
Coconut oil	3
Parfume	1 gallon
Caustic Soda	2 bags
Silicate	2 bottles
chemical 1	1 container
chemical 2	1 container

Several audiovisual reports, codes of conduct, training manuals and research reports were generated during the CCP. These were disseminated. The manuals and research reports will be used beyond the project as part of sustainability and continued information.

Information-Sharing Meeting for ILO/IPEC-CCP-Implementing Partners and Other Key National Partners

Date: 17th-21st February, 2014
Venue: Legation Hotel, Accra, Ghana

Report's Report
By: [Name]

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

ILO and Implementing Agencies carefully monitored and verified school enrolment and attendance of children, use of items received as part of the project package, participation of children in school, activities of communities to eliminate child labour, and the support of the District Assemblies.



Lordina Eshun is one of the dropouts who returned to school after the project team encountered her. She received a prize during the 2014 WDAFL. Above are scenes of the CTA and some CCP team members interacting with Lordina.





Towards the end of the project, the CCP was evaluated by a team of evaluators drawn from within ILO and outside of ILO. Evaluation was by nature consultative, involving CCPCs, other community members, leaders and children. Evaluation revealed that that the project met and indeed exceeded its targets for the communities and districts. Community members were pleased with the project and pledged to sustain its gains.



6.1 BIGGEST CHALLENGE – THE TERRAIN

It was not all rosy, there were challenges including traversing very difficult terrains and enduring the weather, but it was worth it. The results speak for themselves that the lives of about 3,000 children and over 1,000 families in 40 communities have been touched.



7. CLOSURE AND HAND-OVER OF CCP TO NATIONAL PARTNERS

To properly hand over the project to national partners for sustainability, the CCP held closure meetings across all the 40 communities in the 7 districts. The project was finally handed over to the National Steering Committee on 17th December, 2014.



Handing over notes were prepared and given to the NSCCL, Municipal/District Assemblies and the beneficiary communities. Participating District Assemblies, Implementing Agencies and officials were also presented with certificates of participation in the CCP Project. Chiefs and DCEs receive- the hand over notes.



8. CREDITS

ILO/IPEC appreciates the Government of Ghana, the ILO/IPEC/CCP project management and its partners with the success of the project. The partners in this project have been the following institutions:

- National Commission for Civic Education
- Ghana Education Service/Basic Education Division
- General Agricultural Workers Union of the Trades Union Congress of Ghana
- Child Labour Unit of the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
- Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
- National Steering Committee on Child Labour
- Child Rights International
- Child And Youth Development Network
- Global Responses Initiative
- Development Fortress
- National Program for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour In Cocoa
- Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease Control Unit (CSSVDCU) of the Ghana Cocoa Board
- Suhum Municipal Assembly
- Ayensuano District Assembly
- Birim South District Assembly
- Twifo Atti Mokwa District Assembly
- Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly
- Amenfi West District Assembly
- Amenfi Central District Assembly
- Leaders, members and children of all 40 project communities

It is hoped and indeed expected that the momentum, interest and successes induced by the CCP will be maintained and increased to ensure that child labour is continually eliminated in Ghana until it becomes a rare occurrence.

International Programme on
the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

Fundamentals Principles and Right at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS)
International Labour Office (ILO)

4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22 – Switzerland

Tel: +41 (0) 22 799 81 81

Fax: +41 (0) 22 799 87 71

e-mail: ipec@ilo.org

www.ilo.org/ipec