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 研究課題名(和文) Research on Child Labour in Cocoa Production: the Ghana Case and International Comparison
 研究課題名(英文) Research on Child Labour in Cocoa Production: the Ghana Case and International Comparison
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研究成果の概要(和文)：この研究の主な目的は、児童労働の削減に寄与する要因を分析することです。また、性別の属性や、世帯が収入の損失をどのように補償するかを考慮しながら、脅威の完全な廃止を確実にするために実施されている構造を調査することも目指しています。この研究は、(1) ガーナの一部のカカオ生産施設コミュニティにおける現在の児童労働の状況を調査することを目的としています。(2) 児童労働に対する革新/介入の影響を特定、分析、評価する。(3) 金融酪農を利用して、農家の収入、支出、およびガーナで児童労働に関連する活動に従事している世帯が、児童労働状況の変化による生計の変化の喪失にどのように対処しているかを調査する。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

The study will enhance our understanding about the dynamics of child labor issues in these two countries. The outcomes of this project are useful not only to the domestic child labor policy of Ghana and Ivory Coast but also the global research and policy community.

研究成果の概要(英文)：(1) Between January 2020 and June 2020, we conducted and completed baseline and financial diaries surveys for 360 households in Ghana and Ivory Coast. (2) At the moment, we have completed debugging of the datasets and have partially conducted some empirical analyses. (3) We have also presented some of our results at both domestic and international conferences including the following: A) The 18th International Conference of the Japanese Economic Policy Association B) The 19th International Conference of the Japan Economic Policy Association (国際学会) C) ISA Midwest 2020 Conference D) The Allied Social Science Association 2021 Annual Meeting, African Finance and Economic Association Session E) The Allied Social Science Associations 2022 Annual Meeting, National Economic Association & African Finance and Economic Association Session.

研究分野：Health economics, development economics

キーワード：Child Labour ID-19 Ghana Financial diaries Cocoa households Income Expenditure Uncertainty COV

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1 . 研究開始当初の背景

Since 2000, the global fight on child labour has produced some positive results. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), for nearly two decades, the world had been making steady progress in reducing child labour. However, in certain regions, such as West Africa, child labour in the cocoa sector continues to be a major challenge and concern for policy makers and the sector's key actors. Discussion on child labour activities in this region gained prominence in the UK and other countries in 2000-2001 following documentaries and newspaper coverage alleging the use of child slaves in Ivory Coast (Anti-Slavery International, 2004; Bales, 2007; Blowfield, 2003).

Since then, there have been advocacy for a complete abolition of any form of child labour in the region. In respect of this a protocol dubbed "Harkin-Engel Protocol" (HEP) was signed to restrict cocoa producing countries such as Ghana and Ivory Coast to ensuring that cocoa beans and their derivative products are produced in a manner that complies with ILO convention 182. After the signing of the HEP in 2001, the government of Ghana followed up with intervention policies that aimed to tackle "Worst Forms of Child Labour" (WFCL) in Ghana. One example of the government's policies is the National Programme for the Elimination of WFCL in the cocoa sector. This policy resulted in the introduction of two major innovations to help solve the problem. These innovations are: 1) Public Certification System and 2) Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System. The first innovation is to certificate cocoa beans produced in the country as child labour free product, while the second innovation was created to collect data and provide remedies.

Despite these intervention policies, studies conducted in these two countries to assess the progress made after the signing of the HEP have shown that while some progress has been made, the HEP's goal of a major reduction of the number of children in hazardous child labour in the cocoa sector has not come within reach (Tulane University, 2015). This calls for vigorous and continuous study of child labour issues in these two countries.

2 . 研究の目的

Child labour continues to remain a global challenge to the development, and the attainment of important Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the key goals of the United Nations "Sustainable Development Goals" (SDGs) is the 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. In Ghana and Ivory Coast, eliminating child labour in the cocoa sector is considered one of the highest priorities.

As such, our study aims at answering the following questions: What is the current child labour situation? Is the situation static or dynamic over the year? What has been the impact of innovation/interventions such as certification schemes on child labour? How do households cope with changes in their livelihood when their children stop engaging in child labour activities? These two countries have lacked a financial diaries survey that tracks the economic activities, income, expenditure and other variables that can be used to answer these questions.

We investigated child labour situation in Ghana over a period of one year, analysed the impact of innovation on child labour activities, examined how households cope with changes in their livelihood when their children stop engaging in child labour activities, and started an international project that compares child labour situations in Ghana and Ivory Coast, the two leading cocoa producing countries in the world.

3 . 研究の方法

Based on the above objectives we created an interview questionnaire for both baseline and financial diaries surveys. We interviewed 485 households in Ghana and Ivory Coast. This comprises of 360 households selected from 19 cocoa producing districts in Ghana and 125 households selected from two cocoa producing districts in Ivory Coast.

In the baseline survey, we collected information on different types of household

characteristics, such age, education level, employment status and many others that could help explain child labour situation in these cocoa producing districts. However, our financial diaries survey concentrated on collecting information on the following variables; economic activities of household members, expenditure, income and revenue, assets, and loans. As of now, we have created database for STATA that could be used analyses.

4 . 研究成果

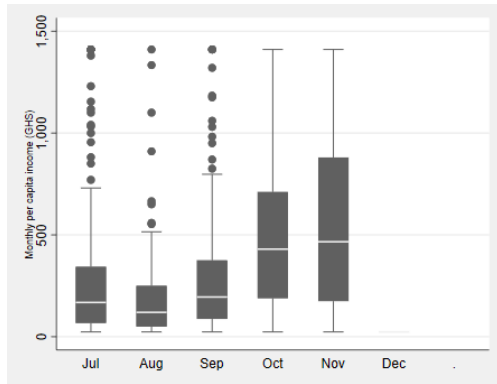
Briefly we present the analysis results obtained from a few studies that we have conducted so far based on the data from Ghana. Before we started our data collection, we used data from the Ghana Living Standards Survey to study the determinants of child labour in Ghana. We conducted this study for us to identify the key variables that we need to concentrate on. The results from the study indicated that many of the determinants of child labour that are prominent in the literature were not significant in the models we used. The only consistently significant determinant across the three models we used was that if parents work children are more likely to work and the larger the household the less likely that any specific child will work. It might appear at first glance as though parents who have a job would be better off and less likely to have their children work. Possible explanation for this is that parent employment proxies for the demand for labour in a region more generally, and this can include children. Also, many parents who work may bring their children with them and have them work with them.

Now we would like to present some descriptive statistics from our baseline data collected from Ghana. Our results show that in Ghana, child labour takes place about 32 percent of the time when we consider individual activities of children in our sample. However, at the household level, child labour takes place about a quarter of the time, which means that about 25 percent of the children from sample are engaged in child labour. Moreover, we observe that about 65 percent of households are male, 72 percent are married, and the average age is about 53 years. Households, on average, have 2.6 adults and 1.5 children under the age of 18.

The number of hours worked per week varies heavily, with many respondents working around 15 hours a week. Still, a sizable amount is also working over 40 hours a week. This suggests that in our survey, there is a lot of uncertainty over how many hours' people will work week to week and that for many, they do not have a full-time job. Thus, many of our respondents are likely have to rely on informal and seasonal work.

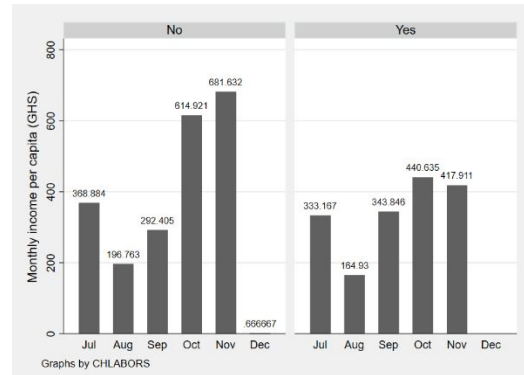
Tentative results from our financial diaries survey reveals that income for farmers in Ghana varies drastically among participants in our sample. During the cocoa harvesting season in October and November, most respondents' household income is far higher than in other months (panel A of Figure 1). Thus, this leads to uncertainty over time and a lack of employment or viable jobs for the rest of the year. Some farmers who make enough during harvesting might be able to save enough to get by the rest of the year, but for many, this presents an uncertain challenge. Furthermore, the amount that farmers make during harvesting is somewhat predictable, given the cocoa marketing board's incentive to pay a predictable price to farmers. However, the size of one's crop might vary from year to year.

Thus, the ability to use savings from the cocoa season for the rest of the year may vary considerably, and for those who do not make enough to get by on the rest of the year, savings from harvesting season might not be an option. To check whether income plays a role in child labour activities, panel B of Figure 1 displays the monthly income for households between July and November 2021. This figure shows that in those households where child labour takes place, income is consistently lower. This is notable as in Ghana; it appears as though child labor is correlated with lower payments. Where child labor takes place, incomes are consistently lower and also more stable. However, where no child labour occurs, there is probably less economic uncertainty as income from cocoa harvesting season in October and November could last far longer around the year. It is notable that in this group, revenue more than doubles from previous months.



Panel A: Figure 1. Distribution of monthly income of households

Figure 1. Distribution of monthly income



Panel B: Figure 1. Distribution of monthly income of households

In order to examine the impact of innovation/interventions on child labour, we asked respondents about their views on the influence of certification schemes. The specific question we asked was “What do you think the influence of certification schemes has been in the cocoa sector?” Notably, a few respondents mention reducing child labor, but far more associate other dynamics with certification schemes. Many respondents associate these schemes by helping them increase production or improve their crop quality. One respondent said “This has help us to understand and appreciate the invaluable contribution certification has brought to my farms in terms of yield. It has increased my yield per acreage.” Many respondents also credit certification schemes with improving farm inputs such as making it easier to get fertilizer or improvement of farming practices. This is how another farmer viewed it, ‘It has more influence on the cocoa sector in the sense farmers are sometimes supported with farm inputs like chemicals, spraying machine and other bonuses. Some certification also educated farmers on proper way of farming. The materials and education giving to us help improve our work.’”

From our results, we can see that while certification schemes do matter, it appears as though they have little to do with reducing child labour. Instead, we can see that across Ghana’s cocoa-producing regions, they have helped create more government capacity to assist farmers in raising their production levels and overall efficiency. This finding is consistent with much literature on the performance of certification schemes in African states. We can see that with certification schemes in Ghana, few respondents in regions that are supposed to be impacted by these policies see them as doing much with child labour; thus, responses to the certification schemes have little to do with the original intent. This is similar to the performance of certification schemes in other sectors such as “fair trade” gold certification (Childs 2008;2014) or “conflict free” diamond certification (Munier 2016). This brings up interesting questions about these certification schemes’ natures and whether they are a useful way to regulate these economic sectors.

Finally, since our data collection period coincided with the occurrence of COVID-19, we were able to study how the pandemic impacted households in a sample. We present some results of how COVID-19 changed economic calculations that households made in terms of employment, hours of work, days of work and loan repayment as well as how COVID-19 impacted their income. From these results, it seems as though many respondents faced a high level of uncertainty because of COVID. However, given that uncertainty has always impacted the sector, it seems as though many farmers were able to strategize around some of the problems brought about by the COVID crisis. Luckily, in terms of production, since most farm work takes place outside, it seems as though many farmers were able to continue working. However, inputs to farming and the ability to sell cocoa were greatly impacted. While it does seem as though the COVID crisis negatively impacted farming for many, it was not to the extent of other parts of the economy, such as markets in major cities that were shut down entirely. Furthermore, many respondents in our survey report having saved up enough to get by during the crisis. It might be the case that the usual fluctuations in cocoa production and proceeds available to farmers made them more prepared for COVID than in other parts of the economy that are more stable. Many respondents report being able to lessen their spending patterns to get through the crisis and make up for lack of income. For those who owned their farm, it seems as though, to some degree, things continued as usual, as they just

continued working. However, for some who worked on farms owned by others or who's employment was already uncertain, COVID made things worse in terms of keeping or finding a job.

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オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する

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〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

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7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関
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