



COMPENDIUM OF STATISTICS ON CHILD LABOUR IN GHANA

OCTOBER 2025



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PREFACE

Child labour in Ghana remains a pressing human rights concern and a significant obstacle to sustainable development. Despite legislative commitments and international conventions ratified by Ghana including the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Minimum Age Convention (No. 138), the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), and the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child, child labour continues to affect the well-being and development of thousands of children.

The Compendium of Statistics on Child Labour in Ghana has been developed to address the critical need for a standardised, coherent statistical framework for monitoring child labour. It aims to harmonise the definitions, measurement parameters, and reporting mechanisms used by stakeholders across various sectors. In doing so, the Compendium offers a unified reference point for the generation, dissemination, and interpretation of child labour statistics.

It is in line with international statistical standards and drawing from national legal and institutional frameworks, the Compendium is both a technical and policy tool. It is expected to guide the work of policymakers, researchers, practitioners, and international partners working to eliminate child labour in Ghana.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Compendium provides a comprehensive statistical framework for understanding and measuring child labour in Ghana. It arises from the recognition that the lack of harmonised indicators has impeded accurate reporting and effective policy implementation. Different partners have historically used diverse definitions and measurement criteria, complicating the national assessment and coordination of child labour eradication efforts.

The compendium is structured into seven (7) sections. It begins with a conceptual overview of child labour and its worst forms, guided by international and national legal instruments, including Ghana's Children's Act (1998) and various ILO conventions. Section 2 defines child labour based on age thresholds, types of work, hours worked, and work environments, with special attention to hazardous and domestic household services.

Section 3 focuses on the general definitions of common variables that apply to most of the indicators, socio-demographic and economic activities. The elements and principles of the compendium are found in section 4. Key statistical indicators categorised into major thematic areas are presented in section 5. Each indicator includes definitions and parameters for consistent measurement. Sections 6 and 7 provide recommendations and a conclusion that reinforce the importance of these indicators for harmonised reporting and improved child protection systems respectively.

The development of the Compendium was a collaborative effort by the Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment (MLJE) and key partners especially the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI). It reflects a commitment to evidence-based policymaking and aligns with Ghana's obligations under international development frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Target 8.7.

FOREWORD

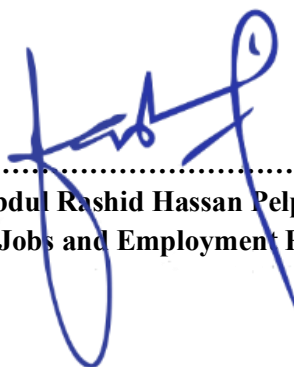
The challenge of child labour continues to affect many children across Ghana, depriving them of their rights, limiting their potential, and exposing them to harm. The 2024 global estimates on child labour by the ILO and UNICEF indicates that, 138 million children worldwide are affected by child labour with 87 million of them in Sub-Sahara Africa. This is why the Government of Ghana remains resolute in its commitment to addressing this issue through sound policies, strengthened institutions, and sustained partnerships.

One of the critical gaps in our collective efforts has been the absence of a unified system for measuring and reporting child labour in a consistent and reliable manner. This Compendium of Statistics on Child Labour in Ghana is an important step toward closing that gap. The Compendium provides a set of clearly defined national indicators to support the monitoring and evaluation of child labour interventions. By outlining measurement parameters that can be adopted by all stakeholders, it serves as a reference guide for improving data quality, coherence, and comparability. This will help to generate reliable assessments of child labour trends across regions, sectors, and communities, while promoting greater coordination in our response efforts.

The preparation of this compendium was led by the Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment with contributions from technical experts, government agencies, civil society organisations, and development partners. It reflects a shared vision to enhance transparency and accountability. The indicators within this document will also support national reporting on international frameworks, including those under the ILO and the Sustainable Development Goals.

I encourage all institutions and stakeholders working to prevent and eliminate child labour to make use of this compendium. Its implementation will help strengthen the evidence base for decision-making, improve resource targeting, and foster stronger collaboration across different levels of governance.

As we work to ensure that every child in Ghana has the opportunity to grow up in a safe, nurturing, and supportive environment, I am confident that this compendium will prove to be a valuable tool in our efforts.



.....
Hon. Dr. Abdul Rashid Hassan Pelpuo, MP
Minister for Labour, Jobs and Employment Republic of Ghana

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment (MLJE) wishes to express its profound gratitude to all individuals and institutions that contributed to the development of this Compendium.

Special appreciation goes to the members of the technical working group represented by Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment (MLJE), Labour Department, Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry (MOTAI), Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment (MYDE), Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD), UNICEF, Fisheries Commission and ICI whose expertise and dedication were instrumental in identifying, defining, and validating the indicators contained in this document.

We acknowledge the vital support of the ICI, with funding from Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa (SWISSCO) for their key role in the realization of this milestone. The collaboration and shared commitment of all stakeholders reflect the national resolve to end child labour in Ghana through reliable and harmonized statistical evidence.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AHIES	–	Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ARS	–	African Regional Standard
CCPCs	–	Community Child Protection Committees
CDOs	–	Community Development Officers
CL	–	Child Labour
CLMRS	–	Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System
CLMS	–	Child Labour Monitoring System
CRC	–	Conventions on Rights of the Child
DCPCs	–	District Child Protection Committees
GAAPACL	-	Ghana Accelerated Action Plan Against Child Labour
GCLMS	–	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System
GCLS	–	Ghana Child Labour Survey
GLSS	–	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
HAF	-	Hazardous Child Labour Activity Framework
IBES	–	Integrated Business Establishment Survey
ICI	–	International Cocoa Initiative
ICLS	–	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICSE	–	International Classification of Status in Employment
ILO	–	International Labour Organisation
ISCO	–	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	–	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISO	–	International Organisation for Standardisation
LFS	–	Labour Force Survey
MDAs	–	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MELR	–	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MLJE	–	Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment
MYDE	–	Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment
MOTAI	–	Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry
MICS	–	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIS	–	Management Information System
MMDAs	–	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDPCs	–	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Child Protection Committees
NCPCs	–	National Child Protection Committees
NDPC	–	National Development Planning Commission
NSCCL	–	National Steering Committee on Child Labour
OECD	–	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RCPCs	–	Regional Child Protection Committees
SDGs	–	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	–	System of National Accounts
SWIMS	–	Social Welfare Information Monitoring System
SWOs	–	Social Welfare Officers
WFCL	–	Worst Forms of Child Labour

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Child labour and its worst forms continue to be one of the most serious threats to human rights and economic development around the world. This demeaning conduct denies children access to education, sufficient health care, essential freedoms, rights, leisure, and the opportunity to reach their full potential. Child labour has a wide-ranging impact on national development. This threat not only harms a vulnerable life cycle group, but it also poses a strong underlying barrier to many of a country's development endeavours.

Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls on countries to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern-day slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms”. Pursuant to Article 28 (2) of the Republic of Ghana's 1992 Constitution “every child has the right to be protected from engaging in work that constitutes a threat to his health, education, or development”. This clause has been incorporated into the Children's Act 1998 (Act 560), which ensures the preservation of children's basic rights as entrenched in the 1992 Constitution.

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

Government, in collaboration with other stakeholders, has demonstrated enough commitment towards the elimination of child labour in all its forms and in all sectors. This is manifested in the various legislative, institutional and policy frameworks for the elimination of child labour. Ghana has also ratified key international instruments on the protection of children and elimination of child labour. These include the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the ILO's Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). Partners complement the government's efforts through the development and implementation of programmes and projects at community levels and in their supply chains. Ghana has also signed on to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is obliged to report on them which includes Target 8.7.

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

Additionally, the Ministry is reviewing the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) to ensure that it interoperates with other similar government systems such as the Social Welfare

Information Management System (SWIMS), COCOBOD's Cocoa Management System (CMS) which is expected to have a component on child labour and other private sector Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS).

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

To address this, the Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment, (MLJE) in collaboration with partners and supported by the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), set up a technical working group to develop this compendium. The technical working group identified key national indicators on child labour to guide development, implementation and reporting on child labour interventions by all partners. The team defined the parameters for measuring the identified indicators; validated the indicators with all stakeholders; and disseminated the indicators to all partners to guide the programming, implementation and reporting on child labour.

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

2.0 THE CONCEPT OF CHILD LABOUR AND ITS WORST FORMS

The compendium takes cognisance of definitions of child labour as ratified and domesticated into the laws of Ghana, the Ghana Accelerated Action Plan Against Child Labour (GAAPACL) and Resolution concerning statistics on child labour adopted by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in December 2008 as amended during the 20th ICLS in October 2018. Also, various international protocols and conventions such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the child (AHG/ST.4 REV.I), the African Union Ten Year Action Plan to Eradicate Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Child Policy, the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour in West Africa (2021) as well as the Strategic Framework for Strengthening National Child Protection Systems to Prevent and Respond to Violence, Abuse and Exploitation against Children in West Africa set out clear guidelines for tracking progress towards achievement of target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Based on the above references, the term "child labour" is defined as work that deprives children (a person under the age of 18) of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling

by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.”

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

Both the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (C182) and the ILO Minimum Age Convention (C138) from 1973 set up specific boundaries on child work and give legal support for national, regional, and worldwide initiatives to combat it. These international agreements provide the cornerstone for member countries to implement domestic laws targeted at ending child labour and setting a minimum employment age suitable for the physical and mental development of youth. These conventions recommend that the target population for the measurement of child labour should be between 5 and 17 years. Where a nation decides to set a lower age boundary other than prescribed, that age should not be higher than the official age for entry into compulsory schooling.

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

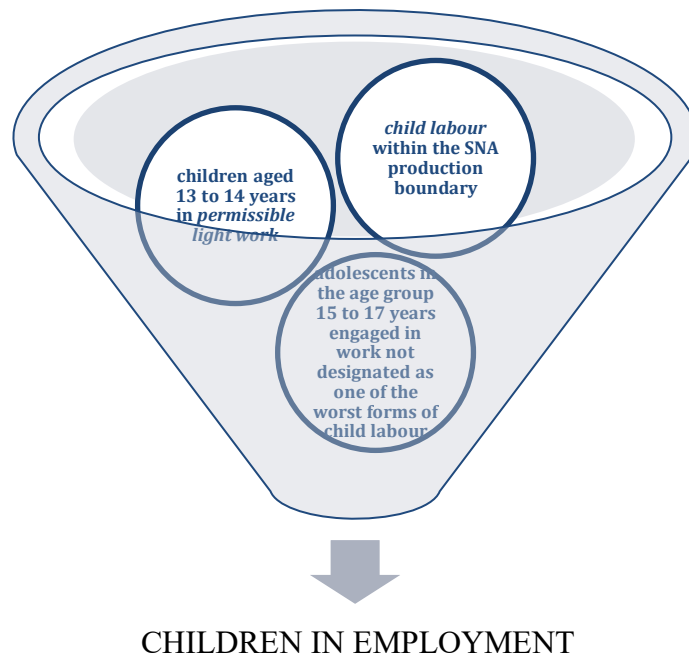


Figure 1: Children in Employment

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

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

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

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

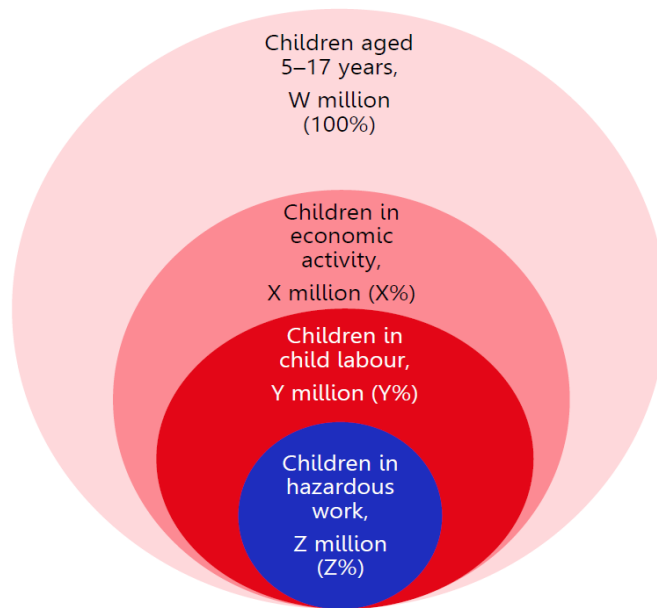


Figure 2: Children’s involvement in economic activity, child labour and hazardous work (percentage and number)¹

2.1 Worst Forms of Child Labour Other than Hazardous Work

The concept of the worst forms of child labour, based on C182², covers:

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

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

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

2.2 Employment Below the Minimum Age

This kind of employment comprises any work carried out by a child who is below the required and allowable minimum age prescribed by law for the kind of work being performed³. According to C138, the minimum age for admission to employment or work should not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, not less than 15 years. It

¹ Source: ILO Child Labour Survey Reporting Template, 2023, Page 26

² See Article 3 of C182

³ See Article 2 of C182

goes on further to indicate that children aged 15 years (or the nationally acceptable minimum age for employment) to 17 years are allowed to work for as long as the work they undertake, by its nature or circumstances in which it is carried out, is not likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons or prohibited. Children in nationally prescribed age groups are permitted to engage in what is termed “light work” in line with the ILO C138⁴ and children engaged in such work should not be counted as being involved in child labour. Nations are at liberty to set an acceptable limit in terms of the number of hours of work to be undertaken by this age group.

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

2.3 Hazardous Work by Children

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

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

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

⁴ See Article 7 of C138

⁵ Ghana Accelerated Action Plan Against Child Labour (National Plan of Action for Elimination of Child Labour), 2023 - 2027

Ghana, the GSS). Occupational data should be categorised to the highest precise level of the national occupational classification supported by the data in order to make it easier to identify children working in designated hazardous occupations.

In nations where it is illegal for minors to work in certain specified sectors—such as construction, mining, and quarrying—some types of hazardous work for children can be quantified in terms of designated hazardous industries for children. To ascertain whether or not the employment is harmful, every effort should be made to obtain as much information as possible on the actual duties that the youngster is performing.

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

2.3.1 Long Hours of Work

The concept of *long hours of work* takes into consideration the total number of hours of work actually undertaken by a child during a particular reference period to determine if it is above a nationally specified threshold. It is recommended that hours actually worked be determined using the most recent national and international standards available.

Secondly, *long hours of work* may also take into account the typical number of hours a child works each week. A child is considered to be involved in child labour if, during the reference period, they worked long hours but are momentarily absent from work due to illness, vacation, or other reasons. The table below details the number of permitted hours of work for a child per week categorised by age.

Table 1: Hours of work per week by age groups

Age Category (Years)	Permitted Hours of Work per Week
Below 13	1
13 to 14	14 ⁶
15 to 17	40 ⁷

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

2.3.2 Night Work

Where there is a national law that forbids children from working at night, and the child's work schedule falls within those hours, then s/he is regarded to be engaged in night work. Night Work Convention, 1990 (C171) prescribes that "*In the case of children, the period of time*

⁶ C138

⁷ Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651)

spent commuting between work and home should be considered as part of the work schedule.”⁸. In Ghana, night work is work performed by a child between 8:00pm and 6:00am⁹.

2.3.3 Hazardous Unpaid Household Services

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

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

2.3.4 Heavy Load

Carrying heavy load beyond permissible carrying weight, that is above 30% of body weight for more than two miles (3 kilometres) is considered as child labour. If a child is unable to lift an object to the waist level without any assistance, it is considered a heavy load. However, if the child is able to lift the object to the waist level but carry the load for more than 2 miles or 3 kilometres, it is also considered heavy load.

2.3.5 Exceptions for Children Aged 15 to 17 Years

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

⁸ ILO Night Work Convention No. 171 (1990)

⁹ Children's Act of 1998 (Act 560)

3.0 GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATISTICS

These are set of common variables that may apply to most of the indicators that would be explained in the subsequent section. These variables are explained in the table below

Table 2: Socio-demographic and Economic Variables

NO.	VARIABLE	DEFINITION
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES		
1.	Household	<p>The concept of a household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either:</p> <p>a) <i>A one-person household</i>: a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household or;</p> <p>b) <i>A multi-person household</i>: a group of two or more persons living together who make common provisions for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and maybe, to a greater or lesser extent, have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated (OECD).</p> <p>Data on households must include GPS coordinates where possible Ghana Post GPS.</p>
2.	Head of Household	The person recognised as such by the other members or the person most responsible for the upkeep of the household. The characteristic of the head is often used to classify the household. A reference person (e.g., the one with highest education) can be used instead.
3.	Sex	The biological differences between males and females. A person is grouped in reference to his/her reproductive function. Do not rely on the person's name.
4.	Age	The number of completed years at the child's last birthday. An infant has not celebrated the first birthday. For statistical purposes, age may be categorised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-17, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17 - International • 5-17, 5-12, 13-14, 15-17 – National
5.	Nationality	The legal relationship between an individual and a state or country. It typically means that a person is officially

NO.	VARIABLE	DEFINITION
		recognized as a member or citizen of that nation and is entitled to its protection, rights, and obligations.
6.	Region	<p>The largest administrative division. This should conform with the regional codes provided by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) below to ensure comparability.</p> <p>Western01 Central02 Greater Accra.....03 Volta.....04 Eastern.....05 Ashanti.....06 Western North.....07 Ahafo08 Bono.....09 Bono East10 Oti11 Northern.....12 Savannah13 North East14 Upper East15 Upper West.....16</p>
7.	District	It may be described as Metropolitan, Municipal or District Assembly depending upon its population threshold as may be defined by law. This should conform with the district codes provided by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) at any point in time to ensure comparability.
8.	Community	<p>This refers to an area holding a group of people with a defined location, name and/or organised hierarchy of leadership. As defined, communities are residential spaces or settlements which are also referred to as towns, localities, estates, suburbs, villages, hamlets and cottages.</p> <p>A community is primarily a basic social structure that groups families and households in different contexts within urban or rural settings for their common interests.</p>
9.	Locality	Locality is defined as an inhabited geographical area with a distinct name and defined boundaries. It could be a hamlet, mining camp, ranch, farm, village, town, city or part of a town or city. This could be rural or urban. A settlement with 5,000 people or more is considered urban. Otherwise, rural.

NO.	VARIABLE	DEFINITION
10.	Disability	A physical, mental or sensory impairment including a visual, hearing or speech functional disability which gives rise to physical, cultural or social barriers that substantially limits one more of the major life activities of that individual ¹⁰
ECONOMIC VARIABLES		
11.	Forms of Work	<p>According to the latest statistical standards, as described in the Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. It includes five mutually exclusive forms of work¹¹:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="596 707 1367 909">I. Employment (i.e. work for pay or profit): Persons in employment or the employed population comprise all those of working age who, in a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. <li data-bbox="596 920 1367 1122">II. Own-use production work (i.e. work performed for own final use by the household or family): Own-use production work refers to activities performed to produce goods or provide services intended for final use by the producer, their household and/or family. <li data-bbox="596 1133 1367 1503">III. Volunteer work (i.e. non-compulsory work performed for others without pay): Volunteer work refers to activities performed willingly and without pay to produce goods or provide services for others outside the volunteer's household or family. Volunteer work plays an important role in countries, contributing to production and to economic output, particularly in the non-profit sector, and for community development, social cohesion and civic participation. <li data-bbox="596 1514 1367 1919">IV. Unpaid trainee work (i.e. work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills): This form of work refers to work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills. Unpaid trainee work can be an important activity for youth providing them with initial labour market experience. In other instances, it may also represent a traditional arrangement for gaining specific occupational skills in each trade or profession. Likewise, in some cultures, unpaid trainee work is an

¹⁰ Persons With Disability Act, 2006 Act 715, <https://sapghana.com/data/documents/DISABILITY-ACT-715.pdf>

¹¹ <https://ilostat.ilo.org/methods/concepts-and-definitions/forms-of-work/>

NO.	VARIABLE	DEFINITION
		important mechanism of providing services to communities, and may be required to complete training in a profession or to earn a certification. In all instances, this form of work contributes to production and thus to economic output.
12.	Institutional Sector of Employment	<p>The institutional sector of employment relates to the legal organisation and principal functions, behaviour, and objectives of the institution or enterprise with which a person is engaged. Sectors are distinguished as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public (Government, Semi-Public/Parastatal), ● Private (Formal, Informal), ● NGO/CSO (Local, International), ● Religious organization (Local, International), ● International Organization.
13.	Type of risk	<p>Children not in child labour but falling into one or more of the following groups could be considered “at risk of child labour” and prioritised for preventative support. Access to education is a fundamental children’s right; all other factors have been shown to be correlated with higher likelihood that children may be engaged in hazardous child labour. Below are some identified risk factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) ● Is often absent ● Lives away from biological parents ● Lives in a single-parent headed household ● Lives in a child-headed household ● Lives in a household where the head of household is illiterate. ● Lives in a community with no primary school ● Has a sibling in child labour ● Is a parent themselves ● 12-17 years and married ● living alone with an aged person 65+; ● Orphans, Homeless and Vulnerable Children

4.0 ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPENDIUM

Data on child labour are being collected by all stakeholders and at all levels within the sector, making it ideal to have a developed compendium aimed at standardising the collection, management and reporting on identified child labour indicators.

This compendium therefore seeks to ensure that all partners follow the same procedure for collection and reporting to ensure uniformity. The standard should not change depending on who is collecting and reporting on child labour statistical data.

All stakeholders are therefore encouraged to be abreast with this Compendium and strictly adhere to it to ensure data quality, integrity and overall confidence in results published.

5.0 INDICATORS FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF CHILD LABOUR IN GHANA

5.1 Indicators on Prevalence and Incidence

Note: All indicators expressed in percentages should be reported together with their absolute figures (E.g., 10% [450,000] children in Child Labour). In the same manner, all expressed in numbers may be reported together with their corresponding percentages if the denominators are known.

Indicator	Number of Children
Category	Not Applicable
Disaggregation	Age Sex Disability Locality Nationality
Definition of Concepts	According to the 1992 Republican Constitution of Ghana and the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560), a child is a person below the age of 18 years. For the purpose of data collection for the determination of child labour, a child refers to persons aged 5-17 years.
Measurement Objectives	Information on the total number of children, sex composition, age categories and their geographical locations is very vital. It will help Government and Partners in planning with regards to provision of child development and child development interventions such as education, health facilities, potable water among others.
Computation	Count of children aged 5-17 years in the population
Recommended Data Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES, IBES), Administrative data. Other sources: • An employment-based establishment survey administered at the children's workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be considered only as a secondary option; • Population census; • Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>Information on number of children helps in planning with regards to education, health and other child development and social protection interventions.</p> <p>The concept of a child is central to the determination of who is involved in child labour hence must be accurately defined and measured. The definition of a child therefore needs to be nationally defined through legislation. The Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) defines a child to be a person below the age of 18 years. However, for statistical purposes, the measurement of the number of children may include all children aged 5 - 17 years during the reference period.</p> <p>The indicator should be disaggregated by age, sex, disability and locality (Urban/Rural, Regional, District, Community). It is also important to disaggregate using national and international age groupings to ensure ease of computation of other indicators that are dependent on this variable to be able to compare internationally to other countries.</p>
Recommended Metadata	The metadata on this indicator should reflect the source (periodicity, breaks in series, etc.), data collection method, reference period, population coverage, age, sex, disability and locality (Urban/Rural, Regional, District, Community).

Indicator	Number of Children
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household • School attendance status • Total number of working children • Total number of children in employment • Total number of children in child labour • Total number of children in WFCL • Number of children at risk of CL • Social protection indicators
Further Readings	<p>1992 Republican Constitution of Ghana Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560)</p>

Indicator	Percentage of Working Children
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age Sex Disability Forms of Work Locality Nationality Industry Occupation Institutional sector of employment
Definition Of Concepts	Working children are children engaged in any activity falling within the general production boundary as defined in the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA). This comprises all children below 18 years of age engaged in any activity to produce goods or to provide services for use by others, or for own use.
Measurement Objectives	Information about working children will provide a better understanding of children's participation in economic activities and their contribution to family and economic development. It is from this indicator/information that children in child labour and its various categories are derived. It will also provide valuable information on the economic sectors in which they perform these activities. This will enable development of policies to protect such children from any potentially dangerous occupations and protect their safety.
Computation	$\frac{\text{Number of children aged 5 – 17 engaged in economic activity}}{\text{Total number of children aged 5 – 17}} \times 100$
Recommended Data Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Housing Census • Household surveys (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES, IBES), Administrative data. <p>Other sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employment-based establishment survey administered at the children's workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be considered only as a secondary option; • Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>This indicator looks at the number of children engaged in economic activities between the age of 5-17 years. This will provide a better understanding on children's participation in economic activities and the economic sectors in which they perform these activities. This will enable the development of policies and interventions to protect such children from dangerous occupations and ensure their safety.</p> <p>The measurement of working children may be done within the SNA general production boundary. The scope may also cover all children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour during the reference period and are outside the general production boundary. The SNA general production boundary definition of the numerator will be very important to the interpretation of the indicator and for international comparisons.</p> <p>The indicator should be disaggregated by sex as there are often important differences in the experiences of girls and boys with respect to child labour. It should also be disaggregated by age, locality, status of employment, occupations, and any other relevant variable.</p>

Indicator	Percentage of Working Children
Recommended Metadata	At the minimum, the metadata on the source and periodicity of data, reference period, population covered, age, sex, disability, sector of employment, status in employment and locality should be made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family socioeconomic situation. • Children not in employment, education or training. • Children in child labour. • Children in WFCL • Children at risk of CL.
Further Readings	<p>ICLS Resolution concerning Statistics of Child Labour: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://www.ilo.org/media/210661/download&ved=2ahUKEwjWpeP-8uKGAxXuSkEAHdWYCSEQFnoECA4QAw&usg=AOvVaw2TKv1XQgoavkDhaYGyJepb</p>

Indicator	Percentage of Children in Child Labour
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age Sex Locality School attendance Hours of work Status in employment Occupation Industry Institutional sector of Employment Unpaid household chores Nationality
Definition Of Concepts	<p>The term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called “child labour” depends on the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries.</p> <p>For the purpose of statistical measurement, children engaged in child labour include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities:</p> <p>(a) worst forms of child labour; (b) work/employment below the minimum age; and (c) hazardous unpaid household services, applicable where the general production boundary is used as the measurement framework</p> <p>School attendance is defined as enrolment and participation in education at an educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level. For analytical purposes this is classified as never attended, attending now and attended in the past.</p>
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information about the degree to which children aged 5 to 17 years are engaged in child labour. It will also aid in reporting on the implementation status of international instruments ratified by the country including the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, ● the International Labour Organisation’s Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) ● Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), <p>A disaggregated information on the number of children in child labour in all forms and across all sectors will provide reliable, comprehensive and timely data to serve as a basis for determining priorities for national action for the elimination of child labour. It will also serve as valuable data to be used for monitoring and evaluation of the child labour situation in particular, and the well-being of children in general.</p>
Computation	$\frac{\text{Number of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour}}{\text{Total number of children aged 5 – 17 years in the population}} \times 100$

Indicator	Percentage of Children in Child Labour
Recommended Data Sources	<p>Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICS, GLSS, AHIES), Administrative data. Other sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employment-based establishment survey administered at the children’s workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be considered only as a secondary option; • Population census; • Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>The engagement of children in child labour is illegal requiring constant monitoring and evaluation of progress. This indicator serves as a means of ascertaining whether progress is being made towards the elimination of child labour. A downward trend in prevalence is always desirable as opposed to a rise in the numbers and rate of children engaged in child labour. A reduction in the number of incidence or decreasing rate of increase in incidence is also desirable. Knowing the number of children in child labour will inform the type and kind of remediation packages required to take these children out of child labour. The remediation packages can target the community, the household, the parent/guardian or the child.</p> <p>The indicator should be interpreted taking into account activities and occupations classified to be hazardous, hours of work, legislated minimum age of employment, among others.</p> <p>The measurement scope may be done within the System of National Accounts (SNA) general production boundary. The scope may also cover all children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour during the reference period and are outside the general production boundary. The SNA boundary definition of the numerator will be very important to the interpretation of the indicator and for international comparisons.</p> <p>Disaggregation of this indicator by sex is highly recommended because it brings to the fore the gender dynamics by way of experiences of girls and boys with respect to child labour especially during instances where hazardous unpaid household services are included in the measurement. It may also be important to disaggregate by locality, hours of work, status in employment, occupation and sector of employment. Additionally, an analysis for agricultural and non-agricultural sector of the economy may be relevant.</p>
Recommended Metadata	<p>At a minimum, metadata on the source (periodicity, breaks in series, etc.), reference period, population coverage, child labour concept definition including SNA boundary used, age threshold(s) used, sex, hours of work, school attendance, sector of employment, status in employment, list of hazardous industries and occupations, and locality should be made available.</p>
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic characteristics of the child’s household • School attendance status • Working conditions including impact on children’s health and education • Total number of children and • Total number of children in employment. • Number of children who suffered injuries or illness due to exposure to workplace hazards and health risks
Further Readings	<p>ILO, 1973: Minimum Age Convention, ILO Convention No. 138, 1973. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312283:NO</p>

Indicator	Percentage of Children in Child Labour
	<p>ILO, 1999: Worst Form of Child Labour Convention, ILO Convention No. 182, 1999. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312327:NO</p> <p>ILO, 1999: Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, ILO Recommendation No. 190, 1999. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312528:NO</p> <p>ILO, 2008: Resolution concerning statistics of child labour, adopted by the 18th ICLS, 2008. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_112458/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>ILO, 2005: SIMPOC Training Modules on Child Labour Data Collection, Processing, Analysis and Reporting, ILO, Geneva, 2005. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5044</p> <p>ILO, 2004: Manual for child labour data analysis and statistical reports, ILO, Geneva, 2004. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=3079</p> <p>ILO, 2013: Decent Work Indicators. Guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, 2013. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_223121/lang-en/index.htm</p> <p>Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560)</p> <p>Hazardous Activity Framework</p>

Indicator	Percentage of Children in WFCL
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age Sex Disability Locality Nationality School attendance Hours of work Status in employment Occupation group Industry Institutional sector of Employment Unpaid household chores
Definition Of Concepts	<p>Worst forms of child labour comprise:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information about the degree to which children aged 5 to 17 years are engaged in WFCL child labour as defined by Article 3(a-d) of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.</p> <p>Article 1 of the WFCL Convention and Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require Member States to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency.</p> <p>Furthermore, Article 7 (1) of the WFCL Convention calls on Member States to take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions giving effect to the Convention including the provision and application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions.</p> <p>This indicator will provide useful information on the prevalence of WFCL, actions taken against perpetrators and enable government and partners to assess their efforts towards its elimination. It will further inform government and partners on the next requisite actions to take to effectively eliminate the WFCL.</p>
Computation	$\frac{\text{Number of children aged 5 – 17 years in WFCL}}{\text{Total number of working children aged 5 – 17 years}} \times 100$
Recommended Data Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES), Administrative data.

Indicator	Percentage of Children in WFCL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An employment-based establishment survey administered at the ● children’s workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be considered only as a secondary option; ● Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) is not tolerated in any form as stated in ILO convention 182. The measurement of this indicator provides insight on the prevalence of the WFCL in the country within a reference period. This could be compared with other periods to determine if progress is being made in the elimination of the WFCL in order to inform policy direction and other interventions.</p> <p>This indicator measures the number and percentage of children who are involved in WFCL relative to the number involved in child labour and the overall total number of children aged 5 to 17 years. The measurement scope may be done within the SNA general production boundary. The scope may also cover all children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour during the reference period and are outside the general production boundary. The SNA boundary definition of the numerator will be very important to the interpretation of the indicator and for international comparisons. This indicator should be disaggregated by age, sex, locality, hours of work, Status in employment, occupation, status of employment, economic activity group, sector of employment, unpaid household chores, etc.</p>
Recommended Metadata	<p>The metadata on the source, reference period, population coverage, variable definition used including SNA boundary, age, threshold(s) used, school attendance, employment status, geographic coverage should be made available and hours of work undertaken by a child within the week, WFCL type should be made available.</p>
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Socioeconomic characteristics of the child’s household ● School attendance status ● Working conditions including impact on children’s health and education ● Number of children in hazardous work ● Total number of children in employment ● Total number of children 5-17 Not in employment, education or training ● Total number of children 5-17 in child labour.
Further Readings	<p>https://webapps.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182</p>

Indicator	Percentage of Children in Hazardous Work
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age Sex Locality School attendance Hours of work Status in employment Occupation group. Industry Institutional sector of Employment Unpaid household chores Nationality
Definition Of Concepts	<p>Children engaged in hazardous work include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in work which, by its nature or the circumstance in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. According to ILO Recommendation No. 190, the following criteria should be taken into account when determining hazardous work conditions of children at the national level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces; work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads; work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information about the degree to which children aged 5 to 17 years are engaged in hazardous child labour as defined by Article 3(d) of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.</p> <p>The ILO Conventions 138 and 182 [and their respective supplementing Recommendations (R146 and R190)] as well as Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) enjoins member states to take effective and immediate measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour (which includes Hazardous work).</p> <p>Measurement of children in hazardous work, a subcategory of the worst forms of child labour, is essential to gauge its incidence, distribution and characteristics. The data is used for monitoring and evaluation of children in hazardous work and also inform policy for its elimination.</p>
Computation	$\frac{\text{Number of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in hazardous work}}{\text{Total number of working children aged 5 – 17 years}} \times 100$
Recommended Data Sources	Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES), Administrative data. Other sources:

Indicator	Percentage of Children in Hazardous Work
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employment-based establishment survey administered at the children's workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be considered only as a secondary option; • Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>An overview of the number of children engaged in hazardous work will provide an in-depth understanding of the scope and nature of the hazardous work being engaged in by children. It will also provide an indication of the effect it has on their livelihood in order to inform the type and kind of remediation packages required to take these children out of hazardous work.</p> <p>The definition of what constitutes hazardous work must be enshrined in national legislation and/or prescribed in the Hazardous Activity Framework (HAF). This includes the list of designated hazardous occupations and/or industries, a cut-off point used in defining long weekly hours worked and legislated minimum age of employment. This indicator should be disaggregated by age, sex, locality, hours of work, status in employment, occupation, economic activity group, sector of employment, unpaid household chores, as well as agricultural and non-agricultural sector.</p>
Recommended Metadata	<p>The metadata on the source (periodicity, breaks in series etc.), reference period, population coverage, hazardous child labour concept definition, age threshold(s) used, sex, hours of work, list of hazardous occupations, economic activity group, sector of employment, status in employment and locality should be made available.</p>
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic characteristics of the child's household • School attendance status • Working conditions including impact on children's health and education • Children in the WFCL other than hazardous work. • Total number of children • Total number of children 5-17 in employment • Total number of children 5-17 in child labour
Further Readings	<p>ILO, 1973: Minimum Age Convention, ILO Convention No. 138, 1973. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312283:NO</p> <p>ILO, 1999: Worst Form of Child Labour Convention, ILO Convention No. 182, 1999. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312327:NO</p> <p>ILO, 1999: Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, ILO Recommendation No. 190, 1999. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312528:NO</p> <p>ILO, 2008: Resolution concerning statistics of child labour, adopted by the 18th ICLS, 2008. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_112458/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>ILO, 2005: SIMPOC Training Modules on Child Labour Data Collection, Processing,</p>

Indicator	Percentage of Children in Hazardous Work
	<p>Analysis and Reporting, ILO, Geneva, 2005. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5044</p> <p>ILO, 2004: Manual for child labour data analysis and statistical reports, ILO, Geneva, 2004. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=3079</p> <p>ILO, 2013: Decent Work Indicators. Guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, 2013. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_223121/lang-en/index.htm</p>

Indicator	Number of Children at Risk of Child Labour
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age Sex Locality Nationality Type of Risk (as defined in page 12)
Definition Of Concepts	<p>Children at risk refers to children in conditions that are likely to expose them to child labour. These risks may be at the community, household or individual levels.</p> <p>At the community level: absence of social interventions/amenities such as schools, potable water, electricity, social protection interventions, etc.</p> <p>At the household level: educational level of the household head, employment status of household head, household composition, household income poverty, contractual status of household head, household indebtedness, exposure to shocks, care arrangements.</p> <p>Individual basis: Not living with biological parents; NEET; 10-17 and married; living alone with an aged person 65+; Orphans, Homeless and Vulnerable Children, teenage heads of household.</p>
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information on children aged 5 to 17 years who are not currently in any form of child labour but are likely to enter child labour due to some prevailing conditions they find themselves. These risk factors may be at the community, household or individual levels.</p> <p>Article 7 (2)(d)(e) call on member states to identify and reach out to children at special risk or child labour and take account of the special situation of girls.</p> <p>Identifying the risk factors likely to push children into child labour will support development of relevant policy responses including projects and programmes to mitigate the risk factors and to prevent such children from eventual engagement in child labour. It will also inform the type and kind of remediation packages to prevent them from getting involved in child labour.</p>
Computation	Count of all children aged 5-17 years identified to be at risk of child labour during the reference period.
Recommended Data Sources	<p>Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICS, GLSS, AHIES), Administrative data. Other sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employment-based establishment survey administered at the children’s workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be considered only as a secondary option; • Population census; • Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation Guidelines	Identifying the risk factors likely to push children into child labour will support development of relevant policy responses including projects and programmes to mitigate the risk factors and to prevent such children from eventual engagement in child labour. It will also inform the type and kind of remediation packages to prevent them from getting involved in child labour.

Indicator	Number of Children at Risk of Child Labour
	<p>The scope of measurement of this indicator takes into account conditions such as who the head of household is (either the child or an aged person); children not living with their biological parents or siblings (brother or sister); children not working currently but neither enrolled in school nor training (NEET); child (10-17 years) but married; and child staying alone with aged person (a person 65 years and above).</p> <p>The indicator should be disaggregated by age, sex, locality, and type of Risk.</p>
Recommended Metadata	<p>At the minimum, the metadata of this indicator should cover the source (periodicity, breaks in series etc.), reference period, population coverage, age, types of risk and locality.</p>
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic characteristics of the child’s household • School attendance status • Total number of children • Total number of working children • Total number of children in employment • Total number of children in child labour • Total number of children in WFCL
Further Readings	<p>The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</p>

Indicator	Percentage of Unconditional WFCL Cases (cases identified or reported, investigated, prosecuted and convicted)
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Cases Identified Cases reported Cases Investigated, Perpetrators Prosecuted Perpetrators convicted Victims (age, sex and nationality) Type of WFCL Geographical Withdrawn Reintegrated
Definition Of Concepts	<p>Unconditional Worst Forms of Child Labour refers to the Worst forms of Child Labour other than hazardous work i.e., conditions a-c in Article 3 of C182. They are;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>Withdrawal refers to the process involved in the identification and safe take-away of children engaged in child labour and worst forms of child labour.</p> <p>Reintegration refers to the process of a separated child making what is anticipated to be a permanent transition back to the family and community (usually of origin), in order to receive protection and care and to find a sense of belonging and purpose in all spheres of life.</p>
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information about the degree to which children aged 5 to 17 years are engaged in unconditional forms of child labour.</p> <p>This indicator provides information on children aged 5 to 17 years who are engaged in at least one of the first three sub-categories of Article 3 of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention. [i.e. Article 3(a-c) of C182].</p> <p>Measurement of children in WFCL excluding hazardous work, is essential in order to gauge its incidence, distribution and characteristics. The data is used for reporting, investigation and prosecution of perpetrators as any of the three sub-categories is a criminal activity, as well as provision of support to victims identified. The information will also inform policy and programming for its elimination.</p>
Computation	$\text{Identified/Reported cases} = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 5 – 17 years in unconditional WFCL}}{\text{Total number of children aged 5 – 17 years in WFCL}} \times 100$ $\text{Reported cases investigated} = \frac{\text{Number of reported unconditional WFCL investigated}}{\text{Total number of unconditional WFCL case reported/identified}} \times 100$

Indicator	Percentage of Unconditional WFCL Cases (cases identified or reported, investigated, prosecuted and convicted)
	<p data-bbox="368 304 1465 360"><i>No. of investigated cases prosecuted</i> = $\frac{\text{Number of investigated unconditional WFCL prosecuted}}{\text{Total number of unconditional WFCL cases investigated}} \times 100$</p> <p data-bbox="392 434 1441 490"><i>No. of prosecuted cases convicted</i> = $\frac{\text{Number of prosecuted unconditional WFCL convicted}}{\text{Total number of unconditional WFCL cases prosecuted}} \times 100$</p>
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative data, surveys on Forced Labour and trafficking.
Interpretation Guidelines	<p data-bbox="352 607 1485 712">The analysis of unconditional WFCL indicator comprises analysing its numbers, trends, and impacts. This includes determining the total number of cases, examining trends over time, comparing data across different regions, assessing the impact on affected children.</p> <p data-bbox="352 748 1485 891">The results will aid in evaluating the effectiveness of existing policies and interventions. By examining these aspects, a comprehensive understanding of unconditional WFCL data can be formed, guiding policy decisions, resource allocation, and strategic interventions.</p> <p data-bbox="352 927 1485 1032">The indicator should be disaggregated by the number of cases (investigated and perpetrators prosecuted, acquitted or convicted), victims (age and sex, location), activity as well as forms of unconditional WFCL.</p>
Recommended Metadata	The metadata on the source (periodicity, breaks in series etc.), reference period investigation, prosecution, acquittals and conviction on perpetrators of child labour, sex and age categorisation of victims, forms of unconditional WFCL and locality should be made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p data-bbox="352 1189 1257 1218">This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul data-bbox="403 1227 1385 1485" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="403 1227 1161 1256">• Socioeconomic characteristics of the child’s household <li data-bbox="403 1265 770 1294">• School attendance status <li data-bbox="403 1303 1385 1332">• Working conditions including impact on children’s health and education <li data-bbox="403 1341 834 1370">• Number of children in WFCL <li data-bbox="403 1379 778 1408">• Total number of children <li data-bbox="403 1417 1098 1447">• Total number of children 5-17 in employment and <li data-bbox="403 1456 1090 1485">• The total number of children 5-17 in child labour.
Further Readings	<p data-bbox="352 1503 1473 1608">ILO Convention 182: https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182</p> <p data-bbox="352 1617 1169 1675">Resolutions concerning Statistics of Child Labour (18th ICLS): https://www.ilo.org/media/210661/download</p>

Indicator	Percentage of Children withdrawn from child labour
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age Sex Locality Nationality Disability Status in employment Occupation Industry Institutional sector of Employment
Definition Of Concepts	Withdrawal refers to the process involved in the identification and safe take-away of children engaged in child labour and worst forms of child labour.
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information on children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, particularly the Worst Forms of Child Labour, who have been physically taken away from the exploitative situation they find themselves.</p> <p>Article 7(2)(b) of the WFCL Convention requires member states "to provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration".</p> <p>Information on the children withdrawn from child labour will serve as a demonstration and measurement of government and its partners efforts with regards to implementation of the convention and protection of children. It will also enable the government and its partners to assess the prevalence of their efforts and inform them on the necessary measures to put in place.</p>
Computation	$\frac{\text{Number of children aged 5 – 17 years withdrawn from child labour}}{\text{Total number of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour needed to be withdrawn}} \times 100$
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative data
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>This indicator will help assess the efficacy of interventions towards support for children identified in child labour, particularly the Worst Forms of Child Labour.</p> <p>Withdrawn, as used in the analysis and interpretation of this indicator, must be nationally accepted and internationally comparable. This scope of measurement of this indicator includes the total count of children engaged in child labour who were withdrawn during the reference period.</p> <p>The indicator should be disaggregated by age, sex, disability, locality (region, district, community), status of employment, occupation, branch of economic activities, sector of employment and type/kind of support.</p>
Recommended Metadata	The metadata on the source (periodicity, breaks in series etc.), reference period, , population coverage, age threshold(s) used, sex, status in employment sector of employment (withdrawn from) and geographic coverage (Urban/Rural, Regional, District, Community) should be made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household • School attendance status

Indicator	Percentage of Children withdrawn from child labour
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working conditions including impact on children’s health and education • Total number of children • Total number of children in employment. • Total number of children in child labour • Total number of children in WFCL
Further Readings	Standard Operating Procedures for the Elimination of Child Labour in Ghana

Indicator	Average child working hours
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	Age Sex Locality Disability Nationality Status in employment (ICSE-2018) Occupation group (ISCO-08). Branch of Economic activity group (ISIC rev.4) Institutional sector of Employment
Definition Of Concepts	<p>Average child working hours refer to the hours of work related to any period of time spent by a child in the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and services within the SNA general production boundary. However, hours worked is the typical value of hours actually worked in a job. This excludes travel time to work and break times.</p> <p>According to the Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1), the term ‘hours of work’ means the time during which children employed are at the disposal of the employer. It does not include rest periods during which the children employed are not at the disposal of the employer.</p> <p>There are other measures of hours of work in labour force surveys that are generally distinguished: usual hours of work, actual hours worked, and normal hours of work.</p>
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information on the average number of hours children aged 5 to 17 engaged in work within a reference period (Last 7 days).</p> <p>The Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), requires nations to set minimum age for admitting children into work and employment the number of hours they are to perform such work. Though Ghana has set the age categorisation through the Children’s Act, 1998, (Act 560), the country is yet to amend its legislations to reflect the number of hours permitted for each age category. Ghana has therefore adopted the global standard as follows:</p> <p>Children below 13 years: not more than 1 hour Children aged 13-14 years: 14 hours Children aged 15-17 years: 40 hours.</p> <p>Prolonged working hours can have negative consequences on the health and wellbeing as well as education of the affected children. This indicator therefore provides information on children who work beyond the permitted working hours and the actual hours they perform such work. This information also assists in monitoring and Evaluation and policy development.</p>
Computation	$\text{Average chd. working Hrs} = \frac{\text{Total number of hours worked by all children aged 5 – 17 years}}{\text{Total number of children aged 5 – 17 years who worked}} \times 100$
Recommended Data Sources	<p>Population and Housing Census, Household surveys (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES), Administrative data. Other sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employment-based establishment survey administered at children’s workplaces (intended to capture the number of jobs) may be

Indicator	Average child working hours
	considered only as a secondary option; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other household survey with employment module.
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>Average child working hours is the standard of hours a child may be allowed to work. It takes into consideration school days, weekends and holidays a child is allowed to engage in any form of work activities. The analysis should consider national legislations and standards of measure for this indicator to ensure consistency and comparability with other national surveys.</p> <p>The measurement scope may be done within the SNA general production boundary. The scope may also cover all children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour during the reference period and are outside the general production boundary. The SNA boundary definition of the numerator will be very important to the interpretation of the indicator and for international comparisons.</p> <p>Disaggregation of this indicator by sex is highly recommended because it brings to fore, the gender dynamics by way of experiences of girls and boys with respect to child labour especially during instances where hazardous unpaid household services are included in the measurement based on the SNA general production boundary. It may also be important to disaggregate by locality, hours of work (hours worked per week), status in employment (ICSE-2018), occupation and sector of employment. It is recommended to do an analysis for agricultural and non-agricultural sector of the economy as well.</p>
Recommended Metadata	The metadata on the source, reference period, population coverage, sex, age threshold(s) used, status in employment, sector of employment, hours (worked per day) and locality should be made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic characteristics of the child's household • School attendance status • Working conditions including impact on children's health and education • Total number of children • Total number of children in employment. • Total number of children in child labour • Total number of children in hazardous child labour • Total number of children in WFCL
Further Readings	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Report: https://statsghana.gov.gh/gssmain/fileUpload/pressrelease/MICS%20SFR%20final_compressed.pdf</p> <p>Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1) - [ratifications] Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30): https://www.ilo.org/international-labour-standards/subjects-covered-international-labour-standards/international-labour-standards-working-time#:~:text=Selected%20relevant%20ILO%20instruments&text=These%20above%20two%20conventions%20set,of%20eight%20hours%20per%20day.&text=These%20above%20two%20instruments%20set,of%20the%2040%2Dhour%20workweek.</p>

Indicator	Percentage of children in child labour who suffered occupational injuries or illness
Category	Prevalence/Incidence
Disaggregation	<p>Age</p> <p>Sex</p> <p>Locality</p> <p>Nationality</p> <p>Disability</p> <p>Type of Injury/Illness</p> <p>Fatal/non-fatal</p> <p>Status in employment (ICSE-2018)</p> <p>Economic activity group</p> <p>Type of injury from the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, ICD-10 (1992).</p> <p>Occupation group (ISCO-08).</p> <p>Branch of Economic activity group (ISIC rev.4)</p> <p>Institutional Sector of Employment (ICLS)</p>
Definition Of Concepts	<p>Working in an unhealthy environment that may expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes or to temperatures, noise levels or vibrations can cause injuries or sickness.</p> <p>Occupational injury: any physical harm or damage sustained by an employee while performing their job duties. Injuries are often sudden and can result from accidents, equipment mishandling, slips, trips, or other unforeseen incidents. Cuts, burns, fractures, and sprains are some examples</p> <p>Occupational disease/illness: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work activity. These illnesses or diseases may result from prolonged exposure to chemicals, repetitive strain, poor ergonomics, or environmental factors. Respiratory disorders and hearing loss are examples.</p> <p>Fatal occupational injury: An injury caused by an accident at work which leads to the death of a victim within one year of the accident.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases of occupational disease and cases of injury due to commuting accidents* are generally excluded from the numerator. • There may be problems of underreporting of fatal occupational injuries, and appropriate systems should be put in place to ensure the best reporting and data quality. <p>*A commuting accident is an accident that occurs while a person is traveling between their home and their workplace</p>
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information on children who have ever suffered any illness or injury due to their engagement in child labour during the reference period.</p> <p>One of the major consequences of child labour is the exposure of children to diseases, injuries and in some cases, death. Undoubtedly, children are more susceptible to occupational injuries and illnesses. Child labour, particularly, hazardous work poses severe risks of injuries, sicknesses and even death to children.</p>

Indicator	Percentage of children in child labour who suffered occupational injuries or illness
	This information will help in assessing the impact of child labour on the health and safety of affected children and inform policy on how to effectively and collectively protect children from these harms.
Computation	$\frac{\text{Number of children aged 5–17 years in child labour who were injured or suffered illness}}{\text{Total number of children aged 5–17 years in child labour}} \times 100$
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative, Survey (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES, etc.)
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>This indicator will help in assessing the impact of child labour on the health and safety of the children involved. The indicator is defined in terms of the total number of working children during the reference year. Therefore, no account is taken of differences in hours worked between groups of workers. A rise or fall in the number of cases of occupational injury over a period of time may reflect not only changes in conditions of work but also changes in reporting procedures or data collection methods or revisions to laws and regulations concerning the reporting or compensation of occupational injuries in a given country.</p> <p>Because data quality issues may be present, it may be more relevant to analyse indicator trends rather than levels. For the purposes of trend analysis, it should be taken into account that the structure of economic activities over time may have a significant impact on the trend of occupational injuries. The indicator may be used to identify groups of working children exposed to high risks of fatal occupational injuries. When measured over time, the indicator can reveal progress or deterioration in occupational safety. The data should be disaggregated by age, sex, locality, disability, economic sector/activity, occupation, etc.</p>
Recommended Metadata	<p>Metadata should include the type and name of the data source, possible age coverage, locality and other coverage limitations.</p> <p>Furthermore, metadata should specify (i) whether the data relates to cases of occupational injury which have been reported (to an accident notification system or to an accident compensation scheme), compensated (by an accident insurance scheme) or identified in some other way (for example through a survey of households or establishments) and (ii) whether cases of occupational injury due to commuting accidents are included in the statistics. The variable used in the denominator should be clearly identified as total employed persons, total number of employees, total insured workers or other worker coverage, according to the data source.</p> <p>Metadata should also specify the worker coverage according to the economic activity (ISIC), institutional sectors and status in employment, information on occupations for which data on accidents at work are subject to confidentiality by national legislation, as well as procedures used to correct data for underreporting (or over-reporting).</p>
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic characteristics of the child’s household • School attendance status • Working conditions including impact on children’s health and education • Total number of children • Total number of children in employment.

Indicator	Percentage of children in child labour who suffered occupational injuries or illness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of children in child labour • Total number of children in hazardous child labour • Total number of children in WFCL <p>For a comprehensive analysis of Percentage of children in child labour injured or suffered illness due to exposure to workplace hazards and health risks, the indicator should be analysed together with other indicators of safety at work.</p>
Further Readings	<p>Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation 190 UNECC Handbook on measuring quality of Employment 2015: ECE_CES_40.pdf ILO, 1998: Resolution concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents), adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1998). Available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_087528/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>ILO, 2013: Decent Work Indicators: Guidelines for Producers and Users of Statistical and Legal Framework Indicators. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_223121/lang-en/index.htm.</p>

5.2 Indicators on Protection/Remediation Services to Children in Child Labour, their Households or Communities

Indicator	Percentage of children identified in child labour who have received social support services (including follow-ups)
Category	Protection/Remediation
Disaggregation	Sex Age Disability Locality Nationality Type of social support service
Definition Of Concepts	<p>Social support services include the delivery of assistance, goods or services to prevent, mitigate and remediate child labour. It can be provided at child, household, or community level. A child can be considered as having received support if the assistance, good or service has been provided. Referral of a child to another service provider can only be counted as support once the assistance, good or service has been received, i.e. through verification.</p> <p>Follow-up is the ongoing regular monitoring of children identified in child labour, through household visits, to understand their current situation and work status and track any changes. Regular follow up visits should continue until a child can be considered as no longer in child labour after two consecutive visits between 3 and 6 months apart.</p>
Measurement Objectives	<p>Children identified to be in child labour are to be assessed and their basic needs provided with requisite remediation packages to take them out of the vulnerabilities that pushed them into child labour and monitored to ensure that they do not return to child labour.</p> <p>Effective monitoring of children withdrawn from child labour helps to ensure that the children do not return to child labour.</p> <p>This indicator will facilitate the measurement of the impact of the remediation packages and the frequency of follow-ups on the child labour elimination process.</p>
Computation	$\frac{\text{No of children aged 5 – 17 years identified in child labour who have received social support services}}{\text{Total number children aged 5 – 17 years at risk}} \times 100$
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative, survey (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES, etc.)
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>The number of children identified in child labour who have received support services is crucial for evaluating intervention programmes' effectiveness. Quantitative interpretation involves calculating the total number of children receiving support services, comparing it with the total number who require support, analysing the types of support services provided, assessing service utilisation, evaluating geographic reach, and analysing demographic data.</p> <p>This will lead to recommendations for improvement including increasing coverage, expanding reach, and addressing demographic disparities.</p>
Recommended Metadata	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, type of social support service, sex, age, disability, nationality should be available.

Indicator	Percentage of children identified in child labour who have received social support services (including follow-ups)
Relationship With Other Indicators	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households covered • Number of communities covered
Further Readings	ICI CLMRS Benchmarking study: https://www.cocoainitiative.org/sites/default/files/resources/ICI_CLMRS_Benchmarking-study.pdf

Indicator	Percentage of children at risk of child labour who have received social support services (including follow-ups)
Category	Protection/Remediation
Disaggregation	Sex Age Disability Locality Nationality Type of social support service
Definition Of Concepts	<p>Social support services include the delivery of assistance, goods or services to prevent, mitigate and remediate child labour. It can be provided at child, household, or community level. A child can be considered as having received support if the assistance, good or service has been provided. Referral of a child to another service provider can only be counted as support once the assistance, good or service has been received, i.e. through verification.</p> <p>Follow-up is the ongoing regular monitoring of children identified in child labour, through household visits, to understand their current situation and work status and track any changes. Regular follow up visits should continue until a child can be considered as no longer in child labour after two consecutive visits between 3 and 6 months apart.</p>
Measurement Objectives	<p>Children at risk of child labour are to be assessed and their basic needs provided with requisite remediation packages to take them out of the risk that are likely to push them into child labour and monitored to ensure that they do not end up in child labour.</p> <p>This indicator will facilitate the measurement of the impact of the remediation packages and the frequency of follow-ups on the child labour elimination process.</p>
Computation	$\frac{\text{Number of children aged 5 – 17 years identified at risk who have received social support services}}{\text{Total number children aged 5 – 17 years at risk}} \times 100$
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative, survey (LFS, MICs, GLSS, AHIES, etc.)
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>The number of children identified in child labour who have received support services is crucial for evaluating intervention programmes' effectiveness. Quantitative interpretation involves calculating the total number of children receiving support services, comparing it with the total number who require support, analysing the types of support services provided, assessing service utilisation, evaluating geographic reach, and analysing demographic data.</p> <p>This will lead to recommendations for improvement including increasing coverage, expanding reach, and addressing demographic disparities.</p>
Recommended Metadata	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, type of social support service, sex, age, disability, nationality should be available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households covered • Number of communities covered
Further Readings	ICI CLMRS Benchmarking study: https://www.cocoinitiative.org/sites/default/files/resources/ICI_CLMRS_Benchmarking-study.pdf

Indicator	Percentage of households that have been provided with social and economic support services
Category	Protection /Remediation
Disaggregation	Household Status (HH with children at risk, in child labour, withdrawn, reintegrated) Type of Support Locality Types of risk
Definition Of Concepts	<p>The household in this section refers to households with children at risk, in child labour, withdrawn or reintegrated.</p> <p>Social support services refer to programmes and initiatives designed to assist individuals, households, families, and communities in overcoming challenges and improving their well-being. Economic support services on the other hand refer to any form of financial assistance or support, such as additional income activities, active labour market services (ALMS) aimed at improving economic status, which includes their income, employment, and financial independence.</p> <p>Provision of social support services and economic support services seeks include the delivery of assistance, goods or services to prevent, mitigate and remediate child labour. It must be noted that economic and social support services can be provided at child, household, or community levels.</p>
Measurement Objectives	<p>Household characteristics is one category of push factors of child labour. Where children's engagement in child labour is attributed to these household factors, remediation strategies should be targeted at the households to mitigate the identified vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Information provided by this indicator will help in identifying the number of households that have been supported. It will also help in assessing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage: The number of households benefiting from support services. • Impact: Whether these services contribute to reducing child labour. • Sustainability: The long-term effectiveness of the support provided.
Computation	$\frac{\text{Number of households that have been provided with social and economic support services}}{\text{Total number of households in need of social and economic support services}} \times 100$
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative data Surveys
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>The interpretation of indicator on households receiving social and economic support services typically involves assessing the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing child labour</p> <p>The interpretation of the indicator on households that have benefited from social and economic support services should include the total number of households that have been supported and the types of support services provided, the coverage, impact and sustainability of support services, demographic characteristics of the heads of the households and geographic distribution.</p>

Indicator	Percentage of households that have been provided with social and economic support services
Recommended Metadata	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, disability, household status and type of support should be available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	Number and percentage of families (households) that have been provided social support services may be analysed together with other child labour indicator (for the age group concerned) and other indicators such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic characteristics of the child’s household • Number of communities covered
Further Readings	Call to action Monitoring Framework Strengthening Social Work ECA: https://www.unicef.org/eca/sites/unicef.org.eca/files/2019-05/Call-to-action-Monitoring-Framework-Strengthening-Social-Work-ECA.pdf ICI CLMRS Benchmarking study: https://www.cocoainitiative.org/sites/default/files/resources/ICI_CLMRS_Benchmarking-study.pdf

Indicator	Number of labour inspections undertaken
Category	Performance
Disaggregation	Locality (Urban/Rural, Regional, District, Community) Sector
Definition Of Concepts	Labour Inspection is a public function of labour administration that ensures the application of labour legislation in the workplace. Its main role is to convince the social partners of the need to observe the law at the workplace and their mutual interest in this regard, through preventive, educational and where necessary enforcement measures.
Measurement Objectives	<p>The role of labour inspections is very important in the child labour elimination process. It is through labour inspections that child labour and suspected child labour cases are identified.</p> <p>Article 7(1) of the WFCL Convention calls on Members to take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions giving effect to this Convention including the provision and application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions.</p> <p>Labour inspection is the very first step towards the enforcement of the provisions of the convention.</p> <p>This indicator will be very useful in assessing the reach of labour inspections in the child labour elimination and inform policy on how to strengthen labour inspection and seek collaboration to expand coverage.</p>
Computation	Count of workplace inspections conducted by labour inspectors
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative
Interpretation Guidelines	Number of workplaces regularly visited by labour inspectors will greatly improve the quality of work (including data collection tools). More usage of the national MIS may translate into higher overall work satisfaction and better protection of children from child labour.
Recommended Metadata	For this indicator, it is recommended that, as a minimum, metadata on the type (GLMIS, GCLMS, SWIMS etc.) and locality coverage are made available. Any deviation from the above definitions and recommendations should be documented as well. The metadata should also be clear on the formula used.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>The number of labour inspections may be analysed together with other child labour performance indicators such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. total number of children 2. total number of working children 3. total number of children in employment 4. total number of children in child labour 5. total number of children in WFCL
Further Readings	<p>Labour Inspections Convention, 1969 (C129)</p> <p>ILO Recommendation 133</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_dialogue/@lab_admin/documents/instructionalmaterial/wcms_141403.pdf</p>

Indicator	Number of communities that have been provided with child protection related social amenities
Category	Prevention/Remediation
Disaggregation	Type of Amenities Locality
Definition Of Concepts	Social amenities are facilities and services offered by the government/private sector that improve the quality of life in a community by offering areas and means for recreation, social interaction, and access to necessities. These facilities, which support people's social, physical, and mental wellbeing, include schools, parks, playgrounds, community centres, libraries, recreational centres, and public transit networks (Mitchell & Popham, 2008).
Measurement Objectives	Absence of some essential social amenities such as schools, potable water etc. in a community can be a major cause of child labour. Provision of these amenities in such communities are expected to contribute to the elimination of child labour. This indicator therefore seeks information on the number of communities that have been provided with such amenities. It will also assist government and partners in the planning and provision of these amenities to communities that need them most.
Computation	Count of all communities that have been provided with at least one social amenity in response to the incidence or the risk of child labour during the reference period.
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative data Surveys
Interpretation Guidelines	The analysis of the provision of child protection related social amenities is essential for improving the livelihood of communities while reducing child labour. It considers community size, amenities and locality.
Recommended Metadata	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, disability, household status and type of support should be available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross enrolment rate • Net enrolment rate • School Completion rate • School attendance status • Total number of working children • Total number of children in employment • Total number of children in child labour • Total number of children in WFCL • Number of children at risk of CL
Further Readings	Mitchell, R., & Popham, F. (2008). Effect of exposure to natural environment on health inequalities: An observational population study. <i>The Lancet</i> , 372(9650), 1655-1660. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18994663/

5.3 Indicators on Prevention

Indicator	Number of trained child labour service providers
Category	Prevention
Disaggregation	Sex Type of Institution (Law Enforcement Agencies, Labour Inspectors, SWOs, CDOs, Non-Profit Organizations, Community Facilitators, DCPC, CCPCs) Locality Type of training
Definition Of Concepts	Service providers on child labour include social and community development workers, child protection officers, labour inspectors and officers, and agricultural extension workers, monitoring agents, etc. They provide case identification, case management, law enforcement, awareness raising services to community members. Measures the coverage of service providers by population.
Measurement Objectives	This indicator will provide disaggregated data on training programmes organised by all stakeholders and their beneficiaries. Continuous capacity building of officials mandated to protect children from child labour is very crucial for the elimination of child labour in the country. This indicator will help in the assessment of the impact of training programmes on the elimination of child labour and in the planning of subsequent training programmes. It will also help in avoiding duplication of training programmes both in content and participants.
Computation	Count of all child labour service providers who have received training in, or related to child labour.
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative reports
Interpretation Guidelines	These service providers can be individuals and/or institutions that are trained to deal with issues of child labour. This indicator gives an indication of the focus, scope, age ranges and category of person trained on child labour disaggregated by location of trainees.
Recommended Metadata	As a minimum, data on the source, sex, age, institution of trainees and locality should be provided.
Relationship With Other Indicators	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and Percentage of MDAs and MMDAs that submit regular reports on child labour
Further Readings	

Indicator	Number of awareness raising and sensitization activities to address child labour
Category	Prevention/Remediation
Disaggregation	Locality Geographical Type of activity Medium (rallies, durbar, virtual meeting, radio, social media, etc.)
Definition Of Concepts	Awareness raising and sensitization seek to inform and educate people about a topic or issue with the intention of influencing their attitudes, behaviours and beliefs towards the elimination of CL.
Measurement Objectives	Awareness raising and sensitisation play a significant role in the child labour elimination process. This indicator will provide information on the forms of awareness raising activities. It can also serve as a useful tool to assess the effectiveness and efficacy of the various strategies used in awareness raising and come out with behavioural change strategies.
Computation	Count of all child labour awareness raising or sensitization activities implemented.
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative reports
Interpretation Guidelines	The guidelines for interpreting the number of activities aimed at addressing child labour involve understanding the types of activities, assessing the quantity for improvement. They provide the total number of activities, activity breakdown and locality. Analysing data on forms of awareness raising and sensitization activities in addition to assessing their effectiveness can provide recommendations for improvement including expanding and diversifying activities.
Recommended Metadata	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, type of activity should be available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people reached through awareness and sensitization initiatives. • Number of communities covered • Number of households covered • Number of children covered
Further Readings	https://sdgaccountability.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Raising-Awareness.pdf

Indicator	Number of people reached through in-person awareness raising and sensitization activities
Category	Prevention/Remediation
Disaggregation	Sex Locality Medium of communication (meetings)
Definition Of Concepts	People covered in awareness raising sessions through face-to-face interactions. This excludes mass media campaigns which may be difficult to validate. This will include all mediums but radio, TV, virtual meetings and social media.
Measurement Objectives	To determine the total number of people reached through awareness raising and sensitization activities conducted within a specific period to provide an overview of the volume of efforts and help to track progress over time.
Computation	Count of all people reached through various child labour awareness or sensitization initiatives
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>The guidelines for interpreting the number of people reached through awareness raising and sensitization activities aims at determining the total number of people who have participated in sensitisation activities to provide an overall measure of reach and scale of the sensitisation efforts.</p> <p>This helps to assess the distribution by activity type, evaluate geographic and demographic reach and track repeat engagements.</p>
Recommended Metadata	At a minimum, the source of the data, periodicity, reference period, locality, type of activity and media should be available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households covered • Number of children covered • Number of communities covered
Further Readings	

5.4 Indicators on Performance

Indicator	Number of Institutions with planned interventions on Child Labour
Category	Performance
Disaggregation	Locality Sector of employment Industry of operation Type of institution
Definition Of Concepts	Child Labour interventions are planned activities, programmes or projects aimed at eliminating CL. These can be stand-alone interventions or mainstreamed into existing plans.
Measurement Objectives	<p>A number of institutions, both governmental and non-governmental are implementing various interventions towards the elimination of child labour across the country and sectors. It is imperative that the Child Labour Unit, the Secretariat to the National Steering Committee on Child Labour has information on all such interventions on their objective, lifespan, coverage, and other relevant information.</p> <p>Information on this indicator will help the Child Labour Unit, the Secretariat to the National Steering Committee on Child Labour in its monitoring, coordination and reporting efforts towards the elimination of child labour.</p>
Computation	Count of institutions with planned activities on child labour within the reference period
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>The indicator has a positive relationship with planned interventions on child labour, hence the higher number of planned/targeted interventions by institutions will reduce the prevalence of child labour.</p> <p>The collection of this indicator is important to take into account what interventions and areas partners are involved in across the country.</p>
Recommended Metadata	At a minimum, metadata on the source (institution), reference period, variable definition used to include SNA boundary, and locality coverage should be made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>Number and Percentage of Institutions with planned interventions on CL may be analysed together with other child labour performance indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Percentage of planned CL interventions implemented
Further Readings	

Indicator	Percentage of planned CL interventions implemented
Category	Performance
Disaggregation	Locality Sector of employment Industry of operation Type of institution
Definition Of Concepts	Child Labour interventions are planned activities, programmes or projects outlined to be carried out to tackle issues of CL. These can be stand-alone interventions or mainstreamed into existing plans. The planned interventions are deemed implemented when they are carried out as planned and within the given period.
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information on the number of planned interventions on child labour implemented by all actors.</p> <p>Having interventions on the elimination of child labour is relevant but not sufficient enough to effectively address child labour. Rather, effective implementation of the intervention within time and other resources is very crucial.</p> <p>This indicator will help to assess the implementation status, achievements, good practices and challenges to implementation of the interventions. It will also help the Child Labour Unit in its reporting obligations on national efforts towards the elimination of child labour</p>
Computation	$\frac{\text{Number of planned child labour interventions implemented}}{\text{Total number of planned child labour interventions}} \times 100$
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>The indicator has a positive relationship with the implemented interventions on child labour, hence the higher number of implemented interventions by institutions will have great impact on the reduction of prevalence rate of child labour.</p> <p>The collection of this indicator is important to take into account what interventions and areas partners are implementing activities in the fight child labour.</p>
Recommended Metadata	At a minimum, metadata on the source (institution), reference period, variable definition used including SNA boundary, and locality coverage should be made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>Percentage of planned CL interventions implemented may be analysed together with other child labour performance indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number and Percentage of Institutions with planned interventions on CL <p>For comprehensive analysis the indicator should be analysed with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of households covered · Number of children covered · Number of communities covered
Further Readings	

Indicator	Number of institutions that submit reports on child labour
Category	Performance
Disaggregation	Locality Sector, Type of Institutions (public and private)
Definition Of Concepts	Reports on child labour contains information on the implementation status of plan interventions and results achieved by institutions. The reports are normally prepared on quarterly, biennially, annually.
Measurement Objectives	Institutions (public and private) are required to streamline issues on child labour in their annual plans. They are therefore expected to report on the implementation status of the child labour component of their respective plans. This report will form part of the national report that is compiled by the Child Labour Unit. The indicator will help the Child Labour Unit in its reporting obligation and assist the Unit in designing strategies to get all institutions to submit their respective reports regularly and timely (monthly, quarterly, biennially, annual)
Computation	Count of institutions that submitted a report during the reporting period
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative reports
Interpretation Guidelines	Submitted reports from institutions will give a clear indication where positive impact is being made and areas where there are challenges. These reports from the institutions will help decision makers in developing appropriate policy for tackling child labour.
Recommended Metadata	It is recommended to make metadata on locality, sector and type of institution (governmental, non-governmental, industry)
Relationship With Other Indicators	Number of institutions that submit regular reports on child labour may be analysed together with other child labour performance indicators such as: 1. Number of MMDAs using national child labour/protection information management/monitoring systems 2. Number of households covered 3. Number of children covered 4. Number of communities covered
Further Readings	

Indicator	Number of communities covered by GCLMS
Category	Performance
Disaggregation	Locality
Definition of Concepts	A community is considered covered by the GCLMS when the community has been profiled through administration of a community questionnaire and all the households in the community have been enrolled on the System through the administration of a community register.
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information on the number of communities covered by the GCLMS. It is expected that all communities are covered by the GCLMS.</p> <p>Information on this indicator will inform government and partners on the number and proportion of communities covered by the GCLMS.</p> <p>The information will also help in assessing risk level of covered communities and inform policy on strategies to mitigate the challenges.</p> <p>It will enable governments and partners to measure the coverage of their efforts and what is required to achieve national coverage.</p>
Computation	Count of communities that have been registered on / covered by the CLMS
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative data from CLMS
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>This indicator helps in effective decision making to improve the elimination processes of child labour and protection of vulnerable children.</p> <p>Higher number of communities covered by GCLMS will ensure better targeted service thereby protecting children from child labour.</p>
Recommended Metadata	For this indicator, it is recommended that, as a minimum, metadata on the locality are made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of households covered by GCLMS 2. Number of children covered by GCLMS 3. Number and Percentage of CLMS integrated into the GCLMS 4. Number and Percentage of workplaces covered by CL monitoring visits by labour inspectors and other monitoring agents
Further Readings	GCLMS Framework, ISSOP

Indicator	Number of households covered by GCLMS
Category	Performance
Disaggregation	Locality
Definition Of Concepts	<p>Coverage implies that an assessment of child labour risk has been conducted at household level. A household can be considered covered by a CLMS for one of two reasons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. they have received an in-person monitoring visit, including an interview with the child; and/or ii. the household’s risk has been assessed through a systematic analysis of reliable data about the household, using a transparent, documented method of risk assessment, and an evidence-based decision has been made either to include or exclude that household from in-person monitoring visits. <p>Note: A child can be considered covered if they live in a household meeting the definition above.</p> <p>The GCLMS involves direct observations, repeated regularly, to identify child labourers and to determine risks, to which they are exposed to, refer them to services, to verify that they have been removed and to track them to ensure that they have satisfactory and sustainable alternatives and data collection tools for periodic surveys to assess the progress of the system.</p> <p>At the national level, the child labour coordinating Ministry will collaborate closely with the Ghana Statistical Service to enable coverage and profiling of all households during the next Population and Housing Census. Through this collaboration, all households will be covered and profiled, and children will be interviewed. Households with children at risk of child labour, or with children in child labour will be identified for remediation and, or regular child labour monitoring by labour inspectors, social welfare and community development officers and other allied government and non-government staff.</p>
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information on the number of households that have been covered by the GCLMS.</p> <p>The GCLMS contains basic information about household sizes, number of children and other basic information that will enable one to assess child labour risk or situations in the households.</p> <p>Information on the number of households covered by GCLMS will be a valuable resource to assess household conditions and also determine the vulnerability levels to households, children to child labour.</p> <p>It will enable governments and partners to measure the coverage of their efforts and what is required to achieve national coverage.</p>
Computation	Count of households that have been registered on/ covered by the GCLMS
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative data from GCLMS
Interpretation Guidelines	Usage of MIS helps in effective decision making to improve the elimination processes of child labour and protection of vulnerable children.

Indicator	Number of households covered by GCLMS
	Higher number of households covered by GCLMS will greatly improve the quality of work (including data collection tools). More usage of the national MIS may translate into higher overall work satisfaction and better protection of children from child labour.
Recommended Metadata	For this indicator, it is recommended that, at a minimum, metadata on the household with GPS coordinates is made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children covered by GCLMS • Number of communities covered by GCLMS • Number of MMDAs using national child labour/protection information management/monitoring systems • Number and Percentage of workplaces covered by CL monitoring visits by labour inspectors and other monitoring agents.
Further Readings	GCLMS Framework ISSOP

Indicator	Number of children covered by GCLMS
Category	Performance
Disaggregation	Age Sex Locality Disability Nationality
Definition Of Concepts	<p>Coverage implies that an assessment of child labour risk has been conducted at household level. A household can be considered covered by the GCLMS for one of two reasons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. they have received an in-person monitoring visit, including an interview with the child; and/or ii. the household's risk has been assessed through a systematic analysis of reliable data about the household, using a transparent, documented method of risk assessment, and an evidence-based decision has been made either to include or exclude that household from in-person monitoring visits. A child can be considered covered if they live in a household meeting the definition above. <p>The GCLMS involves direct observations, repeated regularly, to identify child labourers and to determine risks, to which they are exposed to, refer them to services, to verify that they have been removed and to track them to ensure that they have satisfactory and sustainable alternatives and data collection tools for periodic surveys to assess the progress of the system.</p> <p>At the national level, the child labour coordinating Ministry will collaborate closely with the Ghana Statistical Service to enable coverage and profiling of children in all households during the next Population and Housing Census. Through this collaboration, all households will be covered and profiled, and children will be interviewed. Households with children at risk of child labour, or with children in child labour will be identified for remediation and, or regular child labour monitoring by labour inspectors, social welfare and community development officers and other allied government and non-government staff</p>
Measurement Objectives	<p>This indicator provides information on the number of children covered by the GCLMS.</p> <p>The idea of GCLMS is to capture information on all children and assess their socio-economic factors to determine whether they are in child labour or at risk of it.</p> <p>This indicator will provide information on the proportion of children covered by the national system and the needs of children covered.</p> <p>It will enable governments and partners to measure the coverage of their efforts and what is required to achieve national coverage.</p>
Computation	Count of all children who have been registered on / covered by the GCLMS
Recommended Data Sources	Administrative data from GCLMS

Indicator	Number of children covered by GCLMS
Interpretation Guidelines	<p>This indicator helps in effective decision making to improve the elimination processes of child labour and protection of vulnerable children.</p> <p>Higher number of children covered by GCLMS will ensure better targeted service thereby protecting children from child labour.</p>
Recommended Metadata	For this indicator, it is recommended that, as a minimum, metadata on the age, sex, and locality, household characteristics (head of household, average household size, etc.) are made available.
Relationship With Other Indicators	<p>This indicator may be analysed together with other indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communities covered by GCLMS • Number and Percentage of workplaces covered by CL monitoring visits by labour inspectors and other monitoring agents. • Number of MMDAs using national child labour/protection information management/monitoring systems.
Further Readings	GCLMS Framework, ISSOP

5.5 Additional Indicators to be Monitored by the Child Labour Unit

In addition to the indicators discussed above, the Child Labour Unit is to monitor the underlisted indicators and report on them.

No.	Indicator
1	Gross enrolment rate (primary, JHS, SHS, TVET)
2	Net Enrolment Rate (primary, JHS, SHS, TVET)
3	Number of MMDAs using national child labour/protection information management/monitoring systems
4	Number and Percentage of Private Sector CLMS integrated into the national child labour monitoring system
5	Number and Percentage of MDAs and MMDAs that submit reports on child labour
6	Number of MMDAs with functional District Child Protection Committee (DCPC)
7	Number of functional Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC)
8	Number and Percentage of functioning multi stakeholder collaboration mechanisms to address CL

RECOMMENDATION ON THE USE OF THE INDICATORS

1. Ensure Consistency in Data Collection and Reporting:

The indicators provided in this Compendium should be consistently applied across all surveys, assessments, and monitoring tools at the national, regional, and district levels. This will support comparability over time and across regions and allow for effective trend analysis.

2. Align Indicators with Legal and Policy Frameworks:

Users of the indicators should ensure alignment with both national legislation (e.g., the Children's Act, 1998 and the Labour Act, 2003) and international conventions (e.g., ILO Conventions 138 and 182). This will enhance legal compliance and policy coherence.

3. Disaggregate Data for Targeted Interventions:

The indicators should be used to collect disaggregated data by age, sex, location, type of work, and sector. This level of detail is essential for identifying vulnerable groups and designing targeted interventions.

4. Integrate Indicators into Sectoral Monitoring Systems:

Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) in key sectors such as labour, education, agriculture, and social protection should incorporate the indicators into their Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) frameworks to track child labour-related outcomes.

5. Use Indicators to Inform Programme Design and Policy Development:

Evidence generated from these indicators should be systematically analysed and used to inform the design of new programmes, review of existing policies, and prioritization of resources for child protection interventions.

6. Promote Local-Level Use and Ownership:

District Assemblies and community-based actors should be trained and supported to use these indicators for local planning and monitoring. This promotes ownership and improves response mechanisms at the grassroots level.

7. Enable Real-Time Monitoring and Feedback:

Where possible, integrate the indicators into digital and real-time data collection platforms to allow timely monitoring, reporting, and feedback, especially in areas prone to high child labour prevalence.

8. Conduct Periodic Reviews and Updates:

The relevance and applicability of the indicators should be reviewed periodically, in consultation with stakeholders, to incorporate emerging child labour trends and improvements in statistical methods.

9. Build Capacity of Data Users:

Ongoing training and technical support should be provided to users of the indicators including government officials, researchers, NGOs, and community leaders to ensure proper interpretation and utilization of the data for action.

10. Facilitate National and International Reporting:

The standardized indicators should be used to facilitate reporting on national progress, as well as compliance with regional and international obligations, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG Target 8.7).


CONCLUSION

The Compendium of Statistics on Child Labour in Ghana establishes a unified framework to guide the measurement and elimination of child labour across the country. It addresses longstanding challenges of data fragmentation by providing standardized indicators and definitions for all actors involved. Through this initiative, Ghana strengthens its capacity to produce reliable and comparable data, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of national and international efforts aimed at eradicating child labour in all its forms.

APPENDIX

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