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Securing Child Rights in the Fisheries Sector in the Central Region and along the Volta Lake of Ghana

Child labour and Trafficking in the Central Region and Along the Volta Lake of Ghana

Baseline Report

Hɛn Mpoano

CEWEFIA UNITY & PROGRESS

CH CHALLENGING HEIGHTS

SECRiFISE
Securing Child Rights in Fisheries Sector

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This publication is available electronically on the Hen Mpoano's website at www.henmpoano.org

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Cover photo:
Children in pickup truck transporting fishing nets from the beach

Photo Credits: Hen Mpoano

ACRONYMS

AHTU	Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of Ghana Police Service
CLaT	Child Labour and Trafficking
CEWEFIA	Central and Western Fishmongers Improvement Association
HM	Hen Mpoano
FC	Fisheries Commission
SECRIFISE	Securing Child Rights in the Fisheries in Central Region and along the Volta Lake

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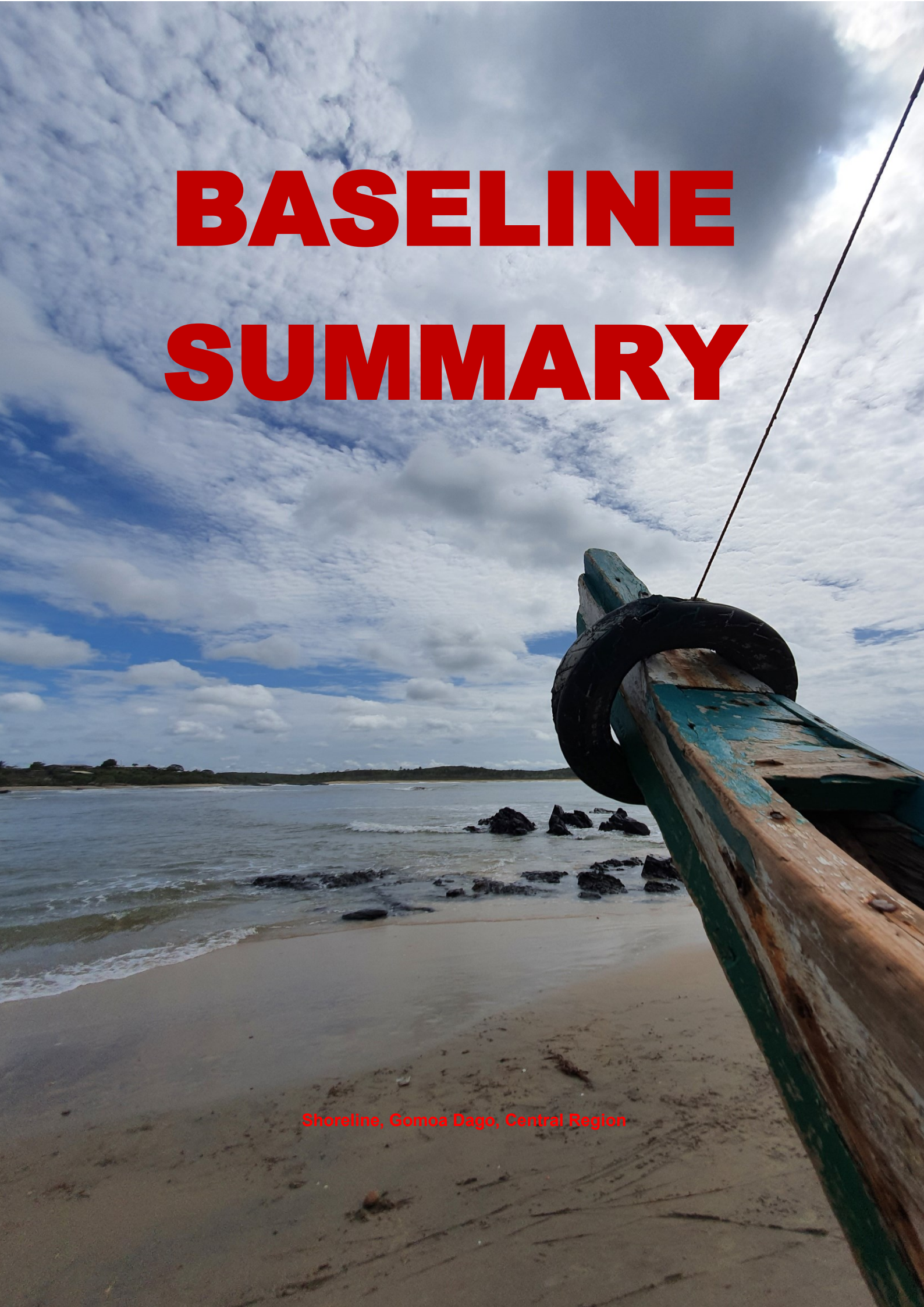
BASELINE SUMMARY



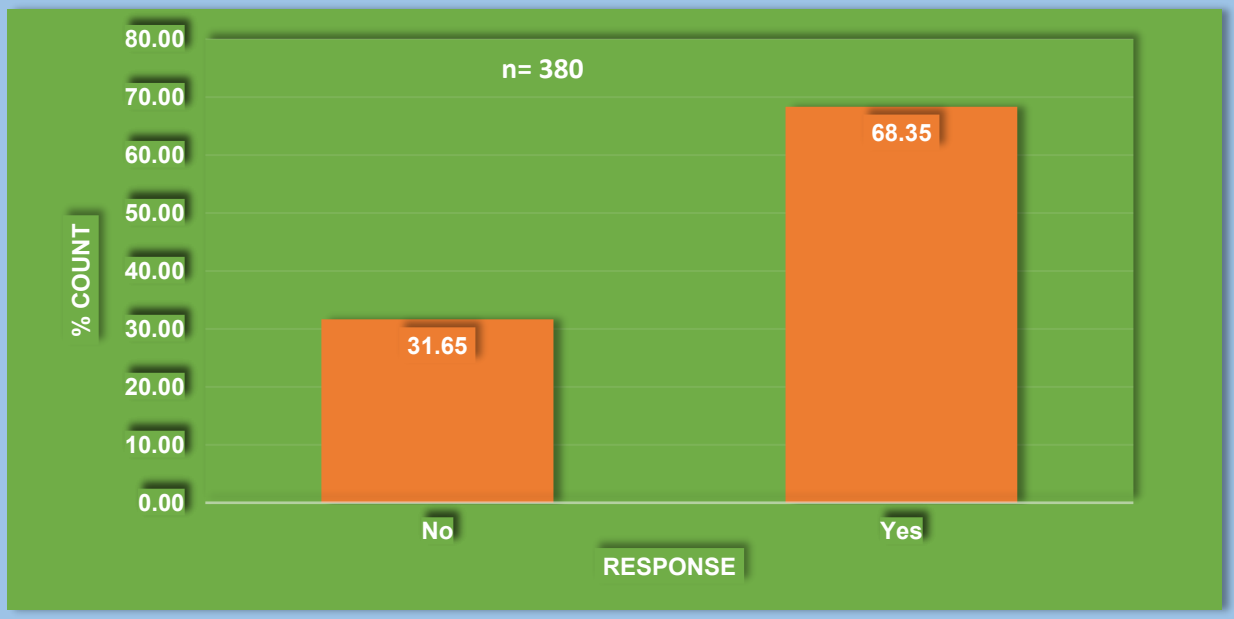
Shoreline, Gomoa Dago, Central Region

BASELINE SUMMARY

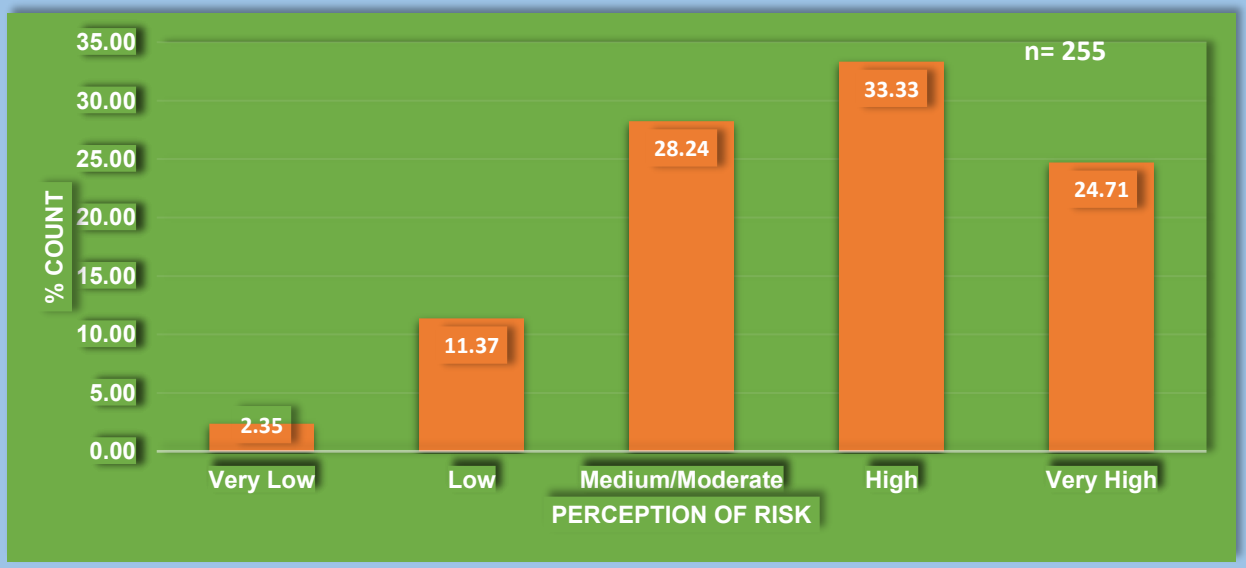
Reducing CLaT prevalence in the Central Region and along the Volta Lake

	BASELINE	
	Source **143,703** Basic school pupils **39,436** Jnr High school students Destination **149,750** Basic school pupils **36,348** Jnr High school students	Enrollment in Basic and Junior High Schools in Central and Volta Regions of Ghana *Data Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS)- Ghana Education Service (2020)*
	20 Trafficked Children	Percentage change in Child trafficking cases *Data Source: Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)- Ghana Police Service (2020)*
	0 Child Protection structures	Number of Child Protection structures (at community, district and regional levels) that incorporate Child Labour into their Action Plans

Percentage of Households Aware of Negative Consequences of Child Labour



Do you perceive any risks for children doing fishing related/ agricultural tasks?

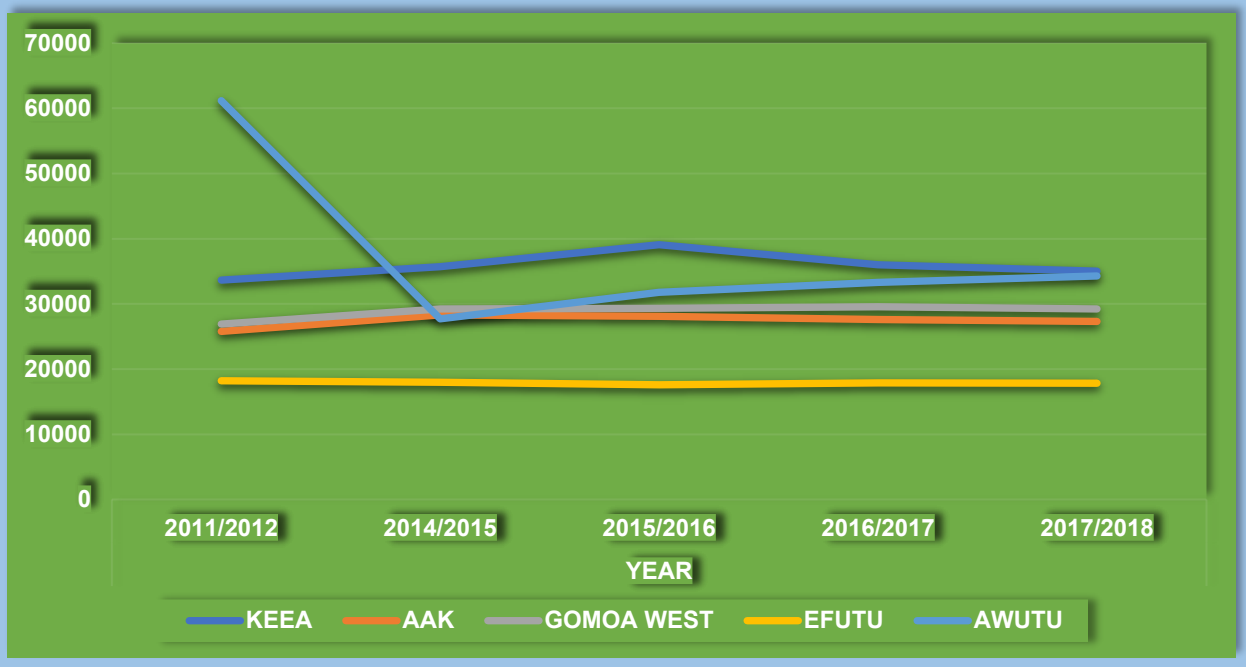


Perception of risks for children engaged in economic activities on fisheries related tasks

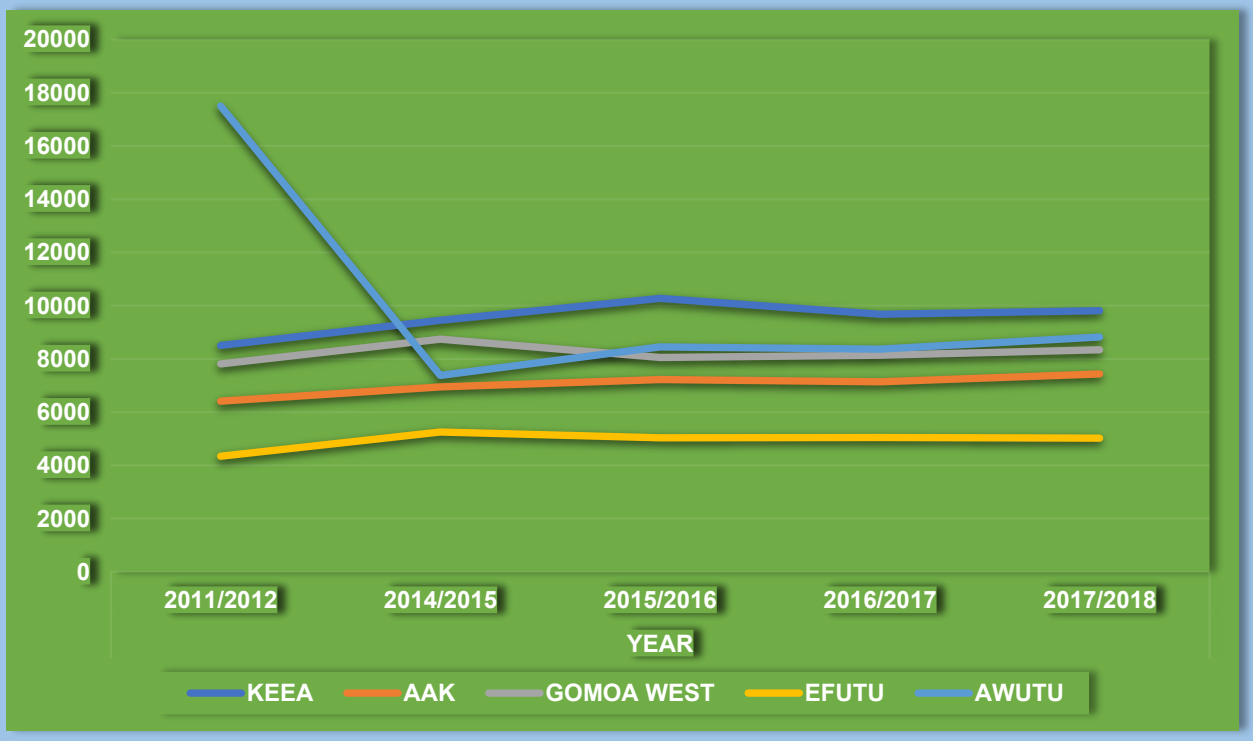
Enrollment

Source Community

Basic school

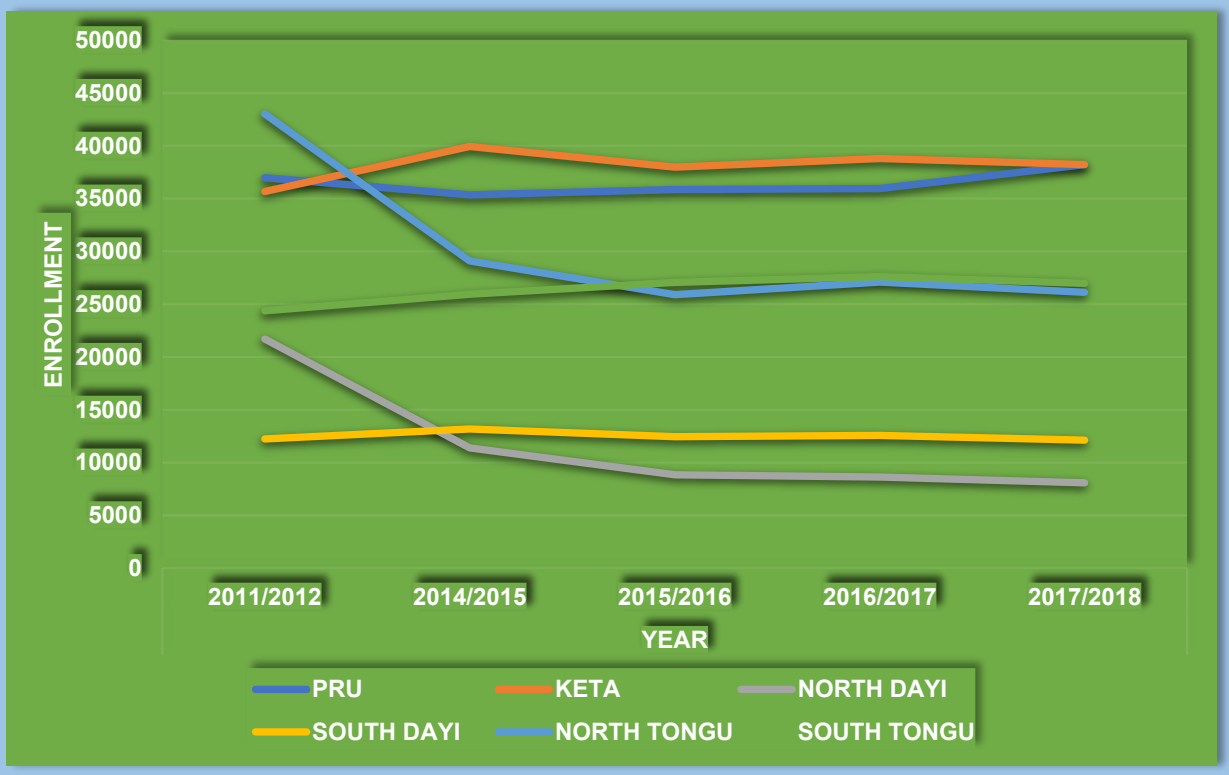


Junior High School

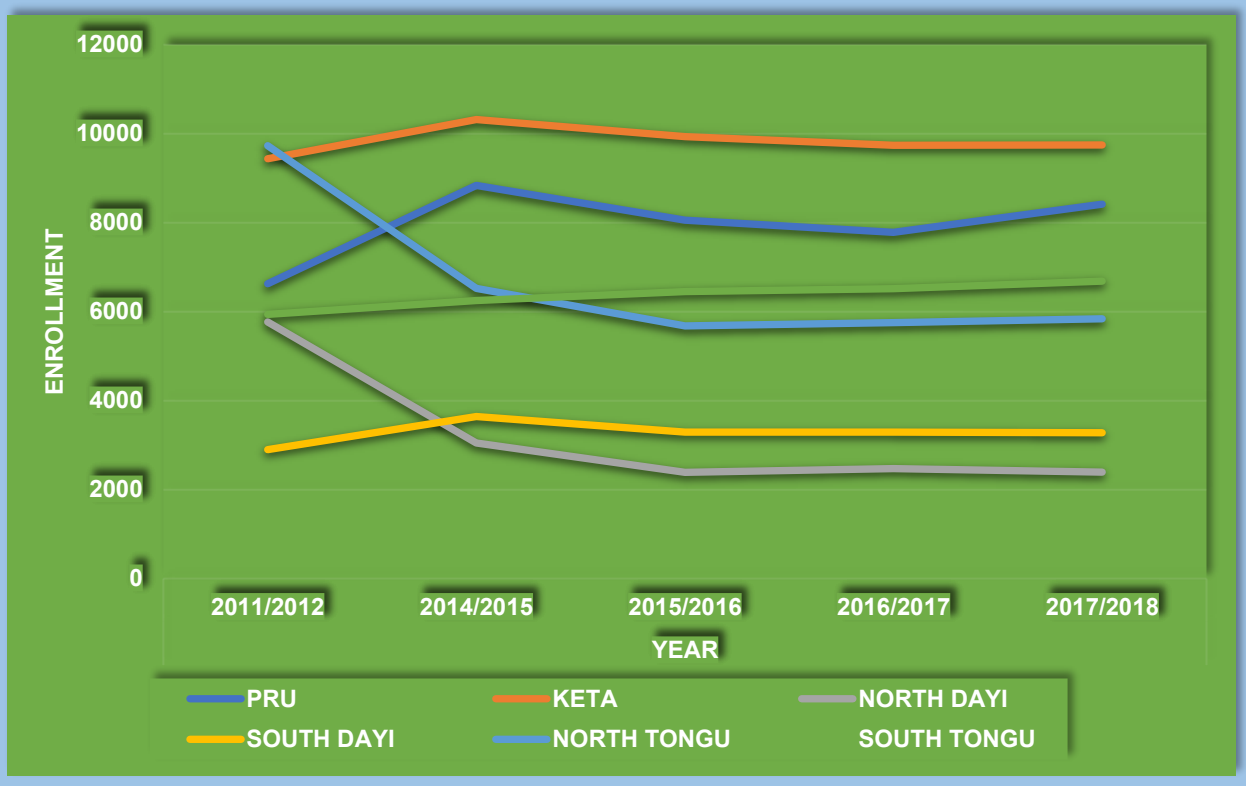


Destination Community

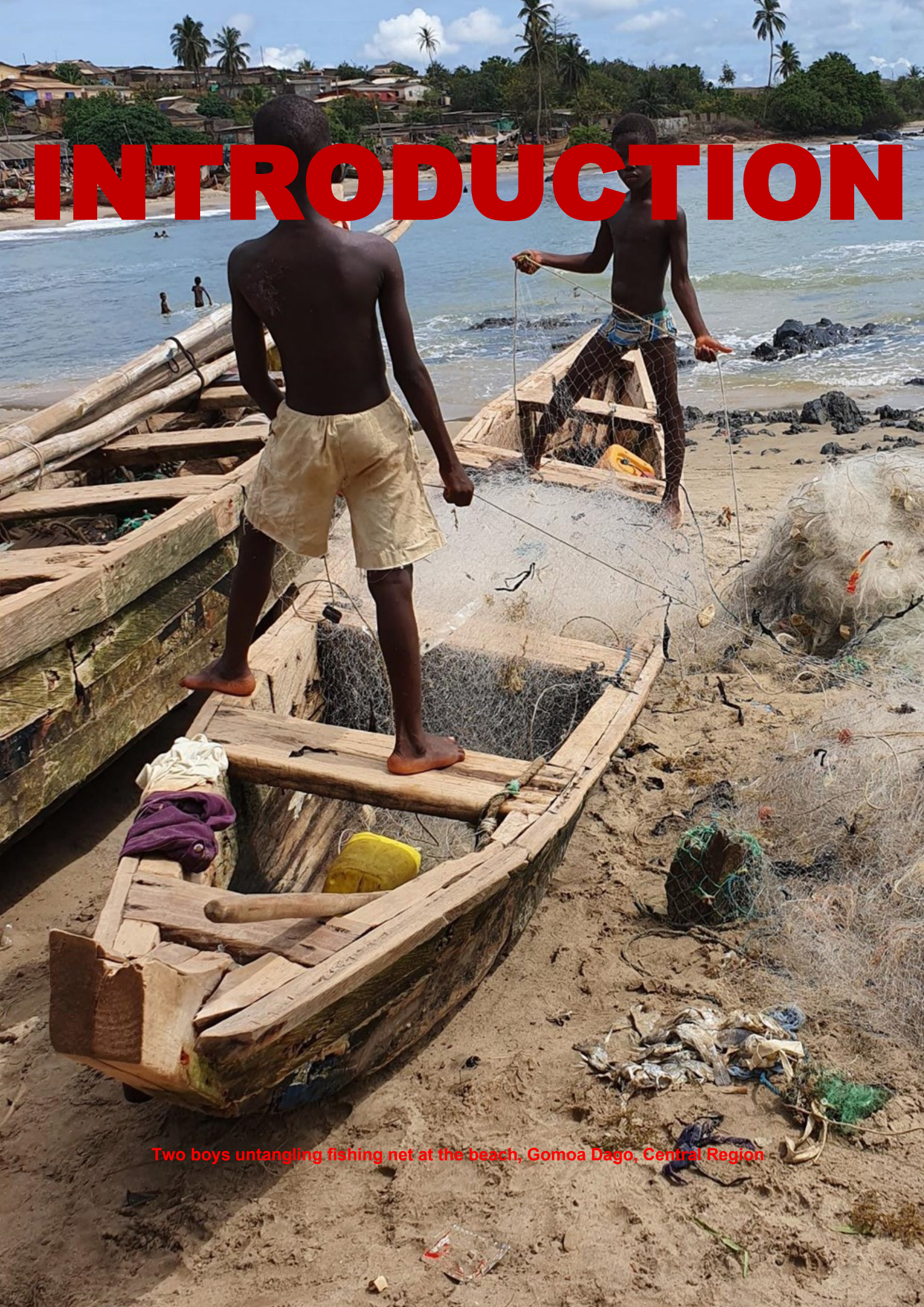
Basic School



Junior High School



INTRODUCTION



Two boys untangling fishing net at the beach, Gomoa Dago, Central Region

INTRODUCTION

Background Information

The Republic of Ghana is centrally located on the West African coast. It has a total land area of 238,537 square kilometres, and it is bordered by three French-speaking countries: Togo on the east, Burkina Faso on the north and northwest, and Côte d'Ivoire on the west Ghana has a coastline of about 550km and a maritime domain, including the territorial sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), of 228,000km^2 (Ghana Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, 2015)

Figure 1: Children on a fishing expedition on the Volta Lake

The number of people recorded by the latest census in 2000 stood at 18.9 million, indicating an increase in the growth rate to 2.7 percent compared to the previous census (Ghana Statistical Service, 2003). Child population (millions, under 18 years) as at 2009 was 10.7 million (UNICEF & Ministry of Women & Children's Affairs-Ghana, 2011) and is expected to be much higher at the time of this baseline survey.

Key Child Rights Regulations and Child Welfare Policies in Ghana

Ghana became the first country in the world to ratify the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child (hereafter the UNCRC) in 1990. The 1992 Constitution mandated Parliament to enact child related legislation guided by the tenets of international human rights instruments such as the UNCRC leading to a five year national plan of action (1993-1997) dubbed "The Child Cannot Wait" (Frimpong-Manso, 2014).

ACT 560, titled The Children's Act, 1998, enacted in 1999 forms the basis of all current policies and programs for child protection and development in Ghana. Several other polices have been implemented to safeguard the rights of children in Ghana. Most notable among them is the National Programme of Action (NPA), titled "A Ghana Fit for Children," developed along the framework of "A World Fit for Children adopted by the government in 2006 with the specific objectives of providing all children in Ghana with quality education, protecting children against violence, exploitation, and abuse, combating HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections while addressing the needs of children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS and finally to enhance children's participation in debates on issues that affect them (UNICEF & Ministry of Women & Children's Affairs-Ghana, 2011).

Definition and Roles of Children in Ghana

The definition of a child adopted in this report follows ACT 560, which stipulates that a child is any person below the age of eighteen years (Government of Ghana, 1998). Children in the traditional Ghanaian society learn by helping their parents and their communities to perform certain social and economic activities. The nature and magnitude of roles performed by children in Ghana differ, because there is cultural diversity in terms of language, religion, ethnicity, technology, moral and aesthetic values (Ghana Statistical Service, 2003).

Worldwide, the agriculture sector has by far the largest share of working children; an estimated 70 percent representing about 132 million girls and boys aged between five and fourteen work in crop and livestock production, fisheries and forestry. In many cases, participating in household,

farm and off-farm activities gives children an opportunity to acquire the skills and knowledge they need if they are to succeed as farmers or in other occupations in the future.

Figure 2: Children engaged in hauling activities

In addition, supporting the family business and livelihood strategy may give them self-esteem, social security and a sense of belonging to the community. However, in many other cases, children work under conditions which endanger their safety and health and/or deprive them of an education (G. Zdunnek, D. Dinkelaker, 2008).

Project Overview

Securing Child Rights in the Fisheries Sector in the Central Region and along the Volta Lake of Ghana (SECRIFISE) is a three-year project funded by the European Union and implemented by Hen Mpoano, CEWEFIA and Challenging Heights. The overall objective is to secure child rights in the fisheries sector by increasing public support for eliminating child labour and trafficking (CLaT), supporting enforcement of anti-CLaT legislation and implementing community-based initiatives for integrating CLaT victims in mainstream society.

Implemented in five coastal districts (Efutu, Awutu Senya, Gomoa West, Abura Asebu Kwamankese and Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem) in the Central region and six districts (North

Dayi, South Dayi, North Tongu, South Tongu, Pru and Keta) along southern Lake Volta over the span of three (3) years, the aims of the project include;

promoting the adoption of positive attitudes and behaviour towards elimination of CLaT in the fisheries sector

support enforcement of anti-CLaT legislation by strengthening state institutions along the prosecutorial chain as well as institutions in CLaT source communities in the Central region and receiving communities along the Volta lake

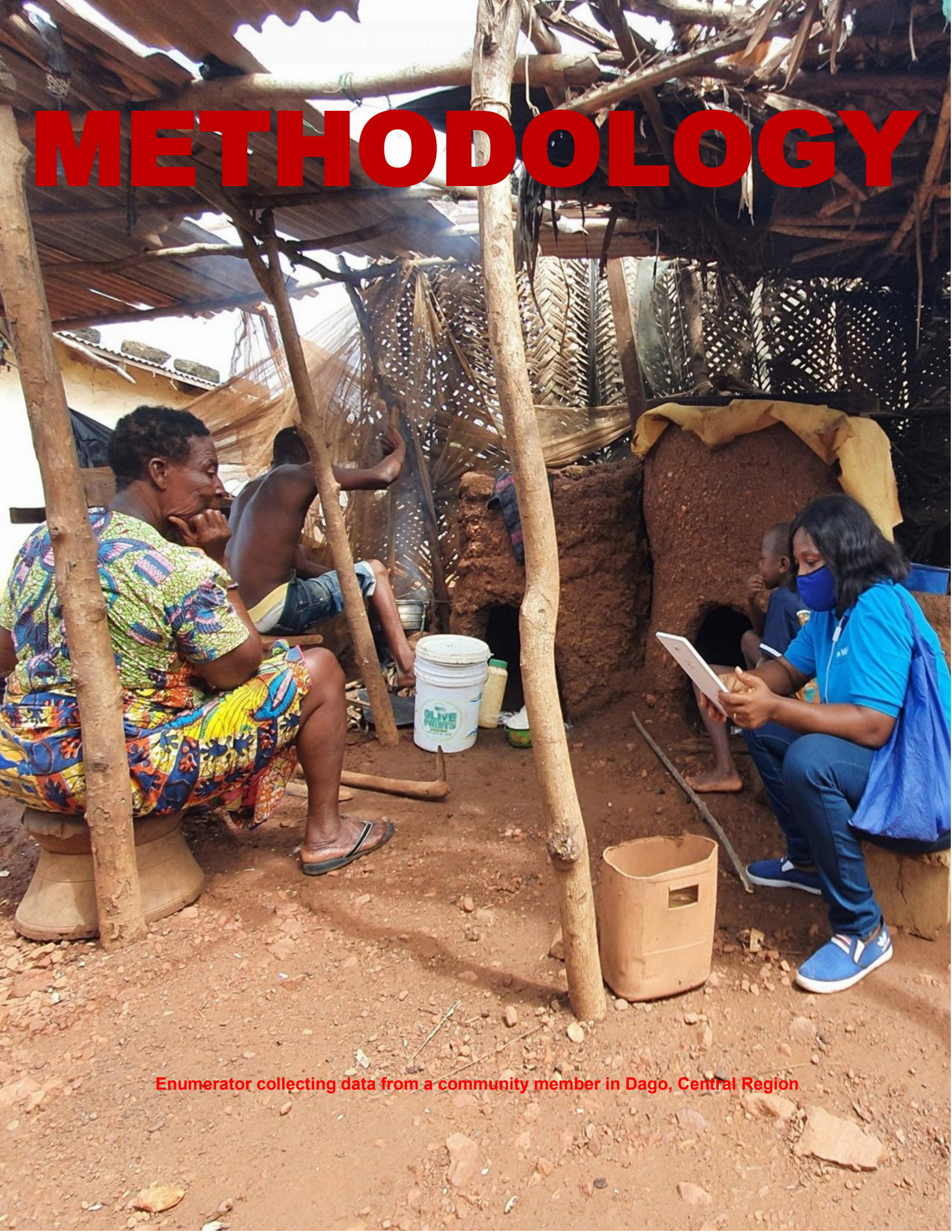
strengthen effective and evidenced-based system for rescuing, rehabilitating and monitoring vulnerable children and linking them to state protection services

improved business development services for households susceptible to CLaT.

Aim of Baseline Survey

The main aim of the baseline study was to establish the existing situation of CLaT in the target communities to enable measurement of progress against project-specific targets. The baseline also assisted with targeting interventions in the project locations.

METHODOLOGY



Enumerator collecting data from a community member in Dago, Central Region

METHODOLOGY

Location of baseline survey communities

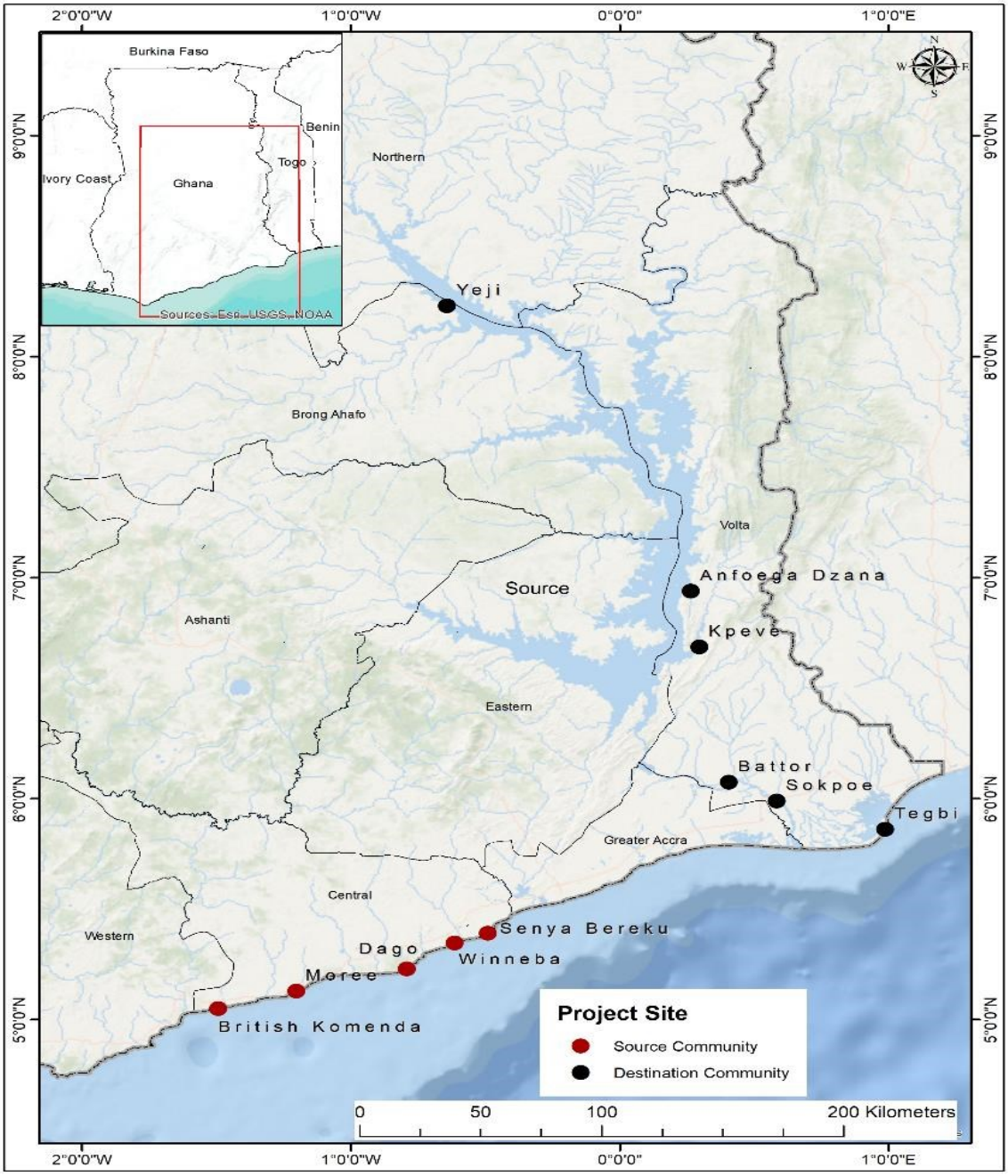


Figure 3: Map showing CLaT source communities in the Central region and destination communities along the Volta Lake

In total, 366 households were interviewed in five coastal districts (Efutu, Awutu Senya, Gomoa West, Abura Asebu Kwamankese and Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem) in the Central region and six districts (North Dayi, South Dayi, North Tongu, South Tongu, Pru and Keta) along southern Lake Volta

Survey Questionnaire Development

A 2-page questionnaire consisting of forty-nine (49) questions was designed and used to create a form in .xls format using the KoBoToolbox online tool which is an open source software application for implementing surveys. The questionnaire explored aspects of CLaT such as household composition; economic activities and livelihoods; fishing/agricultural related tasks of children and child education.

Recruitment and Training of Field Enumerators

Field enumerators with prior survey experience were recruited on short-term basis and trained in the implementation of surveys using the Kobotoolbox software application. In addition to being trained in community entry and interviewing protocols, the enumerators developed skills in how the in-built global positioning system (GPS) in kobotoolbox is used to generate coordinates for identification of location/houses of interviewees. Other aspects of the training focused on the purpose of the survey, techniques of household survey and communication. During the training, the enumerators conducted role plays using local language and received feedback on how to better translate the questions into local dialect without losing meaning. Formal training sessions for enumerators were held on the 17th March, 2020 for enumerators who worked in selected communities in the central region and 2nd June, 2017 for enumerators who worked in selected communities along the Volta lake. Enumerators collected data using the KoBoCollect app installed on android devices which was then submitted to a server hosted by UN OCHA.

Questionnaire Pre-testing

The survey questionnaire was pre-tested during a half day field exercise in a coastal community located few kilometers away from the office of Hen Mpoano. The pre-test helped to eliminate repetitive and ambiguous questions and determine the average time required to administer one questionnaire. The average time for administering a questionnaire was estimated at 40 minutes.

Sampling and Sample Size Estimation

The sampling procedure aimed at selecting respondents (which are all household heads or adult household members) systematically so that, across the entire sample, all possible households in each community are represented in the same proportions as in the population. In this survey, households were defined as physical structures/ houses from which an identified number of people obtain nourishment. The total counts/population of households in each community was obtained from the Ghana Statistical Service.

From the total households count in each community, a polygon was drawn around settlement areas and within 200 meters of the shoreline where the majority of fishing household are assumed to be concentrated. The number of households proportionate to the 'coastal households' in each community was estimated using the equation below (Israel, 1992), where n is the sample size; N is the population of households and e is the level of precision. This equation assumes P=.5 and 95% confidence level.

$$n = \frac{\mathrm{N}}{1+\mathrm{N(e)}}2$$

Applying this equation gives the sample sizes shown in Table 1 for each community. Overall, 366 households were sampled using a spatial randomization procedure described below.

Table 1: Selected districts and communities for baseline survey and corresponding number of households and selected sample size

No.	District	Community	No. of Houses	No. of Households	Coastal Households	Sample Size	Proportion (%)
1	Efutu	Winneba	4,853	14,184	1941	90	33
2	Awutu Senya	Senya Breku	1,851	4,883	740	34	11
3	Gomoa west	Dago	959	1,279	384	18	3
4	AAK	Moree	2,050	5,782	820	38	14
5	KEEA	Komenda	1,543	3,466	617	29	8
6	Pru district	Yeji	3,321	5,422	1328	62	13
7	Keta	Tegbi	2,409	3,109	964	45	7
8	North Dayi	Anfoega Dzana	263	302	105	5	1
9	South Dayi	Kpeve	404	700	162	8	2
10	North Tongu	Battor	1069	1,627	428	20	4

No.	District	Community	No. of Houses	No. of Households	Coastal Households	Sample Size	Proportion (%)
11	South Tongu	Sokpoe	974	1,818	390	18	4
Total			**19,696**	**42,572**	**7878**	**366**	**100**

Spatial sampling approach for household selection

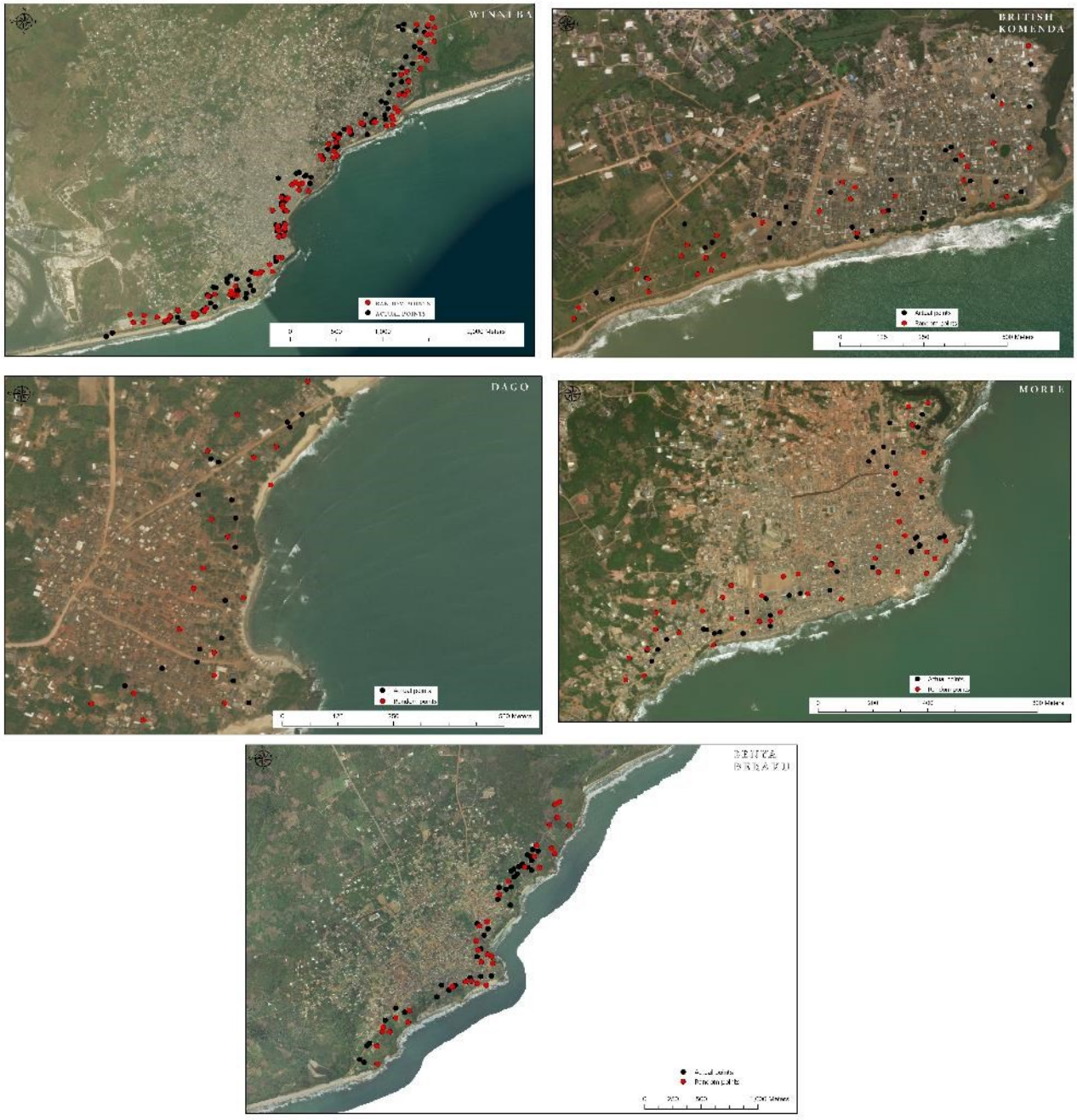


Figure 4: Map showing random points utilized for household selection from survey communities in the Central region

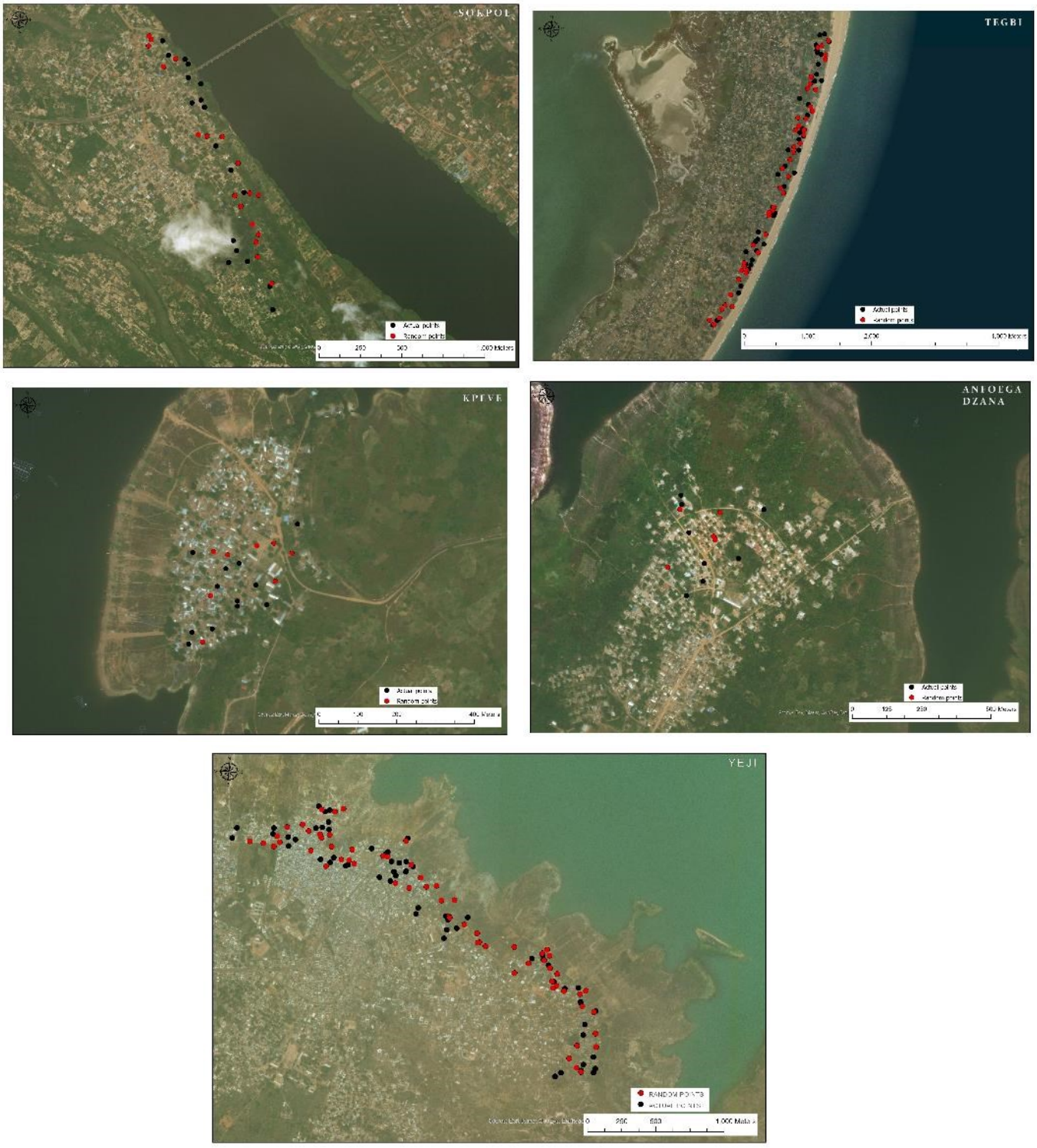


Figure 5: Map showing random points utilized for household selection from survey communities in the Volta region

Target sample size was distributed proportionately among the communities to be sampled. For communities with more than 100 houses, households to be sampled were determined by assigning a sampling point to a randomly generated spatial point within polygons that were drawn around settlements to include all the houses in the community. The random spatial points for household selection were generated within these polygons with a number of sample points (one household per point) equal to the targeted number of households to be sampled within the community. An equal number of random back-up points were also generated in case no qualified households could be found in close proximity to the original sample points. The generated points were deployed onto mobile devices using the Geo Tracker app and were used by the enumerators to locate the targeted households.

Field Work

Primary data was obtained through interviewing household heads and key informants. Secondary data was collected from education management information system and child trafficking database from the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection and child rescue database maintained by Challenging Heights.

Enumerators stayed in the field throughout the data collection period. In communities where physical accessibility is a constraint due to poor road infrastructure and flooding conditions, a boat was used as preferred means of transport. Interviews were conducted early in the morning or late afternoon when inhabitants have returned from conducting their routine livelihood activities.

Reponses to the questionnaires were entered directly into the mobile phone with the aid of the Kobotoolbox data collection software. At the end of each data entry process, where internet was available, saved data was uploaded onto the cloud server which was managed by Hen Mpoano.

Figure 6: Enumerators undergoing training on field data collection

Figure 7: Interview in session with CLaT survivors

Survey limitations

The following were some of the limitations of and challenges associated with the baseline survey.

- Sampling was restricted to the area within a distance of two hundred (200) meters from the shoreline where fisher-folk were known to live or were readily available.
- The survey responses were influenced by the willingness of respondents to answer questions. Not all respondents were willing to answer all the interview questions, especially when such respondents were “suspected” to be perpetrators of child labour and trafficking. Such persons were found to be providing conflicting and distorted information.

- COVID-19: Even though the team adhered to all the COVID-19 protocols, some respondents were reluctant to engage in the interview process due to misinformation about the pandemic at the time of the data collection exercise.

In one of the baseline survey communities – Battor, in the North Tongu district – implementation of the spatial randomization protocol was fraught with technical challenges. As such, selection of survey household respondents in this community relied on a snowball sampling technique, where a first respondent will introduce the enumerator to the subsequent respondent in that order.

RESULTS

A boy mending nets on canoe docked at the beach, Gomoa Dago, Central Region

RESULTS

General Information

Residence Status of Various Communities

In most communities studied, a larger section of the population is indigenous to the community. This has very serious implications on child labour because children trafficked would fall into very unfriendly terrain with no family or family acquaintances around to seek refuge with.

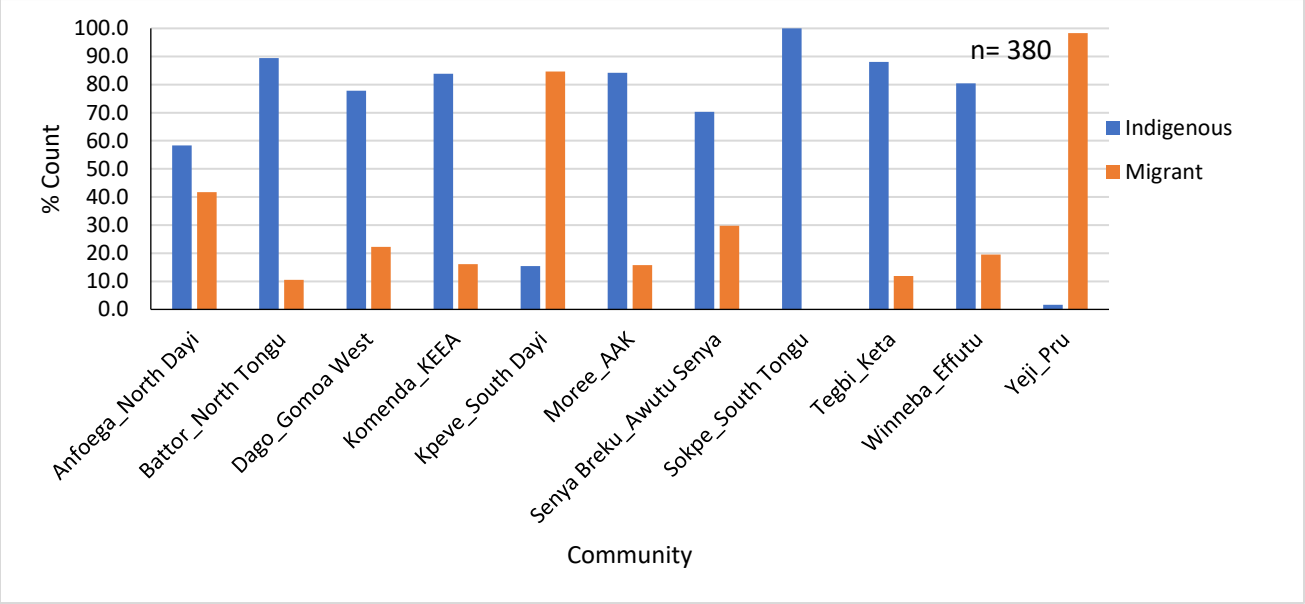


Figure 8: Migration status of households per community

The figure above indicates that the population in Yeji and Kpeve, which are described as major destination communities, is largely migrant.

Household composition details

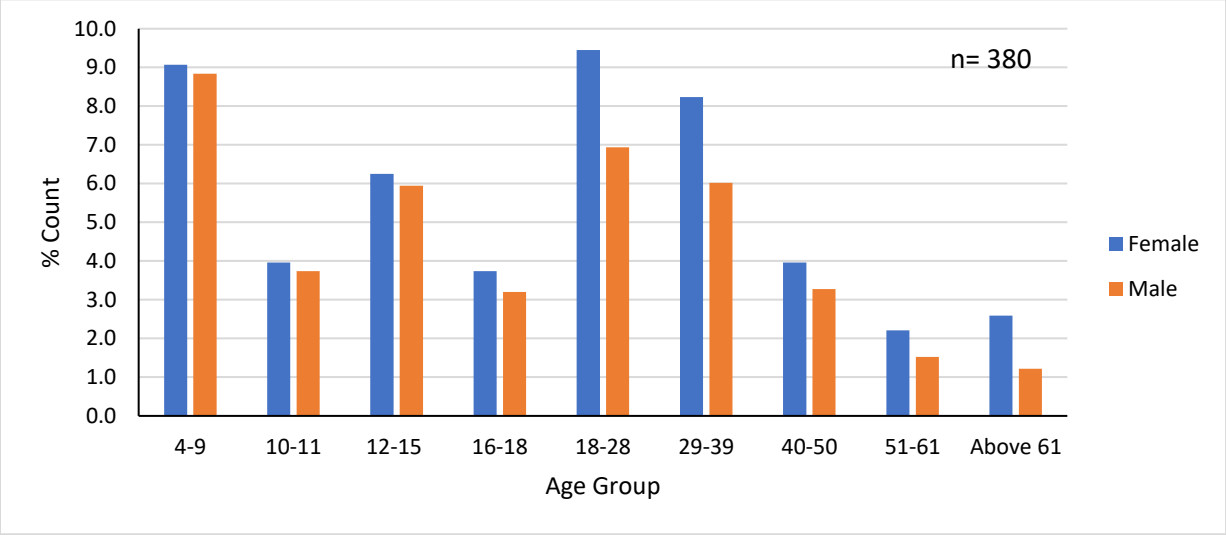


Figure 9: Age distribution within households

A large percentage of the adults in the households fell within the age ranges of 18 to 39 years. However, a significant proportion of the adults especially household heads were forty (40) and above.

A larger percentage of children within households fell within the age range of 4 to 9 years. Among these children, a larger percentage of the children were in school. However, a significant section of the children has never been to school as shown in Figure 3.

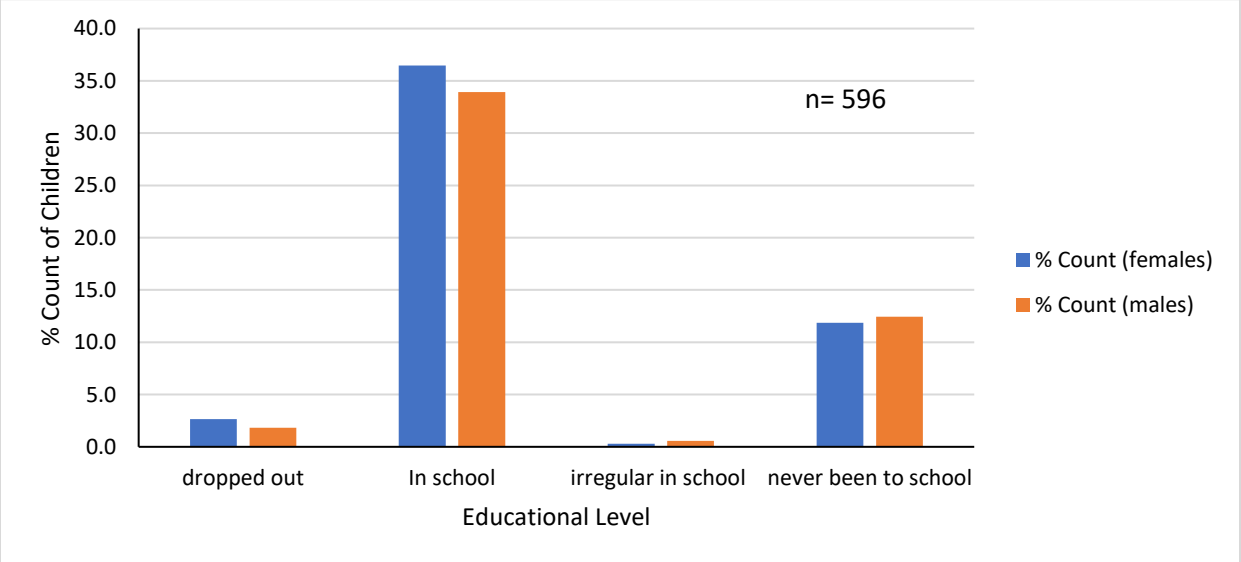


Figure 10: Educational Status of Children within households

Education in other members of the household was mainly primary and secondary with females having the highest illiteracy rate. Women were largely seen as supporters of the home so were usually not supported to attain higher levels of education as seen in Figure 4.

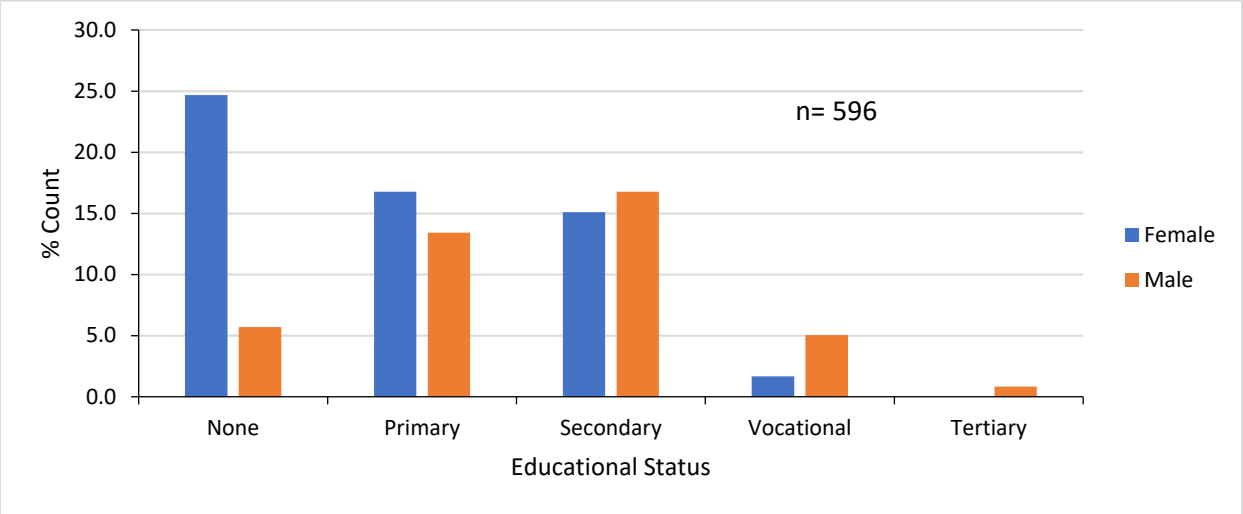


Figure 11: Educational Status of Adults within households

Economic Activities & Livelihoods

Economic activities that financed the day-to-day activities of the households interviewed were mainly fisheries-related. Fish processing and fishing were the main livelihood option that provided sustain the households.

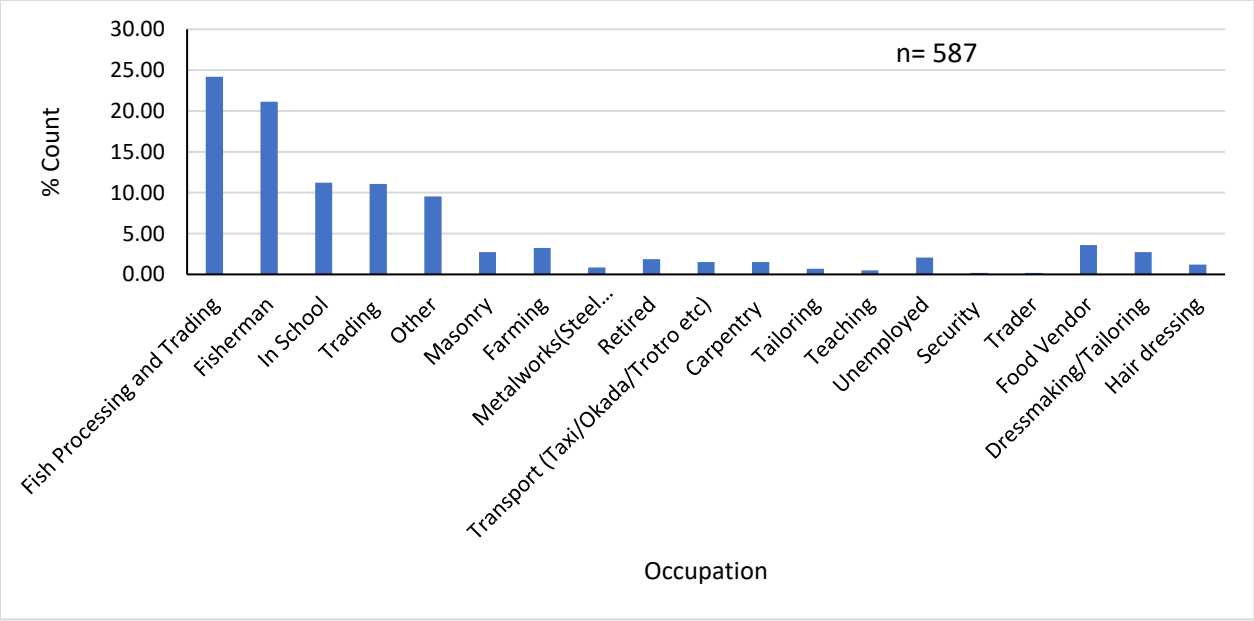


Figure 12: Occupations of adults in households

Figure 5 indicates the occupations encountered during the survey while Figure 6 illustrates segregation based on source and destination communities. The difference was not significant, indicating that both types of communities depended largely on the same kinds of livelihoods for sustenance.

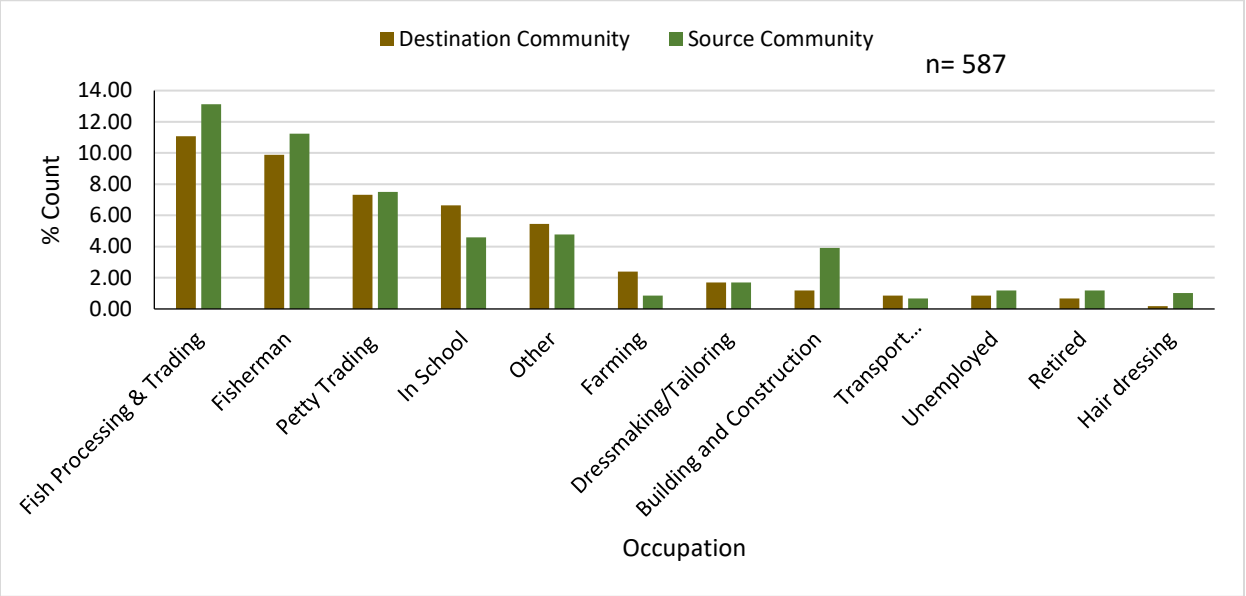


Figure 13: Occupations of adults in destination and source communities

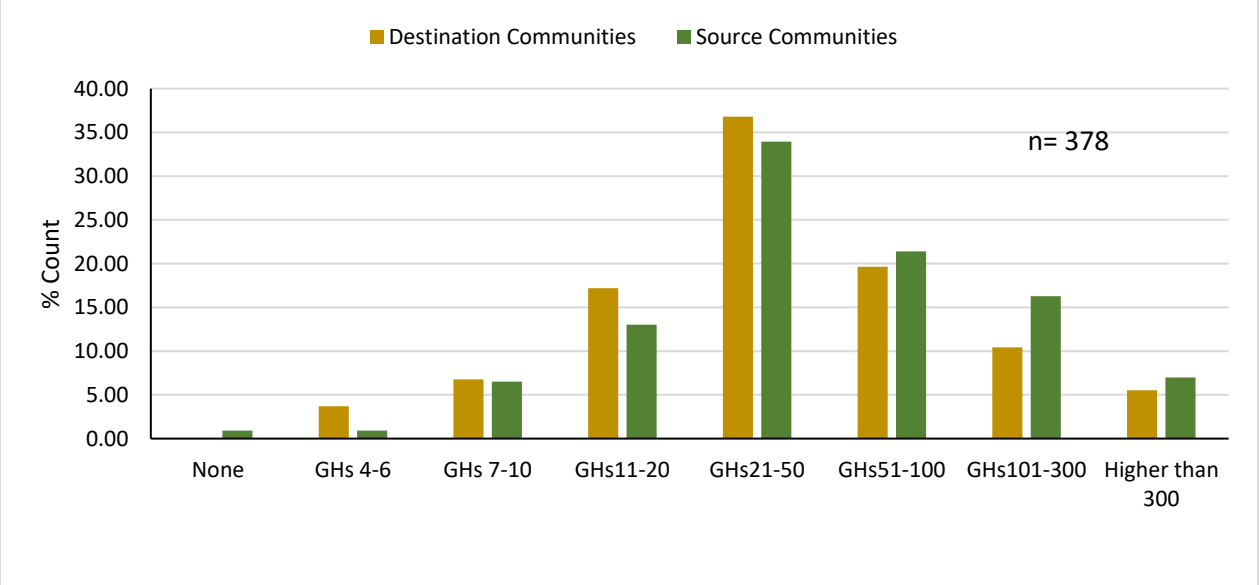


Figure 14: Average daily income range for source and destination communities

Fishing/ Agricultural Related Tasks of Children

Children were largely seen as a labour for activities within the family/ household. In most cases children aided in household chores and sometimes helped parents and guardians in other economic activities (Figure *8*).

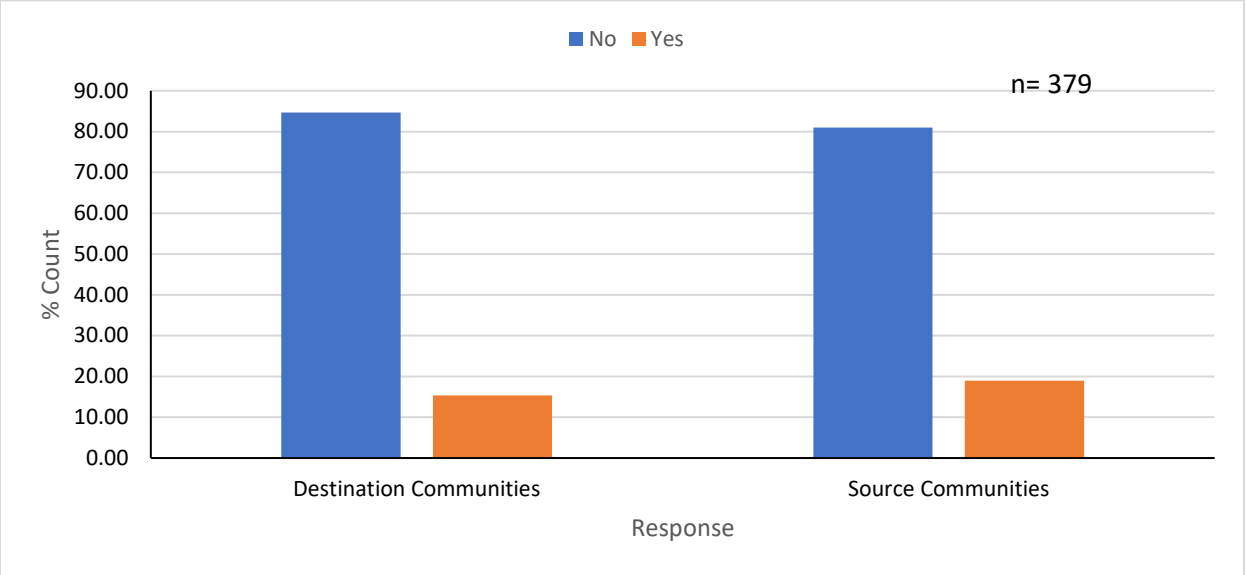


Figure 15: Do children help in your fishing/ agricultural/economic activities?

In families where children assisted in economic roles, females were usually assigned roles trading and cleaning roles while males were assigned fishing-related roles (Figure 9).

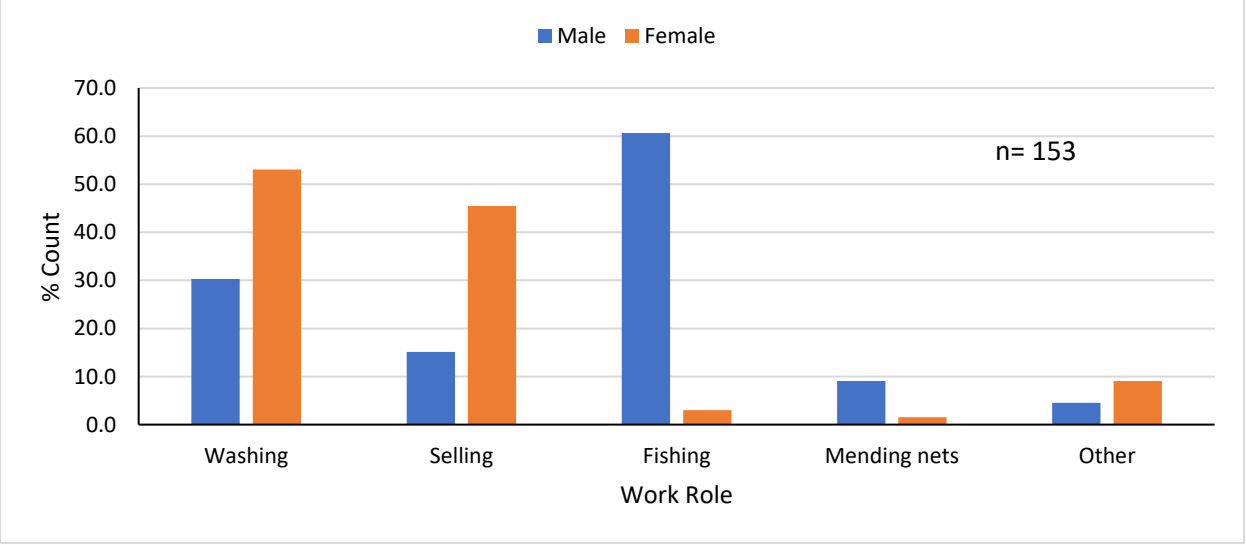


Figure 16: Work Role of children based on sex

Children who took up roles in economic activities usually worked 3 to 6 hours a day. Data gathered indicated that the number of hours worked per day were significantly higher in the destination communities than in source communities (Figure 10).

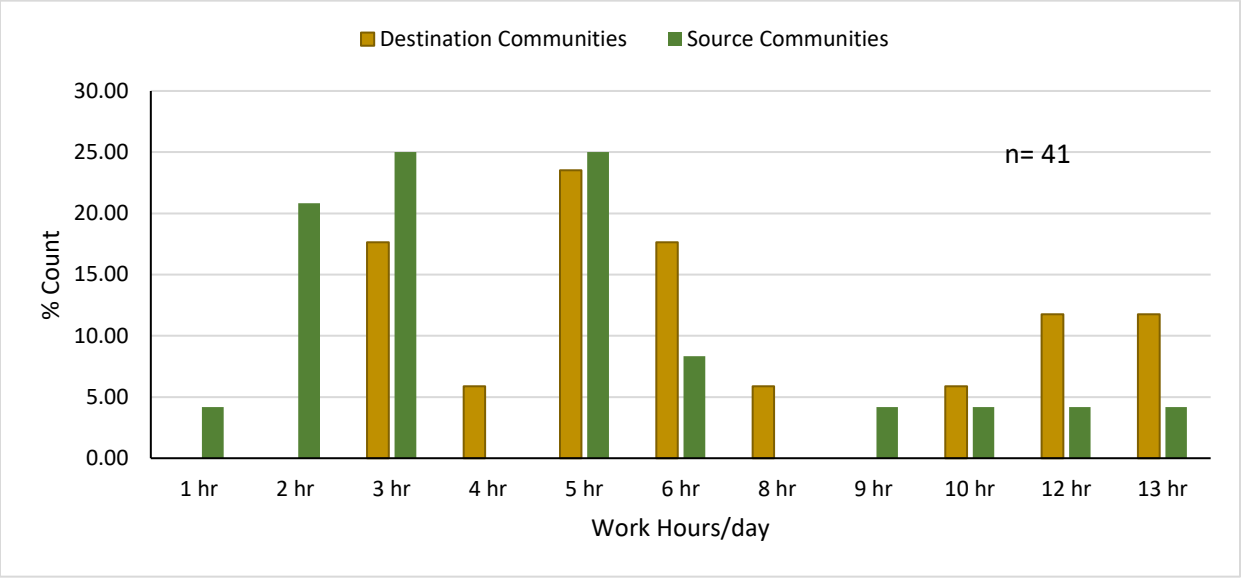


Figure 17:Work Hours per day for children in destination and source communities

Children in working in destination communities were likely trafficked hence had to spend more hours conducting various tasks. They had less time to rest between tasks and were more likely to fall ill. In source communities, the children were likely under the care of family or close family acquaintances hence were mostly not exposed to long hours of work.

In very few families (Figure 11), children were required to engage in economic activities unrelated to that of the household to obtain money to support the household.

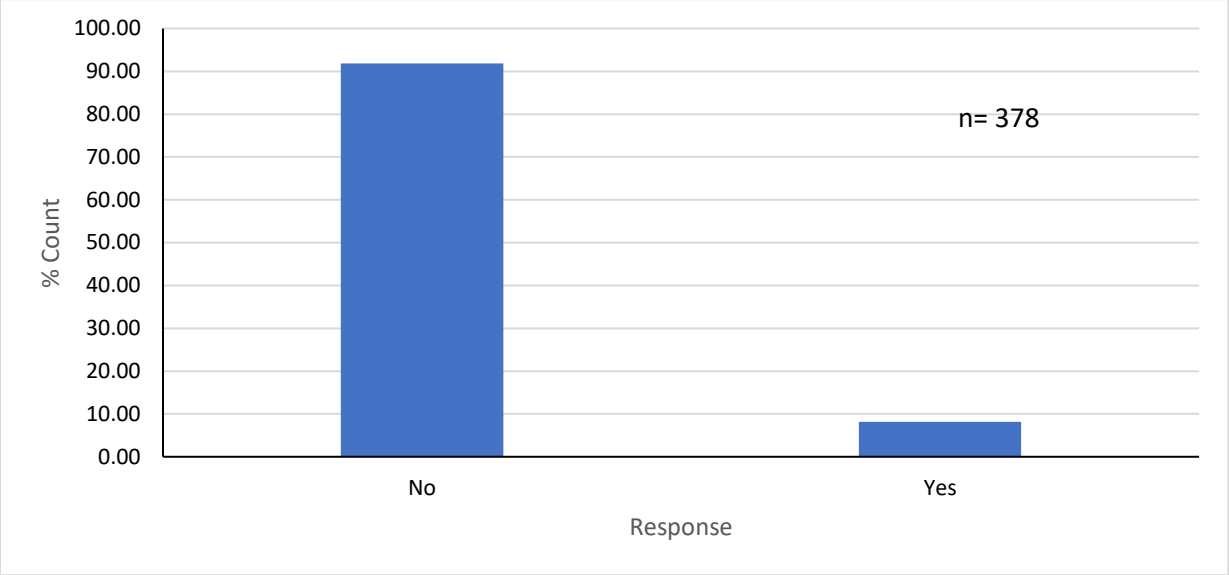


Figure 18: Do children work outside the family for income?

In destination communities, the tasks were mainly to engage in fishing, farming, and petty trading. In source communities, children engaged more in fish processing and petty trading to earn income to support the household. (See Figure 12)

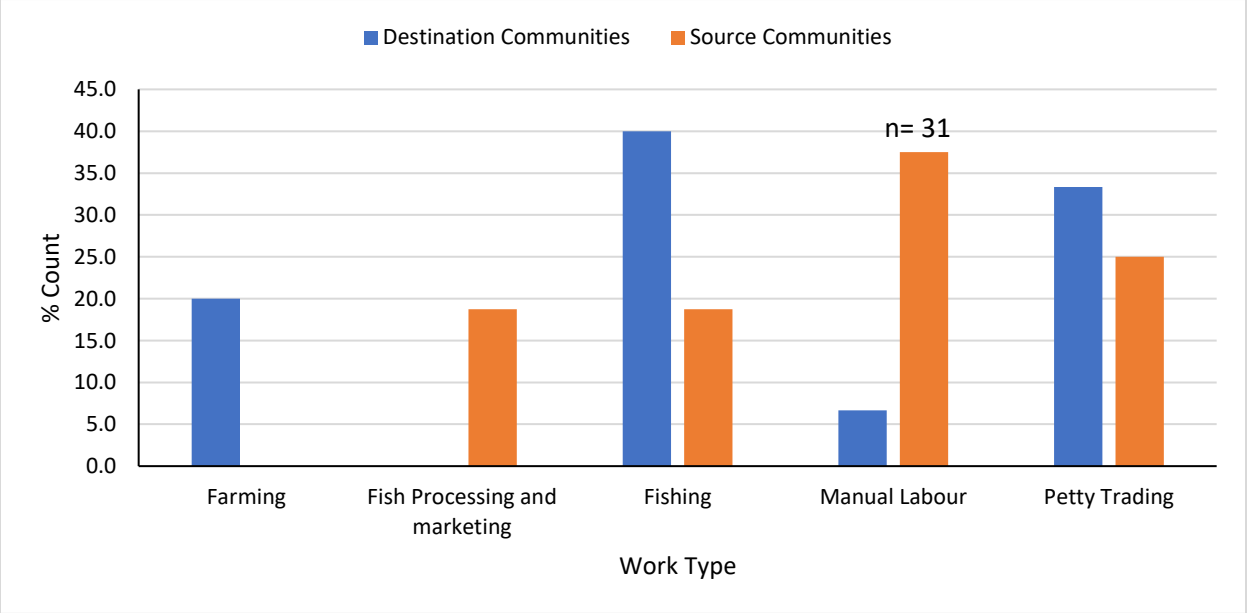


Figure 19: Work that children are engaged in outside the family

Child Labour and Trafficking Awareness

It was observed that people generally preferred not to comment on CLaT-related issues within their community because they felt a general need to protect the reputation of their communities

and their inhabitants. But when asked about people giving their children to work for others, the communities were divided (Figure 13). Because they believed that there was an overlap between giving out children to learn a trade and giving out children to provide labour.

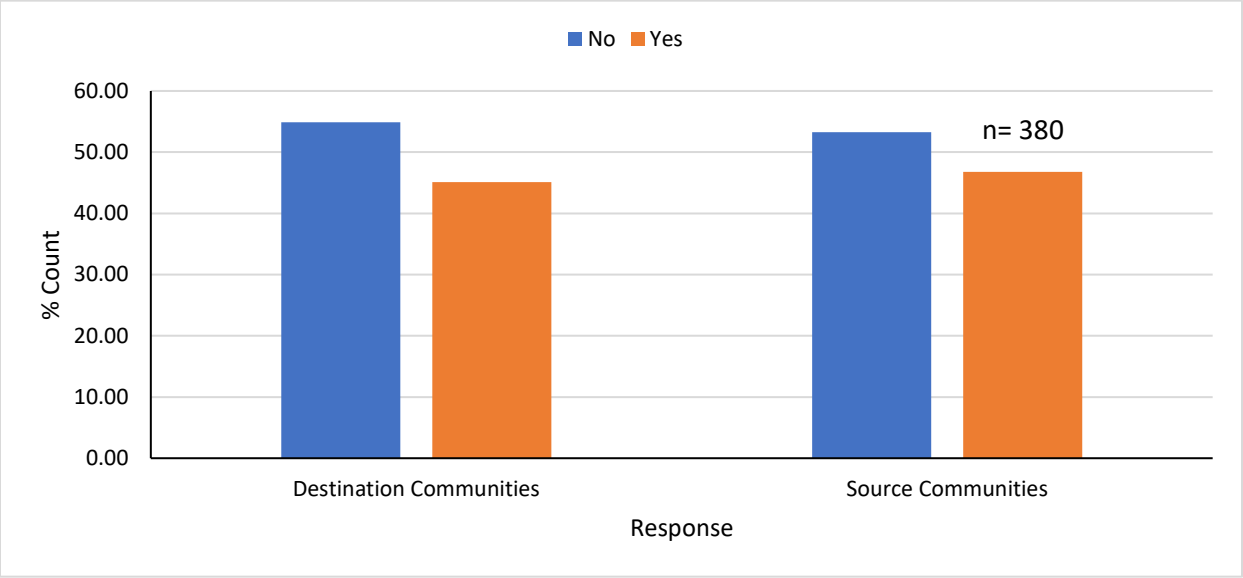


Figure 20: People who knew of others in the community who gave their children to work with others

Children were usually given out through relatives and total strangers who either required the services of the children or acted as middlemen who later transferred the children to their new "work masters" (Figure 14).

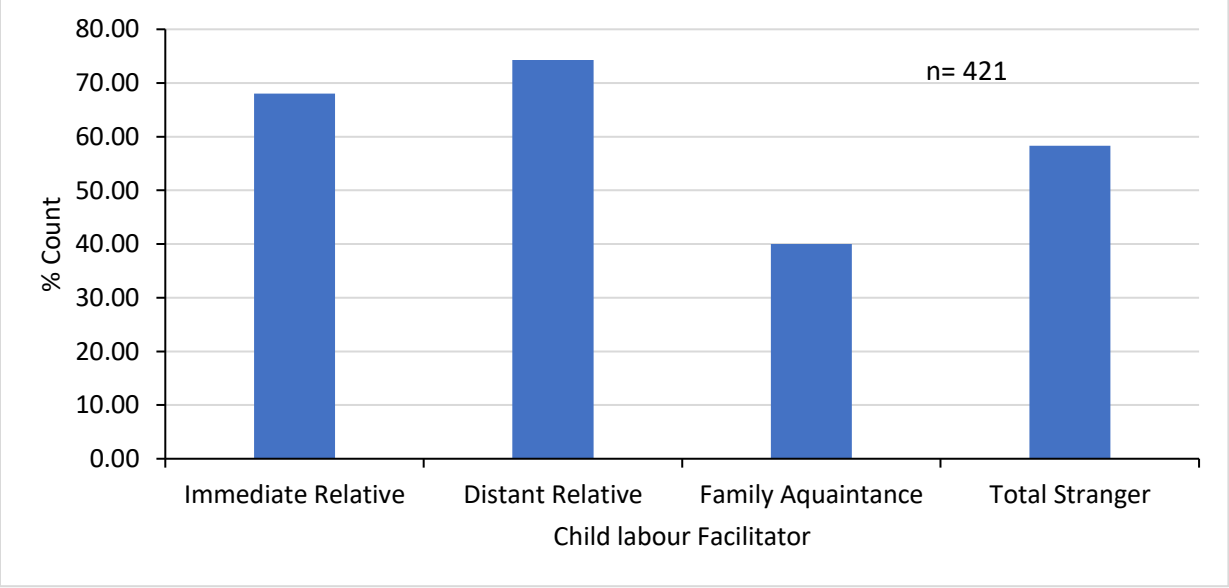


Figure 21: Persons who facilitate child labour/migration

However, based on experiences of CLaT victims, increased accessibility to schools and other reasons, household heads were not keen (Figure 15) on giving out their children to offer labour for other people.

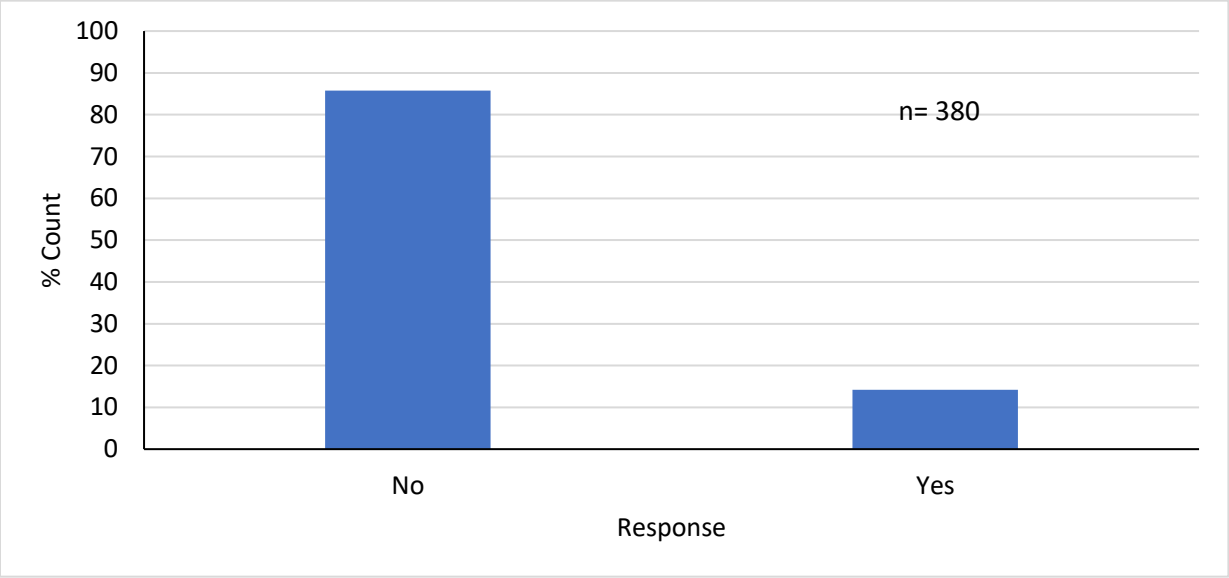


Figure 22: Would you ever send your child/children to work for others

When respondents were asked if they would consider hiring the services of children from other families to assist with their economic activity, most respondents were not willing (Figure 16). Its, however, it interesting to note that comparatively, respondents in destination communities were more willing compared to counterparts in source communities.

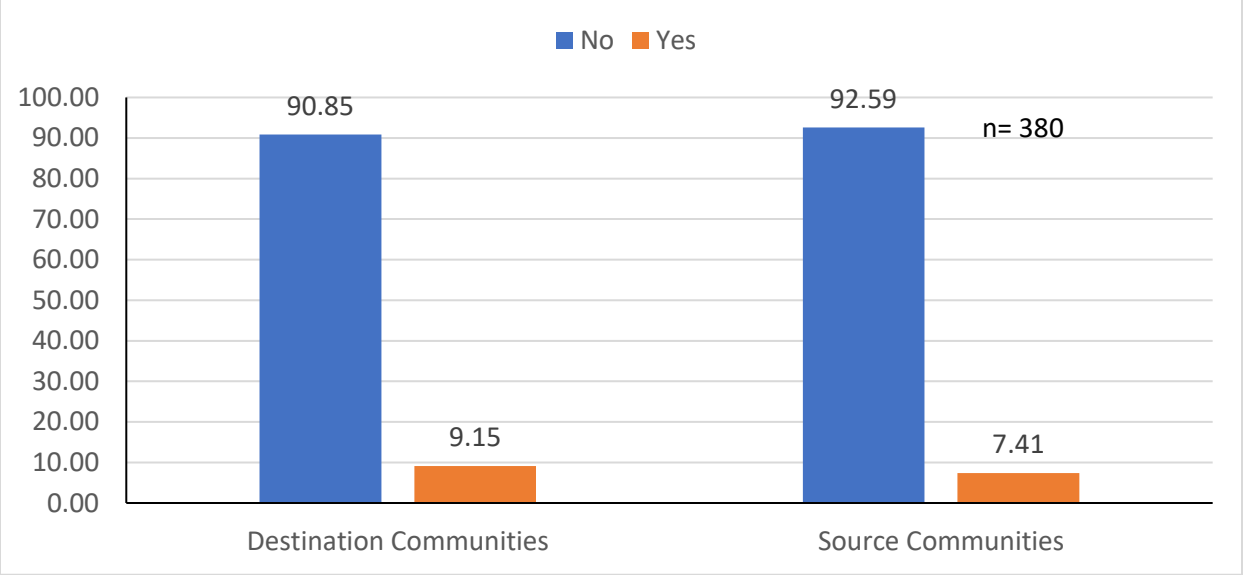


Figure 23: Do you employ children outside the family to assist you if necessary?

Risks for Children Doing Fishing Related/ Agricultural Tasks

Most respondents acknowledged that working in fishing and agricultural setting posed moderate to very high risks for children (*Figure 17* and *Figure 18*). These risks included maltreatment, rape, accidents, and illnesses like malaria, sexually transmitted diseases, bilharzia, damage to sensory nerves in the legs and feet among others.

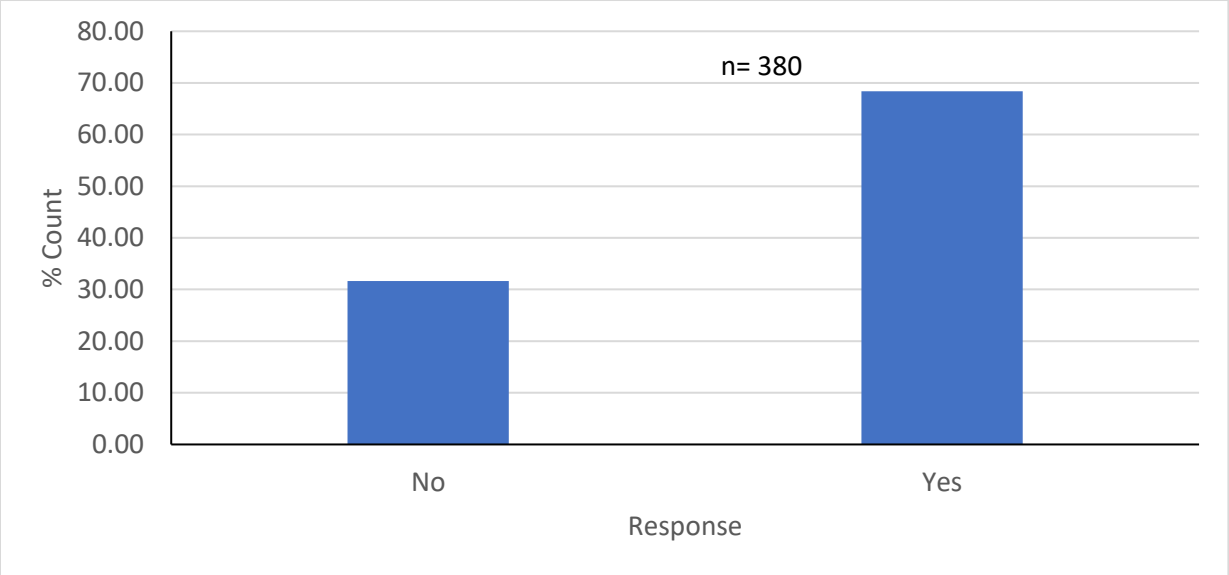


Figure 24: Do you perceive any risks for children doing fishing related/ agricultural tasks?

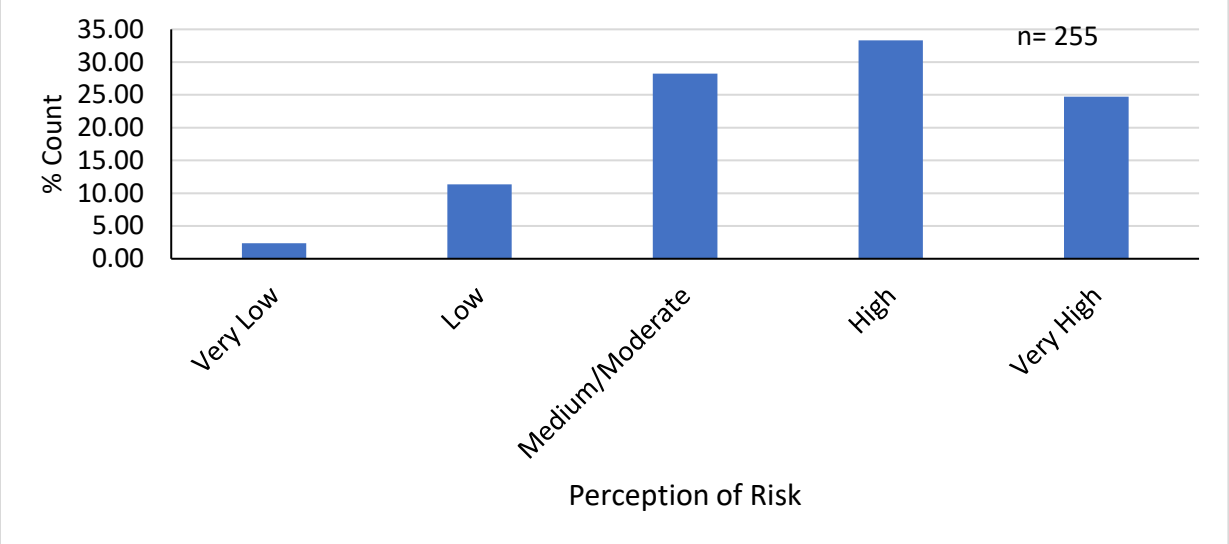


Figure 25: Perception of risks for children engaged in economic activities on fisheries-related tasks

Educational Status of Children

Respondents on both source and destination communities recognised the importance of schooling in the development of children. Source communities appeared to have more children attending school than in destination communities (Figure 19). This perception difference could be as a result of more children involved in economic activities in destination communities and could be indicative of better parental care or guardianship in source communities.

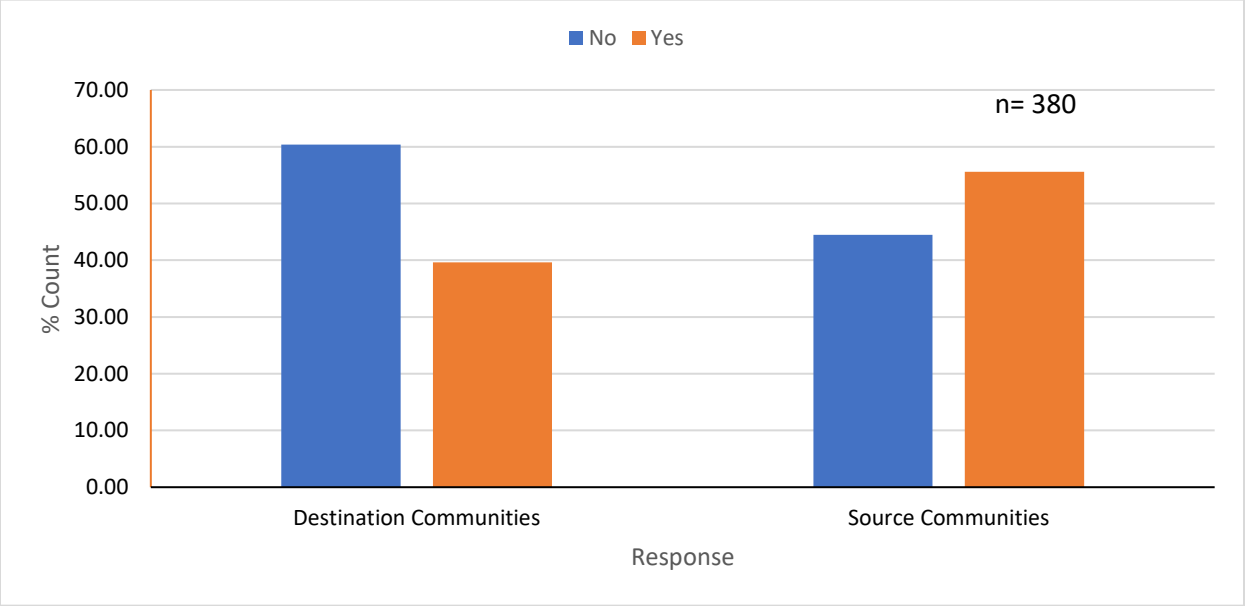


Figure 26: Does every child of school-going age in this community attend school

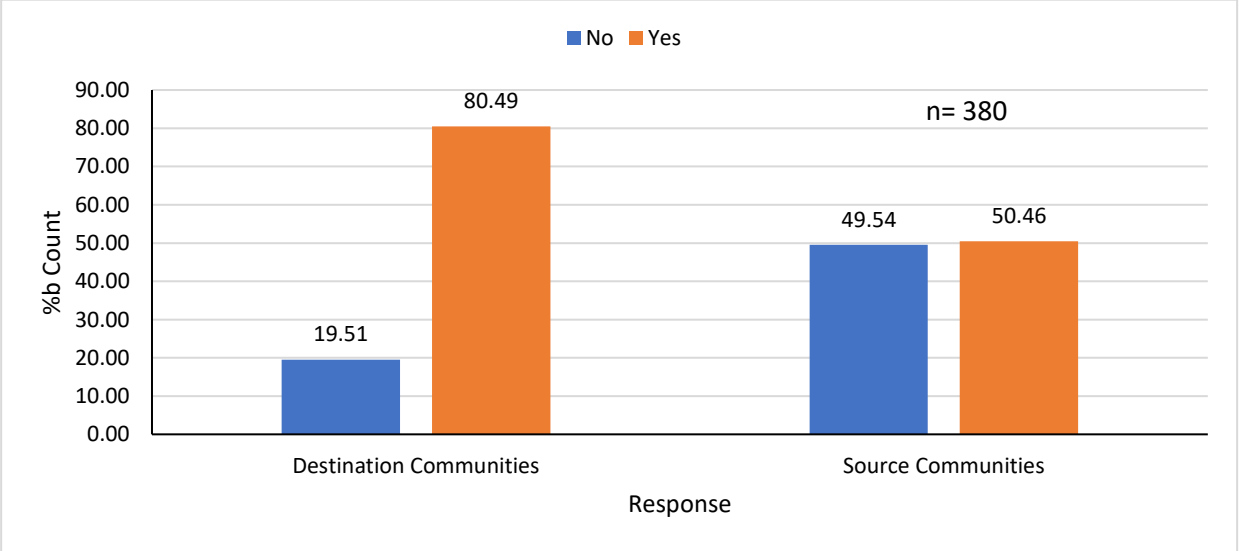


Figure 27: School attendance for children who engage in economic activities

In destination communities, more children in school were engaged in economic activities compared to source communities (Figure 20). This could mean that children in destination communities may have less time for studies and rest and could negatively impact their education.

Children Involved in Economic Activities

In source communities, respondents indicated that a lot of children usually started undertaking economic activities from the age of 12. However, destination communities reported that though a lot of children started at the age of 12, a lot of children between the ages of 4 and 11 were involved in economic activities.

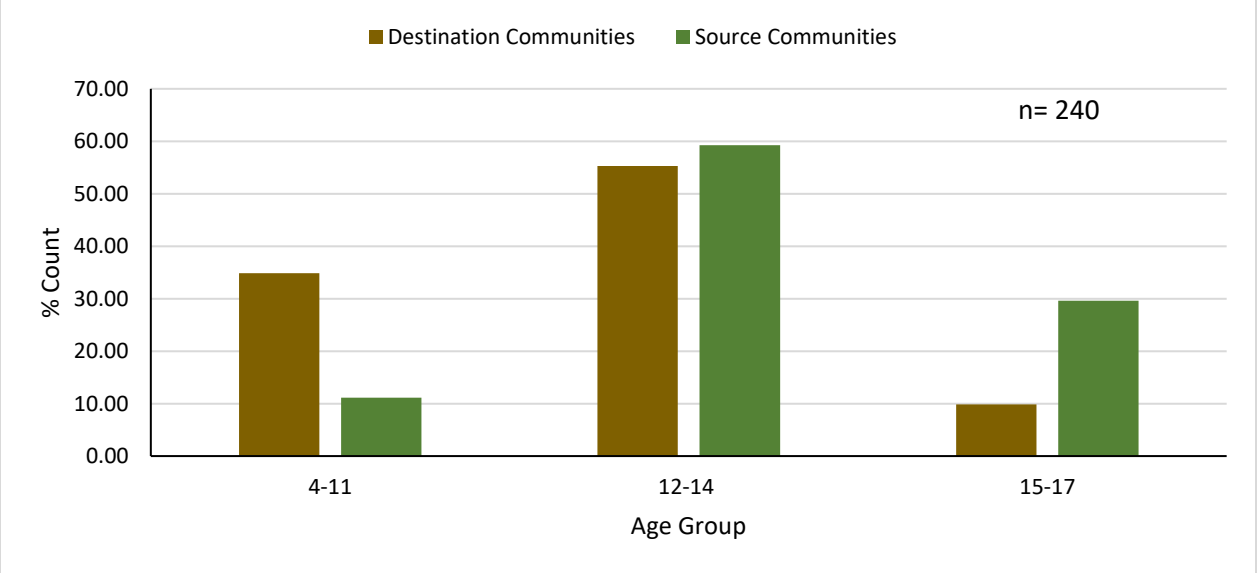


Figure 28: Age of children at start of work activities in source and destination communities

Community Leadership

Community leaders are very crucial in the fight against child labour and trafficking. However, leadership dynamics vary from community to community. As seen in Figure 22, assemblymen, Chiefs and chief fishermen were respected and recognised as legitimate leaders of community. These community leaders could be used in the prevention and reporting of CLaT-related cases.

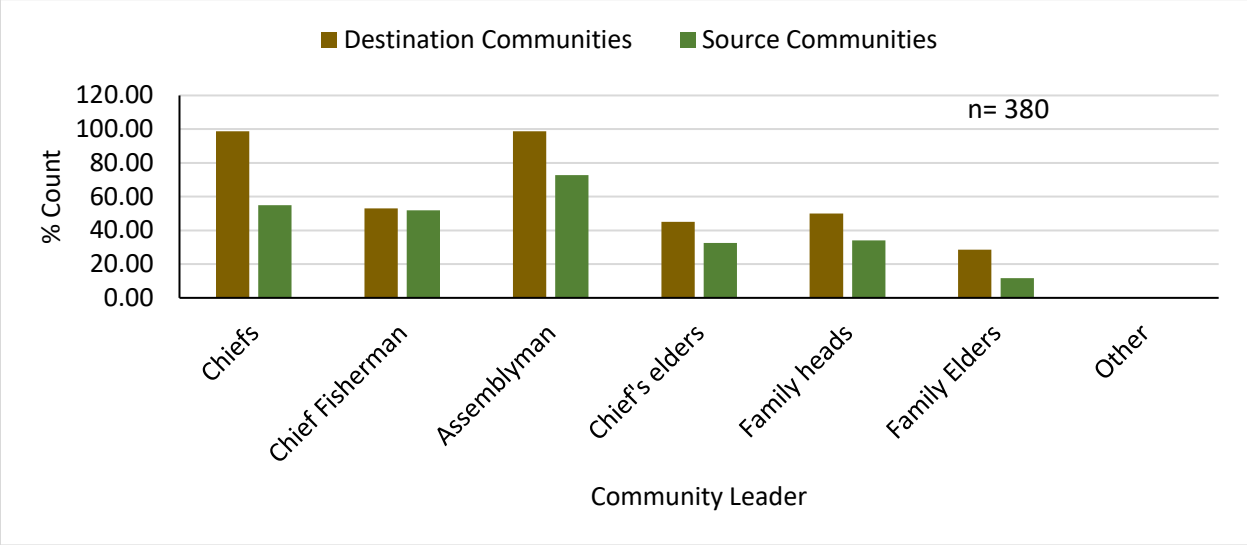


Figure 29: Who are the leaders in this community

Destination communities generally perceived child labour and trafficking as occurring very often. Source communities were however of the view that anti-CLaT activities had reduced over time. They indicated that CLaT occurred very rarely.

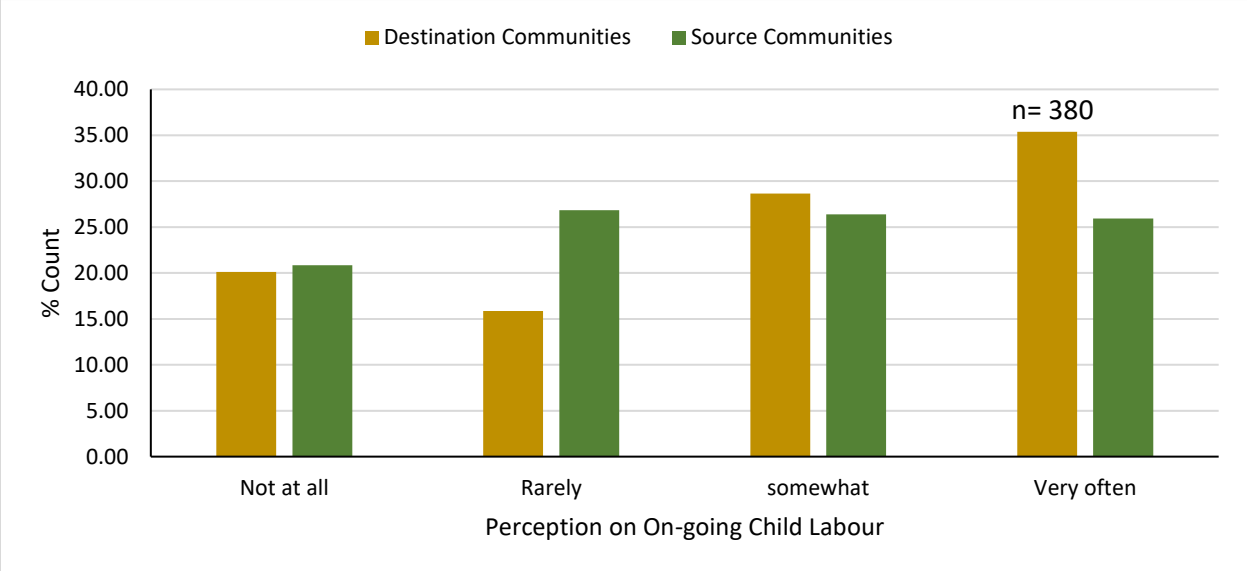
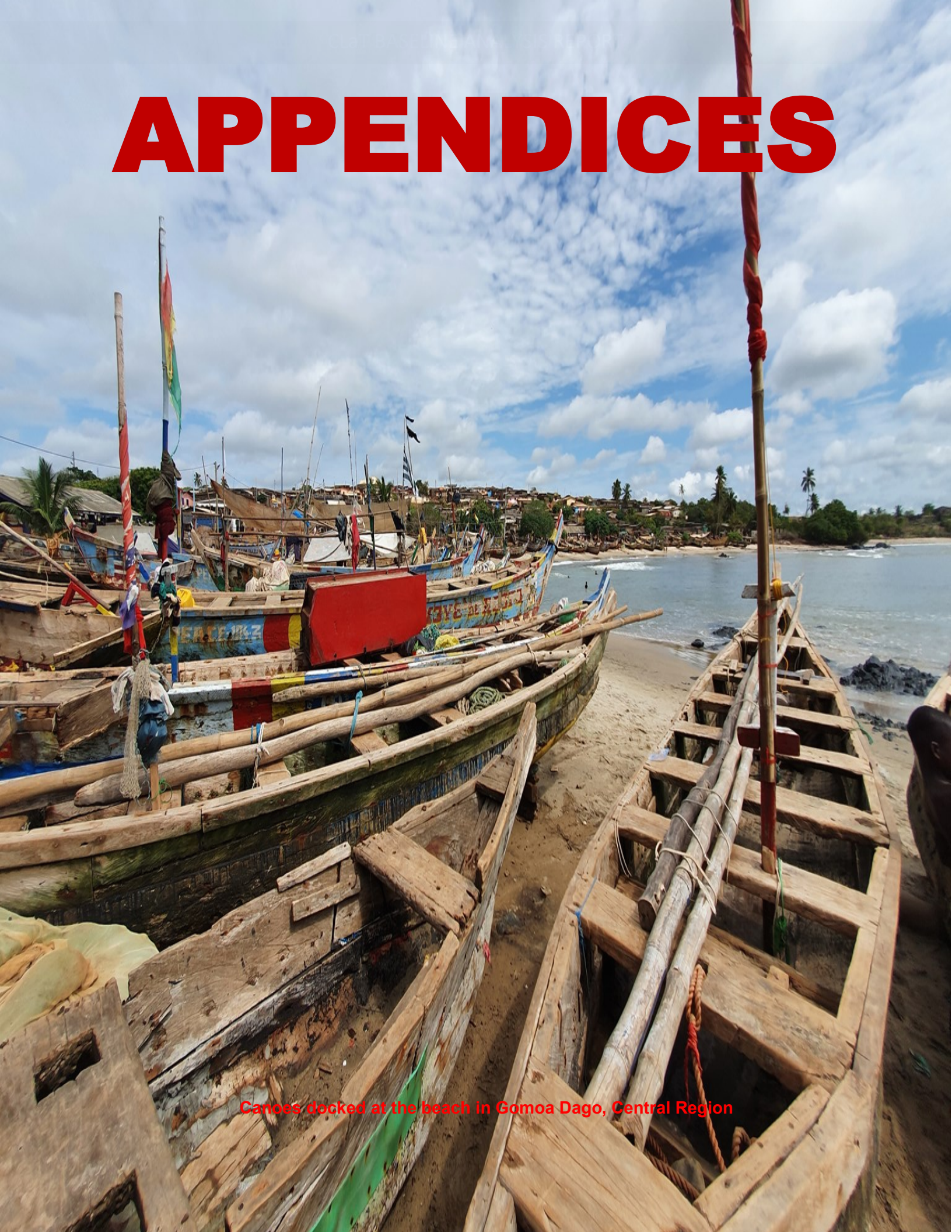


Figure 30: Perception on on-going child labour activities within their communities

APPENDICES



Canoes docked at the beach in Gomoa Dago, Central Region

APPENDICES

Table 2: Migration status of households per community

Town	Indigenous	Migrant	Indigenous	Migrant
Anfoega_North Dayi	7	5	58.3	41.7
Battor_North Tongu	17	2	89.5	10.5
Dago_Gomoa West	14	4	77.8	22.2
Komenda_KEEA	26	5	83.9	16.1
Kpeve_South Dayi	2	11	15.4	84.6
Moree_AAK	32	6	84.2	15.8
Senya Breku_Awutu Senya	26	11	70.3	29.7
Sokpe_South Tongu	17		100.0	0.0
Tegbi_Keta	37	5	88.1	11.9
Winneba_Effutu	74	18	80.4	19.6
Yeji_Pru	1	60	1.6	98.4

Table 3: Age distribution within households

Age	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-3	65	64	5.0	4.9
4-9	119	116	9.1	8.8
10-11	52	49	4.0	3.7
12-15	82	78	6.3	5.9
16-18	49	42	3.7	3.2
18-28	124	91	9.5	6.9
29-39	108	79	8.2	6.0
40-50	52	43	4.0	3.3
51-61	29	20	2.2	1.5
Above 61	34	16	2.6	1.2

Table 4:Educational Status of Children within households

School Attendance Status	Female Count	Male Count	% Count (females)	% Count (males)
dropped out	19	13	2.7	1.8
In school	261	243	36.5	33.9
irregular in school	2	4	0.3	0.6
never been to school	85	89	11.9	12.4
Total	367	349	51.257	48.74

Table 5: Educational Status of Adults within households

Educational Status	Female	Male	Female	Male
None	147	34	24.7	5.7
Primary	100	80	16.8	13.4
Secondary	90	100	15.1	16.8
Vocational	10	30	1.7	5.0
Tertiary	0	5	0.0	0.8

Table 6: Occupations of adults in households

Occupation	**Count**	**% Count**
Fish Processing and Trading	142	24.19
Fisherman	124	21.12
In School	66	11.24
Trading	65	11.07
Other	56	9.54
Masonry	16	2.73
Farming	19	3.24
Metalworks (Steel bending, wielding, metal smith)	5	0.85
Retired	11	1.87

Occupation	Count	% Count
Transport (Taxi/Okada/Trotro etc)	9	1.53
Carpentry	9	1.53
Tailoring	4	0.68
Teaching	3	0.51
Unemployed	12	2.04
Security	1	0.17
Trader	1	0.17
Food Vendor	21	3.58
Dressmaking/Tailoring	16	2.73
Hair dressing	7	1.19

Table 7:Figure 6: Occupations of adults in destination and source communities

Occupation	Count		% Count	
	Destination Community	Source Community	Destination Community	Source Community
Fish Processing & Trading	65	77	11.07	13.12
Fisherman	58	66	9.88	11.24
Petty Trading	43	44	7.33	7.50
In School	39	27	6.64	4.60
Other	32	28	5.45	4.77
Farming	14	5	2.39	0.85
Dressmaking/Tailoring	10	10	1.70	1.70
Building and Construction	7	23	1.19	3.92
Transport (Taxi/Okada/Trotro etc)	5	4	0.85	0.68
Unemployed	5	7	0.85	1.19
Retired	4	7	0.68	1.19
Hair dressing	1	6	0.17	1.02

Table 8: Average daily income range for source and destination communities

Average Daily Income Range	Count		% Count	
	Destination Communities	Source Communities	Destination Communities	Source Communities
None	0	2	0.00	0.93
GHs 4-6	6	2	3.68	0.93
GHs 7-10	11	14	6.75	6.51
GHs11-20	28	28	17.18	13.02
GHs21-50	60	73	36.81	33.95
GHs51-100	32	46	19.63	21.40
GHs101-300	17	35	10.43	16.28
Higher than 300	9	15	5.52	6.98

Table 9: Figure 8: Do children help in your fishing/ agricultural/economic activities?

Response	Count		% Count	
	Destination Communities	Source Communities	Destination Communities	Source Communities
No	138	175	84.66	81.02
Yes	25	41	15.34	18.98

Table 10:Figure 9: Work Role of children based on sex

Work Role of Child	Count		% Count	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Washing	20	35	30.3	53.0
Selling	10	30	15.2	45.5
Fishing	40	2	60.6	3.0
Mending nets	6	1	9.1	1.5
Other	3	6	4.5	9.1

Table 11: Work Hours per day for children in destination and source communities

Work hours Per Day	Count		% Count	
	Destination Communities	**Source Communities**	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**
1 hr		1	0.00	4.17
2 hr		5	0.00	20.83
3 hr	3	6	17.65	25.00
4 hr	1		5.88	0.00
5 hr	4	6	23.53	25.00
6 hr	3	2	17.65	8.33
8 hr	1		5.88	0.00
9 hr		1	0.00	4.17
10 hr	1	1	5.88	4.17
12 hr	2	1	11.76	4.17
13 hr	2	1	11.76	4.17

Table 12: Do children work outside the family for income?

Response	**Count**	**% Count**
No	349	91.84
Yes	31	8.16

Table 13: Work that children engaged in outside the family

Work Children are engaged in	**Count**		**% Count**	
	Destination Communities	**Source Communities**	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**
Farming	3		20.0	0.0
Fishing	6	3	40.0	18.8
Fish Processing and marketing		3	0.0	18.8

Work Children are engaged in	**Count**		**% Count**	
	Destination Communities	**Source Communities**	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**
Manual Labour	1	6	6.7	37.5
Petty Trading	5	4	33.3	25.0
	15	**16**	100	100

Table 14: Do you employ children outside the family to assist you if necessary?

Response	Count		% Count	
	Destination Communities	**Source Communities**	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**
No	149	200	90.85	92.59
Yes	15	16	9.15	7.41

Table 15: Ages of Children Working in Source and Destination Communities

Age	Count		% Count	
	Destination Communities	**Source Communities**	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**
6	2		15.38	0.00
7	1	1	7.69	7.14
8		1	0.00	7.14
9	1		7.69	0.00
10	3	1	23.08	7.14
11			0.00	0.00
12	3	1	23.08	7.14
13	1		7.69	0.00
14	2	2	15.38	14.29
15		3	0.00	21.43
16		1	0.00	7.14

Age	Count		% Count	
	Destination Communities	**Source Communities**	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**
17		3	0.00	21.43
18		1	0.00	7.14

Table 16: Sex of children working

Age	Count		% Count	
	Female	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**
6	1	1	3.70	3.70
7		2	0.00	7.41
8		1	0.00	3.70
9		1	0.00	3.70
10	1	3	3.70	11.11
12		4	0.00	14.81
13	1		3.70	0.00
14	1	3	3.70	11.11
15	1	2	3.70	7.41
16	1		3.70	0.00
17		3	0.00	11.11
18		1	0.00	3.70

Table 17: Would you ever send your child/children to work for others

Response	**Count**	**% Count**
No	326	85.78
Yes	54	14.21

Table 18: Do you perceive any risks for children doing fishing related/ agricultural tasks?

Response	Count	% Count
No	119	31.65
Yes	257	68.35

Table 19: Perception of risks for children engaged in economic activities on fisheries related tasks

Perception of Risk	Count	% Count
Very Low	6	2.35
Low	29	11.37
Medium/Moderate	72	28.24
High	85	33.33
Very High	63	24.71

Table 20: Does every child of school-going age in this community attend school

	Count		% Count	
Response	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**
No	99	96	60.37	58.54
Yes	65	120	39.63	73.17

Table 21: Who are the leaders in this community

	Count		% Count	
Community Leader	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**
Chiefs	162	113	98.78	54.85
Chief Fisherman	87	107	53.05	51.94
Assemblyman	162	150	98.78	72.82
Chief's elders	74	67	45.12	32.52
Family heads	82	70	50.00	33.98
Family Elders	47	24	28.66	11.65

Community Leader	Count		% Count	
	Destination Communities	**Source Communities**	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**
Other		1	0.00	0.49

Table 22: Perception on on-going child labour activities within their communities

Perception on Child labour activities within communities	Count		% Count	
	Destination Communities	**Source Communities**	**Destination Communities**	**Source Communities**
Not at all	33	45	20.12	20.83
Rarely	26	58	15.85	26.85
somewhat	47	57	28.66	26.39
Very often	58	56	35.37	25.93

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