# Comparative analysis of child labour decrees in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

#### **Key concepts and definitions**

## Light Work

Not all work done by children is classified as child labour targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in economic work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with / prejudice their schooling or their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes is generally regarded as positive.

This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays for a few hours and under adult supervision. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and the welfare of their families. It provides them with skills and experience, and prepares them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

### Child Labour

The term "child labour" is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially and/or morally harmful to children. It 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.

## Worst Forms of Child labour (WFCL)

"Worst forms of child labour" covers four major categories:

- 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;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- 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;
- 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 (hazardous work).

"[...] Research efforts revealed that although some unconditional WFCL such as child trafficking and *Trokosi* exist [in Ghana], the predominant form of the WFCL is hazardous child labour."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Hazardous Child Labour Activity Framework for Ghana [HAF], 2016

	Ghana HAF (2016)		CIV Decree N°2017-016 and 017 MEPS/CAB (2017)			В	Came	eroun Decree N°17 (27 May 1969)				
Minimum age												
Socializing light work under adult guidance	5-12 years	13	13-15 years				-					
Light work (but cannot be employed)	13-14 years	13	13-15 years				-					
Normal/non-hazardous	15-17 years	10	16-17 years			1	14-17 years					
work (can be employed)		(a	(apprenticeship possible from 14 years)			(a	(apprenticeship possible from 16 years)					
Hazardous activities	> 18 years	> 18 years (hazardous activities can be undertaken by children aged 16-17 under the condition that i)										
		"t	heir health, safety, and mo	orals are g	guarantee	ed" and i	d ii) that they have received a specific and					
		a	dequate training or vocatio	nal traini	ng in rela	tion to t	ne activity	·)				
Working hours for light wo	ork											
for children aged	13-14 years	13	3-15 years	1	14-15 years							
- # hours per day	- 2 hours/day		- 2 hours/day on school day (4 hours/day				- 8 hours/day with at least 1 break of min. 1					
- # hours per week	- 14 hours/week		on non-school day)				hour (in industry – not specified in cocoa)					
			- 10 hours/week durir	ng school	term (14							
			hours/week during s	school ho	lidays)							
for children aged	15-17 years	16-17 years 16-17 years										
- # hours per day	- 8 hours/day		- 8 hours/day				- 8 hours/day					
- # hours per week	- 42 hours/week		- 40 hours/week				- 48 hours/week					
Night work												
	Prohibited between 6 PM and 6 AM	Pi	ohibited between 7 PM an	nd 7 AM		P	Prohibited bet		etween 8 PM and 6 AM			
Carrying Weight												
	- maximum 30% body weight for				Cote o	d'Ivoire		Cameroon				
	walking distances up to two miles			Boys			irls	Boys		Girls		
	(3km)		Types of loads	14-15	16-17	14-15	16-17	14-15	16-17	14-15	16-17	
	- up to 50% of body weight for short		(vehicle included)	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	
	distances (i.e. less than 1km)		Carrying of heavy loads	15 kg	20 kg	8 kg	10 kg	10 kg	20 kg	5 kg	10 kg	
			Trsprt by railway cart			3	00 kg	200 kg	400 kg	100 kg	200 kg	
			Trsprt by wheelbarrow			3	0 kg	25 kg	40 kg	Prohibited		
			Trsprt by a vehicle with 3 or 4 wheels			3	5 kg	50 kg	60 kg	35 kg	50 kg	
			Trsprt by handcart				Prohibited		100 kg	Prohibited		
			Trsprt by a tricycle-carrier	50 kg	75 kg	Pro	nibited	50 kg	75 kg	Proh	bited	

Hazardous Activities in Cocoa									
List of Activities	Ghana HAF (2016)	CIV Decree N°2017-016 and 017 MEPS/CAB (2017)	CMR Decree N°17 (27 May 1969)						
Clearing of forest and felling of trees	Х	X							
Removing tree stumps	Χ	X							
Digging holes		X							
Bush burning	Χ	X							
Manipulation of agrochemicals (sale, transportation, handling and application)	Χ	X	Χ						
Being present or working in the vicinity of farm during spraying of agrochemicals or re-entering a sprayed farm within less than 12 hours	X								
Using machetes/long cutlass for weeding or pruning	Х	X							
Climbing trees higher than 2.5 metres to cut mistletoe or harvest or prune with sharp cutlass or implements	Х								
Working with motorized farm machinery	Х	X	Х						
Harvesting overhead cocoa pods with sharp tools	Х	X							
Breaking cocoa pods with sharp breaking knives	Х	X							
Working without adequate basic foot and body protective clothing	Χ								
Carrying heavy loads beyond permissible carrying weight	Χ	X	Χ						
Child working alone on the farm in isolation	Χ								
Charcoal production		X							
Game hunting with a weapon		Х							
Working long hours	Х	X	Х						
Night work	Х	X	Х						