UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST

SUSTAINABILITY OF OASIS FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM PROJECT IN TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT OF CENTRAL REGION, GHANA

BY

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DECLARATION

Candidate's Declaration

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own original research and that no part of it has been presented for another degree in this University or elsewhere.

Candidate's Signature: …… Date: ……

Name: …….

Supervisors' Declaration

We hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of the thesis were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of thesis laid down by the University of Cape Coast.

Principal Supervisor's Signature: ……. Date: …….

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ABSTRACT

Project sustainability on eliminating child labour in cocoa growing areas in Ghana has received less attention. Issues confronting sustainability have rendered most projects not meeting project goals and needs of future generations. This study therefore assessed the sustainability of OASIS Foundation International child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District, Central Region in Ghana. Survey design was employed to select 130 household whose member(s) was/were beneficiaries of the project. Content validated and pretested interview schedule was used to collect data, which was analysed using descriptive statistics and inferential such as Pearson product-moment correlation, Friedman rank test and multiple linear regression. The results revealed that the project was generally less sustainable; though the various dimensions used showed different levels of sustainability ranging from unsustainable to very sustainable. Levels of satisfaction, number of dependants, children less than 15 years, number of children in school and use of soap making skills were significantly related to social, economic, technical and institutional sustainability. Furthermore, children in school and use of soap making skills significantly influenced the sustainability of the project. The study recommends, among other things, increased efforts of development agencies and government parastatals by providing appropriate skills and resources to ensure economic, technical and institutional sustainability of such interventions. Government of Ghana should also ensure timely supply of school materials to increase enrolment and retention of pupils in these and other communities with similar projects.

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DEDICATION

To my mother Margaret Gyamfi, and in memory of my late father Nana Adane Afram II, uncle Victor Afrifa-Gyamfi and grandmother Cecilia Gyamfi.

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BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CCLMS	Community Child Labour Monitoring System
CCPCs	Community Child Protection Committees
CLM	Child Labour Monitoring
CMS	Community Management Structure
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
DCPCs	District Child Protection Committees
DFID	Department for International Development,
EFA	Education for All
EIB	Employment Information Branch
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GAWU	Ghana Agricultural Workers Union
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System
GCLS	Ghana Child Labour Survey

GCP	Ghana Country Programme
GPRS	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GSFP	Ghana school Feeding Programme
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
I-CLMS	Integrated Child Labour Monitoring System
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre, the Netherlands
ISEW	Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
KRC	Kabarole Research and Resource Centre
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MDGs	Millennium Development Goal
MELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation

MMYE	Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NDPC	National development planning commission
NEPAD	New Partnership in African Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPECLC	National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa
NPECLC	National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Cocoa
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SDIs	Sustainable Development Indicators
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SWAC	Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNECE	United Nations Economic and Social Council, Economic Committee for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WACAP	West Africa Cocoa or Agriculture Project
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WEDC	Water, Engineering and Development Centre (UK)
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The chapter discusses child labour projects and sustainability. It briefly looks at OASIS child labour monitoring system project. The chapter also outlines the problem statement, objectives of the study, significance of the study and; limitations and delimitations of the study, definition of terms and organization of the study.

Background to the Study

The current issues of child labour in cocoa growing communities can be worst in the future if the necessary actions are not taken now. The International Labour Organisation estimated that over 215 million children worldwide are labourers and engaged in activities that should be abolished. Amongst them, children under the age of 15 were about 152 million, and those engaged in hazardous or dangerous activities were about 115 million (ILO, 2010). Children below the age to work are mostly found in sectors such as mining and agriculture. In a child labour survey, about 80 percent of all children in employment are classified as labourers (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014). This is because they fall under the minimum working age of 18 years and are engaged in works that threaten health, safety, or are subject to conditions of forced labour.

The welfare of children in cocoa growing areas, who are engaged in child labour, continues to be a concern to Government of Ghana and development agencies such as; the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation, the Ministry

of Education, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and Non-governmental organisations and donor agencies.

According to Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment (2008) a large number of children were exposed to hazardous working conditions such as chemical spraying of cocoa trees without using protective clothing, carrying heavy loads of cocoa seeds, and use of machete. Child labour and exposure to hazards are said to adversely affect school enrolment, participation, educational performance and completion rate. The labour menace prompted the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to campaign against child labour through the implementation of various projects or programmes. For example: The Child Labour Monitoring (CLM) interventions began in the 1990's by the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the ILO to regularly check the places where girls and boys may be working. The overall objective of the CLM is to ensure that, children and the young legally employed workers are protected from exploitation and hazards at work (ILO/IPEC, 2005).

Project sustainability on eliminating child labour in cocoa growing areas in Ghana has received less attention. According to Hanachor (2012) projects form part of the basis of assessing a country's development among other countries. The assessment is based on an improved well-being of citizens through projects. This assessment also does not leave out the welfare of children. The Government of Ghana (GoG) has been partnering donor agencies and many non-governmental organisations in implementing projects towards poverty reduction and abolishing of child labour. However, confronting issues of sustainability have drawn most of

the projects into not meeting project goals and needs of future generations (Egwemi, 2012). For example; the central tracking database of ex-working children project in Ghana was faced with sustainability issues of operations and maintenance (ILO/IPEC, 2005).

There are several dimensions to the sustainability of projects. These include economic, social, environmental, cultural, political, ethical, security and institutional sustainability (Dalay-clayton & Bass, 2002), technical and infrastructural sustainability (Ika, Diallo, & Thuillier, 2012). The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the ILO viewed the CLMS as the system which is economically enhancing, technically necessary, institutionally anchored and socially acceptable and guarantees social justice in the rights of children and has harmony with societal norms (ILO/IPEC, 2007). The study was therefore based on social, economic, technical and institutional dimensions.

OASIS Child Labour Monitoring System Project

The Child labour monitoring system was an action project, designed within the framework of ILO-IPEC project titled: "Child labour monitoring system (CLMS)". The ILO-IPEC project is a public-private partnership between the Chocolate and Cocoa Industry and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities in Ghana and Côte D' Ivoire. The project aimed at developing model child labour monitoring

systems and processes to enable Government of Ghana, ILO and IPEC scale up and implement effective CLM systems in other cocoa growing regions.

The project was implemented by a Non-Governmental Organisation known as OASIS Foundation International in Tweapease and Ankaakoo communities of Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District, Central Region, Ghana. The goal of the project was to address child labour problems in the cocoa sectors, largely by supporting and encouraging relevant district and community stakeholders to implement Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS).

Also, the main objective of the project was to eliminate worst forms of child labour in cocoa growing communities in Ghana. Furthermore, the output was mainly the establishment of community child protection committees (CCPCs) and district child protection committees (DCPCs) as child labour monitoring systems.

Finally, outcome of the project was reduction of children affected by WFCL through the prevention, withdrawal, rehabilitation and social integration of children in the cocoa sector through the establishment of GCLMS.

Statement of the Problem

Children are the future leaders of a country, of which Ghana is no exception. Child labour has become a canker in cocoa growing areas, thereby reducing the pace of national development. Children have been found to be involved in activities such as handling of chemical fertilizers, pesticide application without wearing protective clothing, cutting of cocoa pods and carrying heavy loads of cocoa seeds (GAWU, 2006). Child labour activities often

deny children the opportunity to attend school and limit their potentials and future (Baidoo, 2014). The constitution of Ghana (Children Act 1998, Act 560) frowns on child labour. However the practice keeps persisting and achieving the 2016 target of eliminating all worst forms of child labour seemed to be in jeopardy.

In Ghana, various monitoring system projects have been implemented by governments and Non-Governmental Organisations to regularly check where children may be working and to improve the situation of children in cocoa growing communities. Despite many projects in cocoa growing areas, the best intervention to eliminate child labour has attracted very little studies (Baidoo, 2014). Notable attempts have been made to capture major child labour activities, effects and programmes to eliminate child labour in Ghana (Valerie, Opoku, Adrienne, Bugri, & Posthumus, 2013).

Since the programme on the elimination of child labour was instituted in Ghana in the year 2000, several steps have been taken to withdraw or prevent children from engaging in child labour. The OASIS Foundation International implemented the CLMS in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District to eliminate child labour in cocoa growing communities. There has been a major sustainability shortfall which includes unclear commitments in operations and maintenance of projects, the limited engagement of other agencies due to over-reliance on private local consultants, the inadequate technical assistance and the systemic challenges of mandated institutions often after service delivery (ILO, 2010).

According to the World Bank, (2014), there are various factors that account for the sustainability of a project. These range from economic, social, environmental, cultural, institutional, ethical, political, and security, to technical and infrastructural. Also Patrinos and Psacharopoulos (1997) and Emerson and Portela (2002) identified background characteristics as factors predicting project sustainability. The factors include marital status, income, number of dependants and educational level. Among related and predicting factors, Hirvilammi and Helne (2014) identified level of satisfaction as an important predictor of project sustainability.

There are few empirical studies on the sustainability of child labour projects. Therefore the problem remains as to little information was known about whether the project or programme is sustainable in addressing the issue of child labour. Especially, as the ILO (2010) raises concerns regarding the sustainability of activities and projects put in place by countries, including Ghana in arresting the threat of child labour. The question is: what are the sustainability dimensions of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District? Are the beneficiaries satisfied with the sustainability of the project? What is the relationship between the social, economic, technical, institutional dimensions? How does the background characteristic of household beneficiaries affect the sustainability of child labor monitoring system in the study area? What are the challenges to the sustainability? What factors influence the issue of sustainability?

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study was to assess the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District, central region, Ghana.

Specific objectives:

1. To determine the social, economic, technical and institutional dimensions of sustainability.
2. To determine level of satisfaction of beneficiaries.
3. To examine the challenges to the sustainability of the project.
4. To relate social, economic, technical, and institutional sustainability to background characteristics of household beneficiaries.
5. To predict sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project from background characteristics of household beneficiaries.

Significance of the Study

The international discourse continues to emphasize the importance of donor supported programmes and projects sustainability but very limited research exist on how this has been realised. The growing body of NGOs research has focused on the role of NGOs and the impact they have made but not on its long-term sustainability of projects (Korten, 1994).

The study has addressed a major gap in the sustainability of child labour monitoring system projects and can thus serve as a reference to development-oriented organisations.

Second, this study will respond to an insufficient number of systematic empirical analyses of NGO work in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District, particularly in relation to the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project among the NGOs and beneficiary communities. The study is one of a few, if any, independent academic studies conducted in the area of the sustainability of child labour projects.

Also, findings of the study will be relevant to researchers in the field of project sustainability, who want to get in-depth understanding of the bottom-up approach to sustaining projects.

Limitations of the Study

The study took a sample from the sample frame of household heads provided by officials of the social welfare department in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District, although the entire members of the targeted communities benefited from the project. Some household heads were not considered since their names were not captured in the sample frame provided. Constraints of funds, time and available materials could not make it possible to have the views of non-beneficiaries of the project on its sustainability.

Delimitations of the Study

OASIS child labour monitoring system project was involved in educational infrastructure construction, provision of educational materials, establishment of child labour monitoring committees and training on soap

making. The study relied on soap making beneficiaries, household heads, school head teachers, and established child labour monitoring committee members.

Definition of Terms

The key terms as used in the study are defined below:

Household members: This includes all existing family members of the OASIS Foundation International child labour soap making project.

Child labour: The involvement of children or persons under the age of 15 years in harmful works that have an effect on well-being and hinders education, development and future livelihoods.

Project sustainability: The continuous receipt of benefits by beneficiaries after the assistance from the donor has been completed. In terms of the ability of beneficiaries to pay for the educational materials of children, continue to produce soap, continue to take part in organized child labour activities and continue to receive regular visits from the district and community child protection committees.

Social sustainability: The right of beneficiaries to actively participate in and benefit from activities of OASIS Foundation International after donor funding.

Economic sustainability: The ability of beneficiaries to continue soap production and generate adequate income for consumption and meet the welfare of children.

Technical sustainability: Refers to the continuous training and guidance provided by OASIS staff members and district and community child protection committees to beneficiaries.

Institutional sustainability: The involvement of mandated institutions such as the District Assembly and community child protection committee, to continuously provide managerial support and strengthen the capacities of beneficiaries.

Project ownership: The ability of beneficiaries to possess, control, manage and maintain the OASIS child labour monitoring system project for its long-term benefit.

Attitudinal change: Refers to a positive shift in the mind-set of beneficiaries with a responsibility towards managing the OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Participation: The involvement of beneficiaries in decision-making at multiple levels of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project for project sustainability.

Access to education: The enrollment and attendance of children identified in labour activities in available educational institutions.

Investment and saving: The ability of beneficiaries of the OASIS soap making training to put money into soap production and keep cash in monetary forms or in material forms for the welfare of children.

Access to financial assistance: Refers to the ability of beneficiaries of OASIS soap training to borrow from financial and non-financial institutions to finance soap production.

Market opportunities: Refers to market availability such as a well-functioning market and ready market for soap produce in terms of the willingness of people to buy soap.

Periodic skills training: The frequent acquisition of knowledge and skills by beneficiaries of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project to enable them operate effectively and efficiently.

Project staff involvement: The number of times staff of the OASIS organization engage project beneficiaries in re-training or monitoring of the child labour project.

Local capacity to maintain skills: Refers to the use of community acquired experience by beneficiaries to maintain the soap production skills through their active participation in the training.

Operations and maintenance: The effective use of soap production skills and ability of beneficiaries to replace parts of the soap production equipment.

Government management structure: The management of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project under the leadership of district institutions. They include the Social Welfare Department and office of the district education.

Community management structure: The management of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project under the leadership of community institutions. Such institutions include the chiefs and elders; and community child protection committee.

Communication and advocacy: The frequency of child labour information dissemination through the media and how child labour issues are addressed through appropriate channels.

Monitoring: Refers to the process of continuously visiting beneficiaries of the child labour project by members of the district and community child protection committee to check child labour.

Organisation of the Study

The thesis is organised into five chapters. Chapter one provides an introduction to the thesis, background of the study, statement of the research problem, aims and objectives of the study, the research question, significance of the study and broad outline of the thesis. Chapter two discusses the main conceptual and theoretical perspectives that inform the study and review related literature. The methodology is discussed in chapter three. Chapter four is the presentation of the results of the study. Finally, chapter five presents the conclusions of the research and summary, and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

The chapter starts with the presentation of conceptual framework used for the study. The concept child labour, forms of child labour, child labour laws and policies, child labour projects in Ghana and NGOs contribution to eliminate child labour are reviewed. Furthermore, child labour monitoring systems were reviewed. The chapter also centers on projects sustainability and sustainability dimensions of sustaining OASIS child labour monitoring system project. Finally, factors influencing child labour projects were empirically reviewed.

Conceptual Framework

The review of literature starts with the review of conceptual framework (Figure 1) designed for the study. The conceptual framework is premised on the fact that the overall project sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project depends on various dimensions such as social, economic, technical and institutional. However attainment of the dimensions of sustainability depends on perceived satisfaction of beneficiaries which in turn depends on background of respondents such as sex, age, educational level and income.

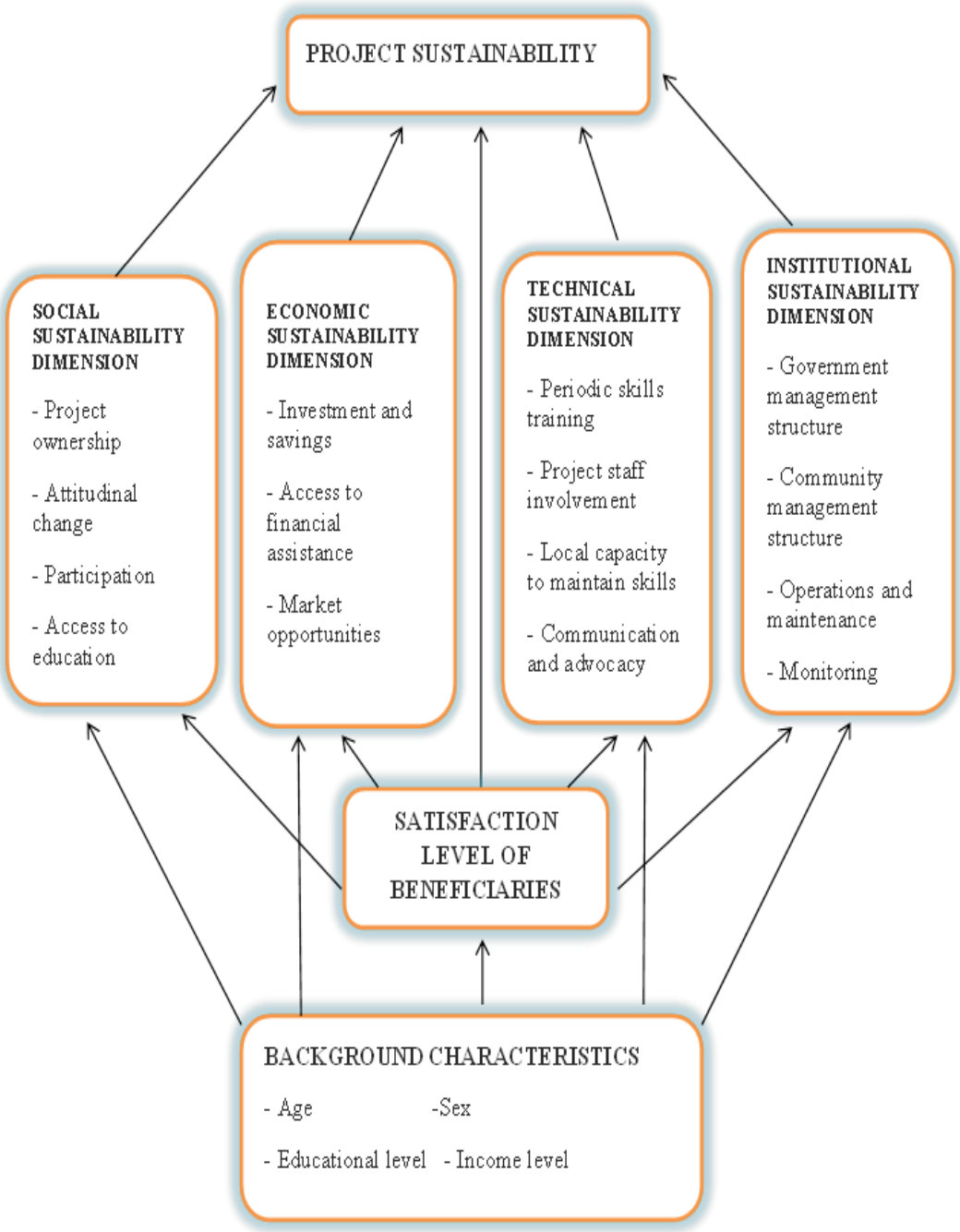

Figure 1- *Conceptual framework for the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project*

Source: Adapted from Patrinos and Psacharopoulos, (1997); GRI, (2000); Mark, Henry and Julnes, (2000); Grunwald (2001); Hertin, Berkhout, Moll and Schepelmann, (2001); Spangenberg, (2002); Emerson and Portela, (2002); Diallo and Thuillier, (2005); Mazango and Munjeri, (2009); Davies (2013); Papachristos, Sofiano and Adamides, (2013); Hirvilammi and Helne (2014).

On the basis of the conceptual framework, the following concept of child labour, child labour monitoring systems, sustainability and project sustainability are reviewed.

Child Labour

According to UNICEF (2005), the term "Child Labour" was first coined when the negative aspect of child labour was spotlighted during the industrialisation in Great Britain. This was through the use of cheap child labourers in exploitative factories. UNICEF and other NGOs referred to "Child Labour" in line with article 32 of the Conventions on the Rights of the Child, as any economic activities impeding or hindering education and full development of a child.

Child Labour has been a controversial topic not only in recent times, whereas there is no agreed definition within the international domain, of what constitute child labour? Many children right advocates such as UNICEF has argued that child labour refers to work that violate children's human right (Post, 2001). The International Labour Organisation (ILO)'s convention 138, define child labour as the involvement of children or persons under the age of 15 years in harmful works or economic activities that have an effect on their well-being and hinders their education, development and future livelihoods. Also, the Children Act of Ghana (1998) defines child labour as work that deprives children of their childhood potentials and dignity and that is harmful to their physical and mental development.

UNICEF categorization of child labour had a slight difference with the ILO definition of child labour. UNICEF emphasised the place of work, work within a family but outside the home and work outside the family; these also are different from children on the street (James, Jenk, & Prout, 1998). The ILO also categorises children in labour activities as agricultural labourers, domestic labourers, street labourer and factory labourers with wages.

Thus, what run through the definitions of child labour, is that children below the acceptable age to work, must not be engaged in works that are harmful to their well-being and prevent them from attending school. But not all works can be considered harmful to or exploitative of a child as the International Labour Organisation convention (Article 3) clearly gives the differentiations with the age of 18 for work and 13 or even 12 years for light work, which is not likely to be harmful to children's health and development; and not hinder their school attendance. Therefore, child labour refers to unacceptable forms of child work.

Forms of Child Labour in Ghana

The GSS child labour study (2003) reveals that child labour emanates from diverse factors. This includes lack of sustainable livelihood practices, poverty and inadequate income, poor parental care and broken homes, lack of alternative forms of livelihood, loss of parent due to death, and poor quality of services such as health and education. Most studies on child labour are descriptive and they often present cross-tabulated survey statistics and other information that offer valuable insights into the main child labour activities and elimination in

Ghana (Odonkor, 2007, Casely-Hayford, 2004 & Baidoo, 2014). In 2001, the Ghana child labour survey was conducted to obtain adequate information on child labour forms and the extent to which children below the age of 15 are engaged in all kinds of labour practices which violated children's right in Ghana (GSS, 2001).

GSS (2001), GCLS (2003) and ILO/IPEC (2006) provide insights into the various forms of child labour in Ghana. The mining sector; quarrying and mining on a small scale are the works of children. This includes mineral extraction, transporting and processing (ILO/IPEC, 2006). Children are also engaged in diamond and small-scale gold mines, popularly known as "Galamsey" (ILO/IPEC, 2007). These mines use poisonous chemicals that pollute water bodies and may result in illness and death. Children working in these mines are also at risk of collapsing pit mines, as well as serious illness and death resulting from chemicals (ILO/IPEC, 2007).

The agriculture sector according to GSS (2001) comprises of fishing, forestry and cocoa, to account for about 57 percent of the working children. In terms of other jobs, 21 percent of children work as hawkers, street vendors, sellers of iced water, food and other items, and 11 percent of children are engaged in general labour, such as car washing, firewood and water fetching among others. Whereas about 31 percent of children are found to be full-time workers, 67 percent were found to be working and schooling as part-time workers. More interestingly, 88 percent children were found to be in unpaid family workers, with

5.9 percent being self-employed and 2 percent as apprentices. Again, according to the GSS (2001), 68.7 percent of the children were engaged in work from 2 to 5 hours a day. Results from the survey provided evidence that child as young as five years of age are engaged in economic activities. Within the findings of the survey, 31.1 percent of children aged 5-17 were involved in hazardous economic activities, with 39.7 percent of children in rural areas, while 17.6 percent of children are found more likely to work than children in urban areas (GSS, 2001).

Also, according to the Ghana Child Labour Survey Report (2003), over 49,000 children are involved in fishing in Ghana, representing 87 percent boys, 13 percent girls, while 25 percent are children 5-9 years of age, 41 percent are 10-14 years of age and 34 percent are 15-17 years of age. The fishing industry employs many children in hazardous labour, such as deep diving to untangle fishing nets (Iversen, 2006). Most children are trafficked to fishing communities and are known to engage in fishing for tilapia and other types of fish as well (IOM, 2007). Girls are also found to work as domestic servants, street and market vendors and porters in fishing communities. Therefore, preventing and depriving children the access to education and other opportunities is a detriment on self-development. This calls for an assessment of the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Laws and Policies Regarding Child Labour in Ghana

Under the United Nations Convention, Ghana was the first country to ratify the Rights of Children in 1990. The ratification was based on the country's recognition of the right of children. This was in the form of children been

protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that might be hazardous or interpose with their education or harmful to health, physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. The ratification of the WFCL convention and signing onto the ILO/IPEC programme in the year 2000, further affirmed Ghana's commitment to addressing child labour in all parts of the country.

Indeed, Ghana had taken significant steps in protecting the rights and welfare of children by ratifying the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29) in 1957 and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No.105) in 1958. The Labour Decree, (NLCD 157) of 1967 also had provisions for the protection of children from labour exploitation. Also in Ghana is the human trafficking Act, 2005 (Act 694), the domestic violence Act, 2007 (732), the criminal code, 1960 (Act 29) and the criminal code (Amendment) Act, 1998 (Act 554) and other national legal institutions to address various forms of child labour (MESW, 2009).

The risk of children in labour activities and causes of child labour led to the provisions in the 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana, with the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560), indicating the minimum age for admission of children into employment at fifteen (15) years and specify that children may be employed at the age of thirteen (13) years to do light works that are not harmful or hazardous, whereas the minimum age for engagement of persons in hazardous work or work likely to be harmful is eighteen (18) years. This is aimed at realising

Ghana's constitutional provisions and moral obligations to protect children from abuse and exploitation.

Also, the laws and policies are accompanied by remediation activities to eliminate child labour in Ghana and include the National Programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in cocoa (NPECLC) and the National plan of action (NPA) for the elimination of worst forms of child labour and also included the Ghana child labour monitoring system programme (2009-2015). The overall goal of these child labour laws and policies is towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour including those in the cocoa growing areas. As well as, to ensure that every child (boy or girl) have access to education and health, access opportunities for self-development and have the ability to compete effectively in the labour market.

According to Akyeampong (2009) the free compulsory universal basic education (FCUBE) is one policy of the Government of Ghana. Article 38 of the 1992 constitution of Ghana requires Government to provide access to free compulsory universal basic education. The FCUBE policy is to ensure that all children of school-going age get enrolled in school for free by ensuring education for all by 2015. Akyeampong (2011) also indicate that the introduction of the capitation grant in the year 2005 was to replace school fees and, have an immediate and substantial impact on school enrollment. One of the main reasons why children get into labour activities is their parent's inability to afford to pay school fees and other levies charged by schools.

Despite the free compulsory universal basic education (FCUBE) and capitation grant; education in cocoa growing communities have constantly decline. This is coupled with inadequate educational teaching and learning materials and woefully inadequate trained teaching professionals. The decline leads to low educational achievements, low attendance to school and loss of interest by both parents and children. Odonkor (2007) argued that where the school environment is not conducive for children, parents rather tend to send their children to the farms instead of letting them go to school. Benbow, DeStefano, Hartwell, and Schuh-Moore (2006) assert that "reaching 95 percent enrollment by 2015 requires historically unprecedented growth rate". This means that the sustainability of the 95 percent is important and more effort is also needed in the policy arena to achieve the additional 5 percent of children in child labour into schools.

A lot has been said about child labour laws and policies both locally and internationally. Yet, little has been done to eradicate child labour through it laws and policies. An essential weakness is the sustainability of legal frameworks for child labour enforcement (ILO, 2010). Also, inadequate institutional staff capacity, lack of clarity about mandates for social welfare services and limited funding (Apusigah, 2007). Sustainability remains a challenge to the government of Ghana with enacted legislations and enforcements to eliminate all worst of child labour.

Child Labour Elimination Projects in Ghana

In a survey conducted by Payson Center for International Development and Technology Transfer, Tulane University (2007) estimate that 48.6 percent of children (i.e. over 269,000 children) engaged in communities work is in contravention with the acceptable age and hour standard. Only 3.2 percent of children in Ghana's cocoa communities were reported benefiting from child labour intervention projects (Payson Center for International Development and Technology Transfer, Tulane University, 2007).

Meanwhile, child labour is very common in cocoa growing areas in Ghana but has attracted very little attention on the best projects and approaches to tackle the child labour menace in the country (Baidoo, 2014). Under the Ghana Children Act of 1998 (Act 560), children minimum age to be employed to work is fifteen (15) years. But, children may be employed at the age of thirteen (13) years to do light works that are not harmful or hazardous, whereas the minimum age for persons to be engaged in hazardous work is eighteen (18) years.

In the year 2000, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the government of Ghana and the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), which had been initiated in the year 1992 with the goal of eliminating child labour by strengthening national capacities for addressing the problem (Zdunnek, Dinkelaker, Kalla, Matthias, Szrama, & Wenz, 2008). Key initiatives implemented by the Government of Ghana to eliminate child labour include the National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst

Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC) and the National Plan of Action (NPA) for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Ghana, from the year 2008 to 2015.

The NPA has identified various programmes including the LEAP to assist the poor. This was under the Government of Ghana in implementing the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) from the year 2009 to 2015. The LEAP programme support families to fight against child labour. To qualify for the LEAP programme, all household children of school age should be enrolled in schools. It was as a means of ensuring that no child is trafficked or engaged in any of the worst forms of child labour. But whether or not LEAP is being properly managed to reach the very poor in society is another matter. Unfortunately, sustainability of child labour project has been very challenging to the Government of Ghana.

Another programme is the Ghana school Feeding Programme (GSFP) (Abotsi, 2013). The GSFP was incorporated into Millennium Development Goal (MDGs), United Nations (UN) and the pillar three (3) of the New Partnership in African Development (NEPAD) initiative for eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal basic education by the year 2015 and promote gender equality and women empowerment. The GSFP programme is to provide children in public primary schools and kindergarten with a hot nutritious meal prepared from locally grown foodstuffs on every school going day (Abotsi, 2013). Most children are out of school and also into child labour activities because parents

cannot afford feeding fees. GSFP is a means of eliminating child labour by encouraging children to stay in school.

Valerie, Opoku, Adrienne, Bugri, and Posthumus, (2013); and Baidoo (2014) point out clearly, that child labour projects are been implemented with support from the ILO's International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), international and national NGOs to address the child labour problem in Ghana. These projects are viable through the ratification of the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Convention 182 at its 87th session in June 1999. However, all these child labour projects resulted in the development of policies and legislations and the implementation of actions in identifying, withdrawing and rehabilitating children in worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in cocoa-growing areas of Ghana. Also, these projects end up in putting up major legal infrastructures and the provision of social amenities such as schools and other educational facilities. Convention 182 prohibits worst forms of child labour and includes all forms of child prostitution and pornography; slavery and slavery-like practices; trafficking and forcing children into illegal activities; and exposing children to hazardous work.

The NPECLC and the NPA are in fulfilment of the requirement of ratifying states of the ILO convention 182 to put in place effective time-bound measures with appropriate project sustainability measures to eliminate worst forms of child labour by the year 2016. According to Odonkor, (2007); Casely-Hayford, (2004); Valerie, Opoku, Adrienne, Bugri, and Posthumus, (2013); and

Baidoo, (2014) the child labour projects implemented by NPA to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in all cocoa growing areas are likely not to be sustainable by the year 2015 and beyond. Indeed, significant sustainability gap remains as to how these programmes are achieving it set goals and maintaining outputs.

Child Labour Monitoring System

The efforts by the Government of Ghana, NGOs and its development partners suggest their commitment to the issue of child labour and its elimination process. According to ILO, (2010); Valerie, Opoku, Adrienne, Bugri, and Posthumus (2013); and Baidoo (2014) the rate of decline in the number of children in child labour has been slowing over the years. This called for a re-energized global campaign, effective child labour monitoring, appropriate sustainability measures and effort to end the child labour practice.

Through the work of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the ILO; the idea of Child Labour Monitoring (CLM) interventions started in the 1990's (ILO, 2005). The overall objective of the CLM is to ensure that, children and young people legally employed to work are protected from exploitation and hazards at work (ILO, 2005).

The Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System is a holistic and an active process for eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL), which involves direct observations, repeated regularly, to identify children in labour activities and to determine children's level of exposure to risk, refer them to

appropriate services, to check that these children have been removed and track them to ensure that the children receive satisfactory and sustainable alternatives (ILO/IPEC, 2008).

Also, the child labour monitoring system is a direct action aimed at protecting boys and girls; enhance better socio-economic planning of child labour related activities at the community, district, regional and national levels; for a better and targeted national policy on the fight against child labour, and for a better implementation and monitoring of child labour related conventions at the national and international levels (Children's Act 1998, (Act 560) and ILO C. 182).

Actually, the child labour monitoring system has helped checked the incidence of children in or getting into child labour activities. Until recently, the ILO Global Labour Report (2010), indicate the rate of decline in the number of children in child labour to be slowing down over the years, with 215 children in labour activities and 115 in hazardous work registering three percent (3%) decline as against ten percent (10%) in 2004. This apparent empirical statistics in literature is based on the reason that sustainability of these child labours monitoring system projects has not been given deserved attention.

Child Labour Monitoring System Projects in Ghana

Since the programme on the elimination of child labour was instituted in Ghana in the year 2000, several steps have been taken to withdraw or prevent children from engaging in child labour. In line with these efforts, a legal

framework and National Plan of Action (NPA) were developed to help prevent and fight child labour. The action plan involved the establishment of monitoring systems and development of various instruments and guidelines meant to combat child labour. Monitoring system projects are one of the strongest means of addressing child labour, by regularly checking the places where girls and boys may be working.

In Ghana, the central tracking database of ex-working children was implemented from 2001 to 2003 (ILO/IPEC, 2005). This action programme was under the ILO-IPEC Ghana country programme (GCP) and implemented by the Employment Information Branch (EIB). The focus of the programme was on eliminating ritual servitude (Trokosi), child domestic servitude, manual handling and transportation of heavy loads (Kayaye) and children in tourism (commercial sexual exploitation of children-CSEC) in the Volta, Ashanti, Northern and Central regions of Ghana. The objective of the project was to set up a source of national information on withdrawn children for the provision of support to sustain these withdrawn children in school or through vocational training. However, the central tracking database of ex-working children after implementation was faced with sustainability issues. The issues include unclear commitments made, particularly for operations and maintenance of the project. The process of observing work places to identify, assess and refer affected children to alternative appropriate services was also not repeatedly done, but rather as a one-time activity to fulfill project demands. The expectation was that children who benefited from the

withdrawal intervention of the project would be tracked, but this did not happen after the project life (ILO/IPEC, 2005).

Another project was the mono-sector decentralized CLMs under the ILO-IPEC West Africa cocoa or agriculture project (WACAP). This project was piloted from 2003 to 2006 in the Eastern, Ashanti, Western, all on cocoa and upper east region, focusing on rice production (ILO, 2006). The WACAP CLMs was a mono district–based mechanism to facilitate the identification, withdrawal, prevention and protection of children in or at risk of the WFCL in commercial agriculture (cocoa and rice) and to provide these children with social services such as education or skills training. The sustainability issues of the central tracking database of ex-working children were addressed in the mono-sector decentralized CLMs project. However, sustainability of the WACAP CLMS was challenging as there were limited engagement of other agencies due to over reliance on private local consultants. Also, the ILO-IPEC technical assistance services to the community and district child labour committees were not appropriately utilized at all levels of the CLM process (Lyon & Rosati, 2006b).

In the year 2005, a multi-sector decentralized integrated child labour monitoring system (I-CLMS) was implemented from 2006 to 2009. This was under the ILO-IPEC support for the implementation of time-bound measures towards elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Ghana (ILO/IPEC, 2005). The project was as a build-up on previous work under the ILO-Ghana country programme in the year 2000 and the West Africa cocoa and commercial agriculture project (WACAP-2003). This was to enhance the technical capacity of

existing relevant national and local institutions to monitor the incidence of the WFCL in areas of child trafficking, ritual servitude, fisheries, mining, commercial sexual exploitation of children, manual handling and porterage of heavy loads, child domestic servitude and agriculture (MMYE, 2007). Community and district participation; ownership through awareness raising, surveillance and self-monitoring were adopted. This was to promote the application of child labour laws, ensure effective and coordinated implementation of child labour interventions and enhance the sustainability of outputs and outcomes of the intervention (ILO/IPEC 2007). In fact, the sustainability of this project was confronted by systemic challenges of mandated institutions in terms of effective service delivery (ILO, 2010).

More recently, a community child labour monitoring system (CCLMS) was implemented under the auspices of the National programme on the elimination of child labour in cocoa (NPECLC) from 2008 to 2010 through a public–private partnership (MESW, 2009). The purpose of the CCLMS is to contribute to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in cocoa through a community-based bottom-up approach. The CCLMS is both a monitoring and remediation tool, expected to mobilse local communities to bring about change in attitude and behaviours with regard to the WFCL and to promote an integrated approach to child development at the district and community levels. But, as at 2010, the CCLMS project sustainability was not known (ILO, 2010).

Tweapease and Ankaakoo communities, including nearby villages and hamlets in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District of central region, Ghana were

beneficiaries of the CCLMS. This was implemented by an NGO known as OASIS Foundation International. Of course, the project aimed at developing a model child labour monitoring systems (CLMS) and processes that will enable the Government of Ghana, ILO and IPEC to broadly scale up and further implement effective CLM systems in other cocoa growing regions.

Indeed, significant progress has been made by the Government of Ghana in spelling out child labour projects at the district and community levels. This progress is aimed at regularly checking where children may be working and to safeguard children against the worst forms of child labour. Even though the year 2016 is closing, the sustainability of the CLMS implemented by OASIS Foundation International in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District is not known.

Contribution of NGOs to Eliminate Child Labour in Ghana

Efforts from the international domain against child labour led to the founding of International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1919. This was when the first minimum Age Convention was developed to regulate the age at which children were considered responsible (UNICEF, 2001). Actors such as NGOs began to work with the ILO framework, by tackling child labour from a multi-dimensional perspective (Pakhare, 2010).

According to Streeten (1997), NGOs are professionally staffed organisations aimed at efforts towards the reduction in human suffering and the development of poor countries. NGOs help countries in various ways, example;

by funding projects, contributing to awareness, and promoting the self-organisation of various groups, engaging in service provision and capacity building (Baccaro, 2001). To this end, Lewis and Kanji (2009) contend that NGOs are organisations which focus on promoting social, political or economic change to bring development at local, national and international levels. Sunkin, Bridges, and Meszaros (1993) put forward that NGOs are privately constituted organisations be they companies, professional, trade and voluntary organisations, or charities that are not profit oriented or might be profit oriented.

Furthermore, Vakil (1997) expanded Sunkin, Bridges and Meszaros (1993) viewpoint. According to Vakil NGOs are self-governing, private, not-for-profit organisations that are geared towards improving the standard of living for the disadvantaged in societies. Following the observable characteristics of NGO definition focuses on the activities, source of their resources and their legal status. Therefore, NGOs could be noted to be independent organisations with the main aim of reaching out to and giving voice to the underprivileged in society and implementing projects aimed at a better standard of living.

Today, NGOs are keenly concerned and capacitated in working assiduously to end the menace of child labour in affected countries. NGOs are committed to this course of action through their active involvement in advocacy and operational activities (Opoku-Mensah, Lewis, & Tvedt, 2007). As a result, the issue of child labour is now not only a statewide affair but mainly an inclusive NGOs and civil society affair. Notwithstanding diverse efforts, NGOs have

worked and are still working to eliminate child labour as an important facet of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda. Interventions of NGOs include the sensitization of communities on their rights and rights to education, advocating and sensitizing communities through projects such as the 'Trokosi' Emancipation and Rehabilitation in the Volta Region of Ghana, Elimination of Child Domestic Servitude in the Kumasi Metropolis, Elimination of child labour in the Tourism Industry at Cape Coast / Elmina and preventing Fostered Girls in the Northern region of Ghana as 'Kayaye'.

OASIS Foundation International implemented the CCLMS project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District. The activities implemented to eliminate child labour includes promoting access to education through the provision of school uniforms, teaching and learning materials, training teachers, providing books and pens to school children, as well as providing scholarships to brilliant but needy children. In an attempt at empowering households, OASIS foundation international trained women into soap making. Therefore, NGO's efforts and contribution towards elimination of the worst forms of child labour cannot be overlooked as sustainability confronts projects.

Sustainability

The idea of sustainability started in a discussion of the term "tragedy of the commons" by Garrett Hardin in 1968. There it was highlighted that the solutions to over exploitation of the natural resources on earth will not happen only by science, but will need moral and economic decisions (Wilkinson & Salva,

2012). By 1972, the club Roma explored the idea further by introducing a book "the limits to the growth" that aimed at challenging the idea of growth (Turner, 2009).

Among these debates lead to numerous definitions of the term sustainability through development till today. There is no single definition of sustainability in contemporary literature. Few of the definitions of sustainability are explored in the study.

According to Lynam and Herdt (1989) sustainability is the capacity of system to maintain output at an approximately equal level or much greater than its historic average, with the approximation determined by the historical level of variability. Also, Mulwa (2010) defined sustainability as the likelihood of the continuation of project benefits until it attains its set objectives after the period of external support has ended. Peeters (2012) advanced the sustainability definition as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED, 1987).

The definitions by Lynam and Herdt (1989) as well as Mulwa (2010) share an important similarity. All of them refer to the continuation of a system or project to obtained results. They gave hint that strategic plans and actions are needed for system maintenance or continuation. Lynam and Herdt (1989) also highlighted "the capacity of system to maintain output" without considering the ability of the system to produce the outputs by itself, to be a part of, and to

develop or reproduce the outputs. The output aspect provides grounds for development processes.

Also in Mulwa (2010) definition, it is noted that, sustainability concerns itself with the continuity of a project until it attains its set objectives. Though, sufficiently and well-valued, it does not mean the same as effectively, sufficiently and efficiently valued. In the latter case, it quantitatively and qualitatively implied that possibilities of damaging or negatively influencing the quality of a project after the period of external support has ended are limited. Mulwa's definition lacks the implication of developing or reproducing the outputs.

Accordingly, sustainability is the development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Peeters, 2012). This was first defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 (Bruntland Commission). The definition relates sustainability to development. The first part of the definition, which is; meeting the needs of the present, thus implies the satisfaction of economic needs, political needs, social, cultural, technical needs, institutional needs and educational needs. While the second part, which is; without compromising the future generations ability to meet their needs, also implies the reduction in population growth. This population growth is in relation to third world countries. Therefore, it is as a means to ensure the use resources in an environmental friendly manner, to minimize the utilization or the waste of resources and to use resources properly and effectively. This definition makes it

clear to deal with development which aims to meet human needs and ensure social protection.

From what I have found, there is no single and sufficient definition of the term sustainability. Because people differ in the social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions in which they live. The term sustainability has received critiques for being ambiguous and opening to a wide range of interpretations. This can sometimes be confusing. Despite being an obscured term, sustainability has been generally used not only in academia, but also socially and with a wider public interest (Kidd, 1992; Freyfogle, 2006). According to Freyfogle (2006) the wide scope of the term sustainability can be positive or negative and allow for those with different views to have a common stand. Yet, the vagueness of the term sustainability can either lead to project continuation problems due to different viewpoints (Kidd, 1992; Freyfogle, 2006) or to frustration and indifference as a result of the overwhelming wide scope of the concept (Dahle & Neumayer, 2001; Velazquez, Munguia, & Sanchez, 2005).

In accordance with what I have just discussed, sustainability can be defined as the capacity of beneficiaries of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project to continue to produce benefits, maintain and develop project outputs in a manner which satisfies both the present and future needs of generations.

Sustainability Dimensions

The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the ILO viewed the CLMS as the system which is economically enhancing, technically necessary, institutionally anchored and socially acceptable and guarantees social justice in children's rights and has harmony with societal norms (ILO/IPEC, 2007). Therefore social, economic, technical and institutional dimensions are reviewed.

Social dimension

In a reflective reading, social dimension of sustainability is the ability to maintain society. Drawing on the definition of social as 'relating to its society', and sustainable as 'able to be maintained at a certain level' (Oxford Dictionary, 2012). Social dimension comprises every citizen's right to actively participate in his or her societies activities (Littig, 2001). According to Agyeman, (2008) social dimension of project sustainability is grounded on equality, democracy, and social justice. Other authors emphasised the ways of life, preservation of social values, and cultural traditions (Koning 2002; Vallance et al. 2011).

Social sustainability factors have been tabled, but mainly based on ad hoc indicator systems of sustainable development (GRI, 2000; Hertin, Berkhout, Moll & Schepelmann, 2001). Therefore, simple and clear benchmarks or factors will help distinguish sustainable patterns of OASIS child labour monitoring system project from definitively unsustainable ones.

Economic dimension

The economic dimension of sustainability is based upon Solow's (1974, 1986, 1993) theory on capital convertibility and Hicks-Lindahl concept of income maximization. This can be acquired through investment or saving of essential wealth, such as capital resources for future generations, and ensuring the implementation of the principle of fair distribution among generations. Economic dimension seeks to maximise income flows and consumption that could be generated while maintaining at least the stock of assets or capital, which yields beneficial outputs (Hicks, 1946).

In this vein, economic sustainability factors should enhance community livelihood, while being extended into new areas of enhancing social life. This is a paradox of a laissez-faire economy were economic sustainability factors can be enhanced to sustain child labour projects through market mechanisms. According to Davies (2013) markets and market principles have a tendency to over-reach them, undermining the very social frameworks in which they are engrafted and are accordingly dependent on. Dyllick and Hockerts (2002) argue that beneficiary communities should not engage in economic activities that degrade the sustainability of child labour projects. This situation encompasses not only social efficiency (WBCSD, 2000), institutional effectiveness (Braungart & McDonough, 1998) but rather economic sufficiency (Schumacher, 1973).

Technical dimension

The technical dimension of sustainability is concerned with the adoption of appropriate skills training strategies for the purpose of maintaining and developing achieved outcomes of a project (Danida, 1998).

According to Frisk and Larson (2011) technical sustainability factors help assess the function of projects through technical information. With regards to progressing outcomes of differing approaches through actions and seeking to understand what motivate project beneficiaries. Technical sustainability factors have the potential of equipping and empowering project beneficiaries. This is through knowledge about use of alternative livelihood skills and about the local context to operate and inform collaborative efforts (Mackintosh & Colvin, 2003).

For a project to be sustainable, technical factors must be grounded on technical soundness, appropriate solutions, technical periodic training for operations and maintenance, access to and cost of production materials such as spare parts and repairs to empower beneficiaries towards eliminating the menace of child labour (IFAD, 2006a).

Institutional dimension

Ignorance of the institutional dimension of project sustainability is one of the biggest shortages of managing projects (Platje, 2008). Assessing the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project is based on the premise of Jiliberto (2003). Indicating that, project sustainability is not only based

on the social, economic, environmental, technical, cultural, or political dimensions, but also on the institutional dimension.

Institutional sustainability dimension is concerned with organisational and managerial incentives and capacities of directly involved institutions, including authoritative partner institutions and the intended beneficiaries, to implement, maintain and develop the achieved outcomes of a project intervention (Plan International, 2002).

According to Ciegis (2004) institutional dimension provides the infrastructure, policy and legal supports to facilitate economic development with market mechanisms. As well as social development with social programmes such as education and also has a direct relationship with the technical dimension by providing skills training to enhance livelihood.

IFAD (2009) indicate that the assurances of a purposeful development through projects need institutional factors. Institutional factors play important roles and have competence in sustaining projects (Helm, 1998). For this reason, the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system is assessed.

Project Sustainability

Project sustainability is a relatively recent concept but has predominantly been paid attention to, defined, and become an increasingly central theme in many organisations and NGO experts' manuals and practices. According to Pluye, Potvin and Denis (2004) project continuation has been associated with many

definitions. These definitions include the term sustainability (Scheirer, 2005) and other sustainability dimensions including social, economic, environmental, institutional, technical, and political. Sustainability is a dynamic approach to the continuation of child labour projects and programmes. In terms of considering change to projects itself, delivery process, its implementers, beneficiaries and even host institutions during the project continuation process (Shediac-Rizkallah & Bone, 1998).

Project sustainability is defined as the continuance of benefits after major assistance from a donor has been completed (Young & Hamshire, 2000). Whereas according to the Sida Evaluation Manual, project sustainability is the likelihood that benefits from an intervention will be maintained at an appropriate level for a reasonably long period of time after donor support has been withdrawn (Sida, 2004). Further, project sustainability has been extended to incorporate institutional or management sustainability, which is achieved when prevailing structures and processes have the capacity to function continuously over a long period of time (DFID, 2000).

Project sustainability encompasses various dimensions. Harvey and Reed (2004) have identified eight sustainability dimensions for project continuation. The dimensions are institutional, technical, political, environment, community and social, financial, maintenance, training and capacity building. As identified by ILO/IPEC (2007) and for the purpose of the study, social, economic, technical

and institutional dimensions are assessed for the sustainability of OASIS child labour system project.

Measuring Project Sustainability

The OECD project evaluation model includes sustainability as evaluative criteria and its importance to project survival (OECD, 2002). According to Steurer (2002) sustainable development scholars have developed several complementary and alternative indices to measure the sustainability of projects, with indices such as the Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW) or the Ecological Footprint. Due to methodological problems, none of these combined indicators came out on top of Sustainable Development Indicators (SDIs) or the sustainable development discourse (Mitchell, 1996).

Instead, countries and project managers began to develop and adopt sets of SDIs that show selected social, economic, environmental, cultural, technical, political and institutional aspects of project sustainability (Bell & Morse, 2008). Sustainable development indicators are the standard set to measure project progress towards sustainable development (Dalal-Clayton & Krikhaar, 2007).

There are several ways to measure project sustainability. According to Fofa, Didi and Bachrul (2015) project sustainability is measured by an aggregation method. The positive scores of the attributes of each respondent is aggregated and divided by the total number of attributes across each sustainability dimension. The score range depends on the condition of each sustainability attribute or factors. Given an equal weight, a sustainability index for the various

dimensions and a composite index of sustainability of a project are computed. Based on an expert judgment method, the composite index for each sustainability dimension is scored in percentages using a sustainability index subscale. This was according to a study to determine the achievement level of the integration sustainability of the coffee plantations and goat husbandry in Ampelgading, Indonesia (Fofa, Didi & Bachrul, 2015). The sustainability index scale is in the range of 0-100 percent and used to assess if a project is sustainable or not sustainable (Fofa, Didi & Bachrul, 2015). Table 1 is the sustainability index scale.

Table 1- *Categories of index and sustainability status of a project*

Index Scale	**Category**
00-25%	Poor (unsustainable)
26-50%	Less (Less Sustainable)
51-75%	Quite (Fairly Sustainable)
76-100%	Good (Sustainable)

Source: Adopted from Fofa, Didi and Bachrul (2015)

Also, Simane and Zaitchik (2014) used the aggregation method to compute a composite index as the measure of project sustainability. Equal weights were assigned to each sustainability dimension. This was calculated based on acceptance rate of each respondent for attributes of social, institutional, technical and financial sustainability dimension and then divided by the total number of attributes for each dimension. A percentage score was obtained using the sustainability index subscale. According to Simane and Zaitchik, (2014) the sustainability index subscale was derived using an expert judgment method. The sustainability index subscale was determined subjectively by experts in the field

of project sustainability. The sustainability index subscale is from 0-100 percent and used to determine the status of a project.

The sustainability index subscale used by Simane and Zaitchik (2014) is adopted for the study. This is because Simane and Zaitchik index subscale shows five levels, which provide a better variation in the sustainability status of a project than Fofa, Didi and Bachrul (2015) index subscale with four levels for sustainability status variations. Table 2 is the sustainability index scale.

Table 2- *Categories of index and sustainability status of a project*

Index Scale	**Category**
<30%	Very low (Unsustainable)
30-49%	Low (Less sustainable)
50-69%	Moderate (fairly sustainable)
70-89%	High (Sustainable)
>89%	Very high (Very sustainable)

Source: Adopted from Simane and Zaitchik (2014)

In this study, the literature review on related project sustainability factors will be used. A general sustainability metric composed of various questions will be used to guide and assess the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. Social, economic, technical and institutional dimensions are used for project sustainability. Questions that would affect the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system projects will be generated from each factor. The rationale behind questions from each factor is based on the objectives and output of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District.

Empirical Review

This section empirically reviewed literature on social, economic, technical and institutional factors, level of satisfaction, and background characteristics.

Relationship between Factors of Project Sustainability

As found in contemporary literature, it is important to establish the relationships between the social, economic, technical, institutional, level of satisfaction, and background characteristics; and their influence on project sustainability.

Social factors

Social sustainability factors have been tabled, but mainly based on ad hoc indicator systems of sustainable development (GRI, 2000; Hertin, Berkhout, Moll & Schepelmann, 2001). Evidence from GRI, (2000); Hertin, Berkhout, Moll and Schepelmann, (2001); Spangenberg, (2002) shows that project ownership, attitudinal change, participation and access to education factors have either significant positive or negative relationship with the social dimension of project sustainability. A review on project ownership, attitudinal change, participation and access to education factors is advanced.

Project ownership

Evidence from Junne and Verkoren (2005) in a study on post conflict development: meeting new challenges showed that project ownership has a

significant positive relationship with the social dimension of project sustainability. The study also implied that project ownership leads to a change from community dependency to community responsibility, securing a pool of local expertise, strengthening local structures, and ensuring an appropriate support mechanism.

Also, project ownership has a positive relationship with project sustainability. This is evident in Wils and Acharya, (1997) study on promoting self-reliance of the poor in India. The evidence implied that most projects are sustainable, when community individuals or groups take these projects as their own with collectively held values, to ensure that various sustainability dimensions contribute towards sustaining these projects. Therefore, project ownership is an important sustainability factor, especially when projects that are implemented successfully end up in failure after handing over to communities to manage (Donais 2009). Project ownership is measured in terms of community's level of project acceptance, responsibility, and management of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Attitudinal change

A study on a global forecast for the next forty years was conducted by Randers, (2012). The study found evidence that attitudinal change is necessary for projects to enhance better living standards in the future. Randers revealed that poor change in attitude has a negative impact on the sustainability of projects. According to the study, attitudes vary and individual freedom requires

responsibility to their communities and projects. Tucker and Swimme (2014) also agreed that the variations in attitudes of individuals, such as values of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness need to be reconfigured as long as projects are concerned with enhancing and changing the lives of children.

Further, a study on changing paradigms: a sketch for sustainable wellbeing and eco-social policy was conducted by Hirvilammi and Helne (2014). Findings from the authors study showed that poor attitudinal change has a negative influence on project sustainability. According to the study, project sustainability is not possible if the ideas that guide community actions and attitudes remain unchanged. Salonen and Åhlberg (2013) also point out that attitudinal change is necessary for project survival. Therefore, attitudinal change is measured in terms of community's level of change in mindset and level of responsibility towards safeguarding their children from labour activities.

Participation

A study conducted by Asnarulkhadi and Muhammad (2012) revealed that participation in projects are playing a major role in empowering Nigerian women. The study showed that participation by beneficiaries of a project is a fundamental principle in ensuring project sustainability. According to the study, participation helps beneficiaries to gain knowledge and acquire power in society. It was also observed that, in terms of participation, satisfaction and perceived feelings of self-worth are indicators of empowerment (Esperance, Mugambi, & Shukla, 2016).

Also, Gaventa (2004) reveals that participation in projects has expanded from engagement or community involvement to participation in sustainability processes. Participation is central to the idea of sustaining projects and is understood as beneficiaries' with rights, aspiration, and responsibilities to child labour projects (DFID, 2010). Therefore, this study measure participation in terms of community's level of involvement in the planning and implementation of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project towards its sustainability.

Access to education

The ILO and UCW (2010) and other researchers (Casely-Hayford, 2004; Lyon & Rosati, 2006a; Odonkor, 2008) provide evidence that access to education has a significant influence on child labour projects. Access to education is also captured in Ghana's National Plan of Action (NPA) for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in cocoa growing areas and has significance to the progress of national development. Article 25 of the 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana, upholds Free, Compulsory and Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) as a basic constitutional right (MESW, 2009).

UNESCO (2012) points out that access to education, especially of a child, is associated with lower levels of child labour as an education for all (EFA) movement and has a positive influence on children projects. Hence, access to education is measured in terms of children's level of attendance to school.

Economic factors

Evidence from Van den Bergh (2007) revealed a direct positive relationship between economic sustainability dimension and project sustainability. Davies (2013) in a study on "when is a market not a market? 'exemption', 'externality' and 'exception' in the case of European State aid rules" identified factors such as access to market opportunities, investment and savings; and access to financial assistance to have a positive or negative relationship with the economic dimension of project sustainability.

Investment and saving

Investment and savings was identified as a prime factor for project sustainability by the late David Pearce, with evidence in Hamilton and Atkinson (2006). The idea of beneficiary communities investing and saving is identified in project sustainability assessment as a powerful indicator by means of using returns on these investments and saving to sustain projects in 1980's.

A study on intergenerational equity and the investing of rents from exhaustible resources by Hartwick (1977) showed that investment and savings over time in monetary and material terms has a significant positive desirable measure of ensuring that projects are sustained between generations. According to the study, it is not clear whether investment and savings was a means to an end and that end being income flows, whiles contributing to project sustainability or an end in itself. Therefore, investment and savings factor is measured in terms of

beneficiaries' ability to put money into soap productions. As well as beneficiaries ability to keep cash in monetary forms or in material forms from the soap income.

Access to financial assistance

Bamberger and Cheema, (1990) case studies on project sustainability: implications for policy and operations from Asian experience showed that there is a negative relationship between access to financial assistance by beneficiaries of a project and project sustainability. Evidence from the study revealed that inadequate access to financial assistance detracts a project's ability to be sustained.

More evidence from Holder and Moore (2000) showed that there is a significant relationship between access to financial assistance and project sustainability. Emphasizing that project implementers must help identify local resources for enhancing project sustainability. Their study also revealed the importance of beneficiaries of a project to use their local capacities to generate funds after external funding ceases. Therefore access to financial assistance will be measured in terms of beneficiaries' ability to borrow from financial and non-financial institutions for financing soap production.

Market opportunities

Reports from researchers such as GSS (2003); and MMYE (2008) provide evidence that market opportunities have a significant relationship with project sustainability. Observing from the reports reveal that top most factors contributing

to child labour is low level of income and market accessibility for project beneficiaries. The report also revealed that market opportunities such as ready market for produce and market availability are key element of livelihood strategies. This is in terms of households engaging in economic activities such as trading of farm and non-farm products, ranging from soaps, cassava, and micro-enterprises (Lankes, 2002). Through these activities, households seek both to ensure their food requirements are met and to generate the needed income they require satisfying social purposes, immediate consumption, investments, savings and meeting some educational requirements of their children (IFAD, 2003).

If it is true that market opportunities are critical and an immediate importance to rural poor households, then, it is also evident that market opportunities are a prerequisite for enhancing CLMS project sustainability in Twifo Heman Lower-Denkyira District, through an efficient and well-functioning market to increase households' income, contribute towards the welfare of their children in schools and health wise.

Technical factors

Frisk and Larson (2011) observed in a study on educating for sustainability: competencies and practices for transformative action that knowledge acquired through technical information influence economic sustainability dimension by increasing production outputs and enhancing market availability for produce. This is evident by boosting social life in employment creation through skills training in alternative livelihood sources to generate

adequate income. Also, Papachristos, Sofiano and Adamides, (2013) identified, technical sustainability factors such as periodic skills training, project staff involvement, local capacity to maintain skills and operations and maintenance to have a significant relationship with project sustainability.

Periodic skills training

A study conducted by Lundgren (2008) shows that inadequate technical support for skills training has a negative influence on the sustainability of projects. The study established the fact that project survival is dependent on acquiring knowledge and skills by target beneficiaries. This is to enable them operate effectively and efficiently, as well as acquiring new set of values and attitudes towards the appreciation of their inherent but untapped potentials to reinforce beneficiaries' self-confidence and sense of liberty as opposed to dependency (Landale, 2006).

Skills training have been identified to have a significant relationship with project sustainability. This is evident in MMYE (2003) report on the training manual on combating the worst forms of child labour in Ghana. The report revealed that training is a good means of empowering communities to sustain child labour projects through sustained income from alternative livelihood economic opportunities (MMYE, 2003). In this regard, periodic skill training is measured based on the number of training received during and after project implementation. This is to ensure that beneficiaries receive training periodically to manage the alternative livelihood opportunities acquired (Hubbard & Bolles,

2007) and achieve the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Project staff involvement

Staff involvement to support projects or programme outcomes and goals in target communities is an important component of project sustainability. This in effect makes communities network better with involved organisations (Holder & Moore, 2000).

The study by Carvalho and Rabechini, (2011) reveal that project staff involvement in communities after project completion is low. According to the study project staffs do not periodically visit project sites. Therefore it is important for project staffs to understand the tension between the different groups of stakeholders and the trade-offs involved, in order to provide the necessary technical support to ensure project sustainability. To this end, sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project depends on the involvement of competent project staffs. This is to provide beneficiaries and committees with the necessary advice and support towards sustaining outcomes of the project (Ethos, 2006). A study conducted by Khang and Moe (2008) showed that project staff involvement is measured in terms of the number of times engaged in re-training and monitoring the progress of project outcomes.

Local capacity to maintain skills

Westergaard (1999) carried out a study on the relationship of selected elementary teacher characteristics to teacher level of computer use. The findings showed a positive relationship between capacity to maintain skills and project sustainability. Justification of the findings revealed that capacity to maintain skills is associated with the fear of using skills acquired through training to manage and operate a technology. More evidence is the fear identified by McCartan (2005) and Van der Kaay (2007) as being personal capacity concerns, lack of satisfaction in using technology or skill and discomfort with change, especially, when project beneficiaries are not empowered enough to maintain skills through capacity building.

Adequate knowledge of how and when skills are required, knowing where they are available and how effectively skills are deployed, preferably from a position of independence is essential to project sustainability (McCartan, 2005). Local capacity to maintain skills by beneficiaries is assessed through active participation in the project and their satisfaction levels with skills acquired to manage alternative livelihood (Tilbury, Coleman & Garlick, 2005).

Operations and maintenance

The role of operations and maintenance is important for sustaining OASIS child labour monitoring system project. Indeed, Roark, Hodgkin, and Wyatt (1993) study on models of management systems for the operation and

maintenance of rural water supply and sanitation facilities showed that operations and maintenance are synonymous with project sustainability. Mazango and Munjeri (2009) also observed effective operations and maintenance to have a positive relationship with project sustainability through effective operations and maintenance.

Harvey, Uno and Reed (2006) in a study on community-managed water supplies in Africa: sustainable or dispensable showed low levels of service sustainability in projects. This was as an effect of the inability of beneficiaries to manage skill and be innovative. Nevertheless, community beneficiaries of interventions are the first point of call in terms of sustainability and functionality of projects. It is therefore time to assess the nature of operations and maintenance based on how soap skills are used and the ability to replace parts of the soap equipment (Kamruzzaman, Said, & Osman, 2013).

Institutional factors

Various researchers have identified institutional factors that have significant relationship with project sustainability. The factors include government structures (Rich, Edelstein, Hallman, & Wandersman, 1995), community management structure to improve project efficiency and sustain projects after donor funding ceases (Mazango & Munjeri, 2009), communication and advocacy (Diallo & Thuillier, 2005), and monitoring (Mark, Henry, & Julnes, 2000).

Government management structure

Evidence from ODI and Unicef (2009) in a study on social protection to tackle child poverty in Ghana showed that government management structure is a significant factor towards eliminating child labour. This was made evident through social policies and programmes to assist individuals, households and communities. Such interventions range from livelihood empowerment against poverty (LEAP), national health insurance scheme, capitation grant to public schools and the Ghana school feeding programme to tackle and eliminate child labour in cocoa growing areas (NDPC, 2010).

Gray (1989) conducted a study on collaborating: finding common ground for multiparty problems and argued that governmental structures are to contribute in expertise, provide technical information, enhance institutional networks or other assistance to diverse stakeholders to develop and advance a shared vision for project sustainability. In accordance with the above statements, government management structure is measured based on the level of involvement by mandated institutions in Twifo Hemang District assembly in enforcing and implementing social programmes, policies and child labour laws towards the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Community management structure

Upton and Asuming-Brempong (2009) study on making progress learning lessons: an independent evaluation of the international cocoa initiative

programme shows that community management structure (CMS) has a significant influence on the sustainability of child labour projects. According to the study, community management structure is a major factor in identifying and supporting children in labour activities or attempting to become child labourers. Also report from the International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC) (2003) reveals that community management structure has a positive influence on project sustainability and has achieved widespread acceptance all over Sub-Saharan Africa. For the sustainability of projects, community management structure plays a vital role (WEDC, 2003). The management of projects under the leadership of community institutions with the support from local, non-governmental and governmental structures (Schouten & Moriarty, 2004) is widely recognised for project sustainability.

In addition, Mazango and Munjeri (2009) observed that community management has a positive relationship with project sustainability and can improve project efficiency, meet the target of projects and sustain projects after donor funding ceases. Harvey and Reed (2007) points out the basic assumption of community management structure. The assumption is to allow beneficiaries to develop, own, operate systems and maintain the benefits accruing from project interventions to future generations. Therefore, the level of involvement by the community child protection committee is used to measure the sustainability of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Communication and advocacy

The report from Ministry of Manpower Youth and Empowerment (MMYE) (2008) on a scale-up survey on child labour in the cocoa sectors of Ghana revealed that communication and advocacy have a significant positive or negative influence on child labour projects. Negative in the sense that inadequate communication and advocacy can lead to persistent involvement of children in hazardous activities in cocoa growing areas. This can stem from ignorance on the part of most parents. Positive in the sense that communication and advocacy help to sensitise communities on child labour issues, existence of child labour monitoring systems and sustainability of child labour projects through the mass media, such as radio and television.

Communication and advocacy is also supported by ILO and UCW (2010) as a significant means of building a broad-based consensus for effective policy change, attitudinal change and providing households with adequate information on the effect of child labour and the benefit of education. Therefore, communication and advocacy are measured on the level of information dissemination and ability of beneficiaries to address child labour issues through appropriate channels of communication to meet the sustainability anticipation of OASIS Foundation International.

Monitoring

In the United State of America, Isfahani (2010) conducted a study on why projects fail: avoiding the classic pitfalls. The study revealed that project failure is as a result of poor or inadequate monitoring of project performance to enhance sustainability. Monitoring was identified as major sustainability indicator that cannot be overlooked as far as projects are concerned.

Mark, Henry and Julnes, (2000) conducted a study on evaluation: an integrated framework for understanding, guiding, and improving policies and programmes. The authors argued that the sustainability of projects depend on ceaseless feedback through monitoring. Also, the authors reported that project monitoring is a means to learn from field experiences, ensure adequate planning and allocation of resources, provide alternatives to improving project service delivery and demonstrate project results as part of accountability to various key stakeholders for future development and sustainability. It is this reason that OASIS child labour monitoring system project is assessed on the grounds of regular monitoring by district and community child labour committees for sustainability.

Satisfaction Level of Beneficiaries and Project Sustainability

There is evidence that communities embrace child labour projects introduced or implemented by Government and various NGOs, but when the period elapses, beneficiary communities go back to their old ways, possibly as a

result of project components not meeting their needs (SWAC & OECD, 2011). De Wit (1988) also concludes that sustainability includes the satisfaction of project components by all stakeholders.

Evidence from Shenhar, Tishler, Dvir, Lipovetsky, and Lechler (2002) suggest that project sustainability is influenced by a wide spectrum of variables. They include the satisfaction levels of project beneficiaries and sustainability factors such as social, economic, political, environmental, technical, cultural and institutional. This is based on a study conducted with the main purpose to refine project sustainability factors and identify project-specific management variables that are critical to the sustainability of industrial projects. Also, evidence from Dvir, Raz and Shenhar (2003) suggests that project sustainability is insensitive to the level of implementation of project management processes. This is because of relatively high quality of project management training. They also observed that a significant positive relationship exist between beneficiaries level of satisfaction with project components and project sustainability. This is based on a paper to examine the relationship between project planning efforts and project sustainability.

In addition, evidence from Hirvilammi and Helne (2014); and Grunwald (2001) shows that there is a positive relationship between satisfaction level of beneficiaries and social sustainability dimension. According to Coates and Besthorn (2010) social sustainability dimension is found to be influenced by satisfaction level of beneficiaries.

In conclusion, it has been observed, that beneficiaries are generally more demanding with the satisfaction criteria of project components than the project completion criteria for sustainability (Munns & Bjeirmi, 1996). Therefore, the differences in beneficiaries satisfaction of project components and sustainability will continue to exist if a close assessment is not conducted (Munns & Bjeirmi, 1996). Based on this reason, the study ascertains level of satisfaction of beneficiaries with project sustainability.

Background Characteristics of Household Members and Project Sustainability

Background characteristics cannot be overlooked. Background characteristics have been found to have a negative or positive influence on social, economic, technical and institutional sustainability dimensions; and a significant effect on project sustainability in Peru and Brazil (Patrinos & Psacharopoulos, 1997; Emerson & Portela, 2002). Most significant background characteristics that influence project sustainability include; sex, marital status, age, educational level and level of income.

Sex of household head

Sex of household heads is very important in perceiving the sustainability of a project. Depending on the type of project intervention, beneficiaries have proven in diverse ways to ensure sustainability. A study conducted on women in agriculture in Ghana showed that women household heads constitute more than 30% and male household heads constitute about 70% in cocoa growing areas

(Duncan, 2004). This is evident in a study conducted by Bosompem (2006) that men and women have different needs and desires. Therefore it is very wrong to assume that the context to perceive the sustainability of a project for males will be the same context to perceive the sustainability of a project for females.

Age of respondents

Age is an important factor that influences beneficiaries working ability and the use of child labour. Evidence from Johnson and Neumark (1997) shows that age of household heads has influence on project sustainability. The study also revealed that age of household heads determines the ability to work and extent to which they can work effectively to meet the needs of their household and prevent the incidence of having their children become labourers.

Johnson and Neuwmark (1997) states that, the active working age that can influence project sustainability is normally considered to be between age 15 and 49. Also, studies have shown that the average age of household heads in Ghanaian cocoa communities is between 30 and 60 years with the majority of household heads within the age bracket above 30 years (Buadi, 2008; MoFA, 2011). In line with Johnson and Neuwmark (1997) the study categorises age of household heads as less than 30, between 30 to 45 years, between 46 to 60 years and above 60 years.

Marital status

Moser (1998) conducted a study on transnational corporations and sustainable development. The study revealed that marital status is an asset in the

form of human capital. Thus, marital status has either a positive or negative influence on livelihood outcomes of a household. Marital partners contribute to meeting the needs of their children and welfare. This has a significant positive effect on households. However, single parenting as a result of broken homes or death of a partner was found to have a negative influence on the sustainability of child labour projects (Baidoo, 2014).

Educational level

Caldwell (1967) revealed that educational levels of household heads have a positive relationship with project sustainability. Kumekpor (1974) argues that educational levels of project beneficiaries through formal, vocational or non-formal education have significant bearing on the quality of project sustainability. This is due to its ability to determine satisfaction levels of beneficiaries through adequate participation and contributions towards a project.

Evidently, Kassouf (2002) shows that educational levels of project beneficiaries provides the basis of having a larger impact on access to education or not, as well as preventing children from becoming labourers. Ray and Lancaster (2004) also find a strong positive relationship between educational levels of household heads and access to education by children.

Household size

Household size has been found to have a negative effect on access to education in Peru (Patrinos & Psacharopoulos 1997). Also, Emerson and Portela

(2002) in a study in Brazil found that household size have a significant negative effect on access to education by children and the sustainability of projects.

González de la Rocha and Alejandro (2001) observed that the size of a household and the availability of income earners are very important elements of sustaining child labour projects. Therefore, child labour is more likely in large household size with small income earners than in small household size with high income earners.

Livelihood assets

Child labour continues to persist when parents do not have sustaining sources of livelihood opportunities to generate adequate income to support their children in school and in households (ILO, 2007). Evidence from Abdulai and Crole Rees (2001) shows that availability of key assets such as natural, physical, human, social and financial capitals among others have a positive influence on household decisions of engaging their children in labour activities.

Ellis (1999) conducted a study on rural livelihood diversity in developing countries: evidence and policy implications. The study found that livelihood sources of households are important factors for the sustainability of child labour projects. According to the study, rural dwellers diversify their livelihood sources as a result of market failure, risk spreading, unavailability of market structures, unstable economy and ability to cope with shocks. Therefore, people are engaged in diverse economic activities as a means of making a living (Ellis, 2000).

Income level

Deb and Rosati (2002) observed that unemployment which is the lack of job opportunities for a segment of the labour force available to work is a reason for the low level of income and the high prevalence of child labour. Evidently, Neri, Gustafsson-Wright, Sedlacek, and Orazem, (2005) indicates that there is a positive correlation between household level of income and access to education, and with number of children in school on project sustainability.

Evidence from Tanzania in a survey conducted by ILO/IPEC (2001) reveals that parents are unable to meet their children's basic needs including school requirements as a result of declining household income. Therefore, the level of household income can determine the sustainability or unsustainability of child labour projects by pushing abandoned and neglected children into different work- sites as labourers.

Summary

The literature reviewed suggests that, the sustainability of child labour projects is increasingly perceived as a necessary tool for understanding the factors associated with the way projects and their support systems are designed, implemented, operated, maintained and eliminated (Thomson & El- Haram, 2014). Various researchers revealed significant relationships between the reviewed independent variables and project sustainability.

Therefore, an assessment of the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District, as this will serve as a measure for showing progress towards the realisation of eliminating the worst forms of child labour in cocoa growing areas and to contribute towards emerging debates on project sustainability in developing countries (World Bank, 2014), as well as identify factors towards project recovery and sustainability.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter covers the methods and procedures used for the study. Items included are research design, the study population, sampling procedures and sample size. The chapter also describes research instruments used for data collection, analysis procedures and data presentation.

Study Design

The study employed a survey design, since it describes the trends, opinions and characteristics of the population. According to Blair, Czaja and Blair, (2013) survey design appropriately and systematically asks the same questions from people about situations of programmes or projects. This forms the basis of the study, hence the design was deemed appropriate.

According to Bartlett, Kotrlik and Higgins, (2001) survey designs enable researchers to describe and interpret what exists and focuses on conditions or relationships, opinions, processes, effects, evidence or trends that are developing an issue or a project. Furthermore, survey design deals with present events and often considers past events as they relate to current conditions. Also, according to Babbie (1990) surveys are basically used to systematically collect structured set of data through observations, the use of questionnaires and interview from a sample schedules to generalise for a population.

The research process followed the descriptive survey design described by Babbie (1990), Bartlett, Kotrlik and Higgins, (2001), and Blair, Czaja and Blair,

(2013), hence it was deemed appropriate to assess the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project at Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District in the Central Region of Ghana.

Profile of Study Area

The Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District is one of the thirteen districts in the Central Region of Ghana. The district was established in the year 2012 by legislative instrument (LI) 2022, with its capital at Twifo Hemang. The district is bounded on the north by the Twifo Atti Morkwa District; on the south by the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese, Cape Coast Municipal and Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abirem Municipal; on the west by the Mpohor Wassa District and to the east by Assin North Municipal and Assin South District Assemblies. According to the Ghana Statistical Service population and housing census conducted in the year 2010, the district has a total population of 116,874 made up of 57,624 males and 59,250 females. The district contributes 6.9 percent to the regional population. Total land area of the district is 1,199 kilometers square and has 1,510 settlements, 24,178 households and eight zonal councils (Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District Assembly, 2014).

The district lies within the West Semi-Equatorial climatic zone. The rainfall is double maxima with major season occurring in March and April; and minor in September and October. The mean annual rainfall is 175cm. Temperature pattern is uniformly distributed in the region and ranges between 26 Degree Celsius in August and 20 Degree Celsius in March. Relative humidity is

generally high throughout the year, ranging from 70-80 percent in the dry season and 75-80 percent in the wet season. The district has large areas of forest reserves including Kakum National Park, Bimpong Forest Reserve, Pra Suhyen Forest Reserve, Minta Forest Reserve and Bonsaben Forest Reserve. The forest reserves together with the Kakum National Park cover 288km square which is 24 percent of the entire area of the district (Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District Assembly, 2014).

Agriculture is the main economic activity employing over 69.9 percent of the population directly or indirectly. Crops grown include cocoa, oil palm, plantain, cassava, maize, rice and vegetables. Besides agriculture, there are a number of other economic activities and financial services in the district. They include agro processing enterprises, daily markets, and banking among others. The district is also endowed with viable tourism potentials and notable among them is the Kakum National Park (Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District Assembly, 2014).

In terms of education, the district has a total of 54 public basic schools grouped into 5 circuits and 2 public secondary schools. The districts passes in the Basic Education Certificate Examination (B.E.C.E) reduced consistently from 54.40 percent in 2009/2010 academic year to 31.78 percent in 2011/2012 (Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District Assembly, 2014). Education in the district is marked with challenges such as inadequate qualified teachers and poor infrastructure. These educational challenges are also coupled with high school

dropout among pupils due to poverty, teenage pregnancy and high incidence of child labour (Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District Assembly, 2014).

Apart from the district assembly and its decentralized departments, there are a number of non-governmental organisations in the district devoted to rural development. Among NGOs present in the district are Development Fortress, World Vision Ghana and OASIS Foundation International. Some development projects carried out by NGOs in the district include water and sanitation, relief and rehabilitation, child sponsorship, family sponsorship, health and nutrition, education, food security, gender and development activities, micro enterprise development, and vocational skills training. The falling educational standards, level of poverty and incidence of child labour in the district led to the implementation of a child labour monitoring system project by OASIS Foundation International in Ankaako and Tweapease communities. The sustainability of the child labour monitoring system project is yet to be assessed.

Study Population

Punch (2005) opines that population is the total target group, the subject of the research, and about whom the researcher indicates something. The population consisted of household heads and women involved in the OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Ankaako with a total number of 101 and Tweapease with a total number of 49, members of the established district child protection committee (DCPC) with a total number of 9, members of the community child protection committee (CCPC) with a total number of 8 each for Ankaako and

Tweapease, and heads of educational institutions involved in the project and the project coordinator for OASIS Foundation International.

Sampling Procedures

Sample size refers to a representation of the elements of the target population (Malhotra, 2008) and vital in explaining outcomes of the study (Hair, Black, Babin & Anderson, 2010). According to Miles and Hurberman (1994) sampling enables researchers to study part of the population in cases where all members of a study population cannot be studied. The study used a census, purposive and simple random sampling techniques depending on the sub-population to select individuals.

In selecting the household heads, a sampling frame was collected from social welfare officers at Ankaako and Tweapease communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District respectively. The list consisted of household heads, whose children were withdrawn, prevented and protected from child labour activities and had at least a woman in the household trained in the additional livelihood skills within the OASIS child labour monitoring system project. One hundred and thirty-one household heads (131) names from Ankaako community and forty-nine (49) household heads names from Tweapease community were made available. The household heads are the primary decision-makers and were aware of their children's involvement in child labour activities. A census of the household heads from Tweapease was included in the study since the number was manageable.

To determine a household representative sample for population at Ankaako community, the formula for determination of sample size by Yamane (1967) was used. The mathematical formula adopted for the sample size was indicated in Yamane as:

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

Where n is sample size, N is sampling population and e is the margin of error. This was to ensure the minimum degree of error and accuracy of the research results. Therefore a 95 percent confidence level with a 5 percent margin of error was used to ensure the accuracy of the findings of the study. Those 30 household which were used for the pre-testing of the instrument were not included in the actual sampling frame. This left the sub-population at Ankaako to be 101 (131-30= 101) and that of Tweapease to be 49. Using the mathematical formula, the sample size was derived from the one hundred and one beneficiaries of OASIS child labour monitoring system project for Ankaako community as follows:

The sample size (n) = $\frac{101}{1+101\,(0.05)^2}$; n= $\frac{101}{1.2525}$; n= 81

A simple random sampling technique was used to select the 81 household heads from the population at Ankaako. Random selection by replacement was employed to give equal chance to every member of the population. Before the random sampling, a unique number was assigned to the names of each household head on the sampling frame. The numbers ranged from 1 to 101 and were written

on 101 pieces of papers. A lottery method was then used to randomly select 81 respondents, who were identified on the sampling frame for the interview.

In addition, a purposive sampling technique was used to obtain responses from the project coordinator, the head teacher of Ankaako R.C School and the head teacher of Tweapease School. The community child protection committee (CCPC) is an eight (8) member committee including one (1) student. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the leader of the community child protection committee (CCPC) and the student. A simple random sampling was used to select three (3) respondents from the district child protection committee (DCPC), Table 3 shows the actual sample size used for data collection.

Table 3- *Actual sample size used for the study*

Target population	**Total number**	**Number of respondents selected**
Household heads for Ankaako community	101	81
Household heads for Tweapease community	49	49
District child protection committee (DCPC)	9	3
Community child protection committee (CCPC) for Ankaako	8	2
Community child protection committee (CCPC) for Tweapease	8	2
Head of Ankaako R.C School	1	1
Head of Tweapease School	1	1
Project coordinator	1	1
Total		**140**

Instrumentation

Primary data was collected with the use of an interview schedule, which included structured and unstructured items to obtain information from household heads and the rest of the respondents in the study area. The interview schedule was constructed according to the objectives of the study. The interview schedule consisted of the following sections:

The first section focused on background characteristics of household heads. The structure of the interview guide was a combination of close-ended and open-ended questions and was used to measure marital status, sex, educational levels, occupation, age, household size, and level of income.

To determine the social, economic, technical and institutional sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District. A two-point scale ranging from 0=disagree to 1=agree was used to measure social, economic, technical and institutional sustainability.

To determine level of satisfaction of beneficiaries on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District. A two-point scale ranging from 0=dissatisfied to 1=satisfied was used to measure level of satisfaction.

To examine the challenges with the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District. A five point Likert-type scale ranging from 1=not a challenge, 2=challenge, 3=moderately challenge, 4=seriously challenge and 5=very seriously challenge

was developed to measure respondents perception of the sustainability challenges of the child labour monitoring system project.

Open-ended questions on the interview schedule were used to obtain responses from head teachers in Amkaako and Tweapease schools on school enrolment, school attendance and performance. Also open-ended questions were used to obtain responses from the district and community child protection committees on periodic monitoring, monitoring challenges and sustainability of the child labour monitoring project. In addition, open-ended questions were used to obtain responses from the project coordinator on sustainability mechanisms and its effectiveness, and periodic monitoring and training. The open-ended questions were used to crosscheck responses to the close-ended questions. Secondary data were gathered from books, journals, newspapers, magazines and past reports on child labour projects and their sustainability in Ghana, as well as from OASIS child labour monitoring project document.

Participant observation was adopted as a process of learning through being exposed to the daily activities of respondents during the collection of data. This was important to fully understand and not misinterpret interviewees when references and examples were drawn from the communities towards the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project (Cozby & Bates, 2012).

Validity and Reliability of Instruments

The face validity and content validity of the instruments were ensured by supervisors and other lecturers in the Department of Agriculture Economics and Extension, University of Cape Coast. The face and content validity ensured that the instruments truly measured what it was intended to measure (Joppe, 2000). Pre-test of the instrument helped modify the structured interview schedule for content validity. Questions with the same meaning and understanding were merged or removed from the sub-scales.

To assure the reliability of instruments a pre-test was conducted from the 4th – 8th of May, 2016 at Ankaako community. Tweapease and Ankaako are the only beneficiaries of the project under taken by OASIS Foundation International in the district. Since it was only these two communities where the project was implemented, it was deemed appropriate to conduct the pre-testing on the same subjects so as to deduce the emerging issues the study was about. Thirty (30) households were therefore selected for the pre-testing from Ankaako, which had more beneficiaries than Tweapease (131 and 49 respectively). To test the inter-item consistency reliability the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was estimated for sub-scaled items (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010). The data on scale items were analysed with IBM SPSS version 21 for windows software. Table 4 presents results of Cronbach's Alpha for various dimensions of sustainability. According to Hair, Black, Babin, Anderson, and Tatham, (2006), and Sekaran and Bougie, (2010) an instrument with a coefficient of 0.60 is regarded to have an average reliability, while an instrument with the coefficient of 0.70 and above shows a

high-reliability standard. Results from the pre-test showed that all the measures of sustainability had high reliability ranging from 0.713 to 0.824. The instrument was therefore deemed reliable for the main study.

Table 4- *Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of Sub-scale on the Sustainability of OASIS Child Labour Monitoring System Project*

Dimension of Sustainability	**Number of Items**	**Cronbach's Alpha**
Social	7	0.713
Economic	13	0.824
Technical	10	0.816
Institutional	11	0.722

n=30. Source: Field Survey, Afram (2016)

Data Collection

The content of the interview schedule validated after the pre-test was used to collect data from Ankaako and Tweapease communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira in May 2016. Respondents were taken through the objectives of the study to ensure that they understood the issues involved. The respondents were also taken through the instrument item by item to ensure their understanding of the questions. Each item of the instrument was translated into the local language 'Fante' for better understanding to the items. The problems encountered were the rains and accessibility to most of the communities. All the 130 questionnaires sent to the field for community members were retrieved. All the 10 questionnaires sent to the members of the district and community child protection committee, the project coordinator and heads of educational institutions involved were also retrieved. All together, the study recorded a recovery rate of 100 percent.

Data Processing and Analysis

Items on the instrument were coded and entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, version 21) for windows software; to generate descriptive statistics, correlational statistics, and multiple regression statistics. Specific analysis and statistics used are described according to the objectives.

Objective one:

To determine the social, economic, technical and institutional dimensions of sustainability, an aggregation method was used to compute positive responses of the attributes for each respondent and divided by the total number of attributes for each sustainability dimension (Pandey, Shrestha, Chapagain, & Kazama, 2011; Simane & Zaitchik, 2014). Equal weights of 0=disagree and 1=agree were assigned and averaged into a composite index across all four dimensions (Pandey, Shrestha, Chapagain, & Kazama, 2011). Equal weights were assigned to the sustainability dimensions to avoid bias in the results and to give equal importance to each sustainability dimension. The four sustainability dimension indices were summed and divided by the number of sustainability dimensions. A mean composite index for the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project was obtained. Expert judgment method was used to score the four sustainability dimension indices and the composite sustainability index by recoding into different variables in percentages using SPSS version 21 for windows software on a subscale (Pandey, Shrestha, Chapagain, & Kazama, 2011; Simane & Zaitchik, 2014; Fofa, Didi & Bachrul, 2015). The expert judgment sustainability index subscale ranged from 1= <30% (very low), 2= 30%-49%

(low), 3= 50%-69% (moderate), 4= 70%-89% (high) and >89% (very high). The sustainability index subscale used was adopted from Simane and Zaitchik, (2014) in their paper on the sustainability of community-based adaptation projects in the Blue Nile highlands of Ethiopia. Frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation were then computed for the analysis of the social, economic, technical and institutional sustainability; and for the overall sustainability of the project.

Objective two:

To determine the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries, frequencies and percentages were computed from the responses of respondents.

Objective three:

To examine the challenges to the sustainability of the project, Friedman's non-parametric rank test was performed to compare social, economic, technical and institutional sustainability challenges on the overall sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. The analysis was used to determine if there were significant differences among the rank means of the sustainability dimensions.

Objective four:

To relate social, economic, technical and institutional sustainability to background characteristics of household beneficiaries, Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was computed to analyze and compare the relationship between age, gender, educational level, occupation, level of income, number of dependants and use of soap skills and the sustainability dimensions.

Correlation coefficients were used to determine the magnitude and the direction of the relationship (Davis, 1974). According to Davis (1974) correlation coefficient (r), between 0.01 to 0.09 indicates the relationship is negligible. Furthermore, a relationship is described as low if r is from 0.10 to 0.29; moderate if r is 0.30 to 0.49; substantial if r is between 0.50 to 0.69 and very strong if r is between 0.70 to 0.99, and perfect if r is 1.0.

Table 5- *Davis 1974 conversion for Correlations*

Magnitude	**Interpretation**
1.0	Perfect
0.70 to 0.99	Very strong association
0.50 to 0.69	Substantial association
0.30 to 0.49	Moderate association
0.10 to 0.29	Weak association
0.01 to 0.09	Very weak association

Objective five

To predict sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project from background characteristics of household beneficiaries. Multiple regression analysis was used. The analysis was used because the aggregation method adopted makes the dependent variable (sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project) a continuous variable (Pandey, Shrestha, Chapagain, & Kazama, 2011; Simane & Zaitchik, 2014; Fofa, Didi & Bachrul, 2015). Hence, according to Pandey, Shrestha, Chapagain, and Kazama, (2011); Simane and Zaitchik, (2014); Fofa, Didi and Bachrul, (2015); and Li, Amjath-Babu, Zander, Liu, and Müller, (2016) the assumptions of normal distribution, linear function, independent variables are unrelated to the random disturbance of the error

term(e) and homoscedasticity have been met for multiple regression. First a correlation was performed to determine the independent variables that show significant relationship with the sustainability of the project.

In the multiple regression model, Y_1 represents the value of the dependent variable (sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project); α is a regression constant; β_1 to β_n represents the coefficients of the independent variables and each variable explaining the amount of variance or change in the dependent variable for a unit of change in the independent variable. Also, the X_1 to X_n represents the independent variables used in estimating the dependent variable. The e represents the error term which results in the combination of factors. Table 6 is a summary of the regressed variables. The multiple regression model was specified as: $Y_1=\alpha+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\ldots+\beta_nX_n+e$.

Table 6- *Summary of Regression Variables*

Variable	Min-Max	Explanation	Mean	Expected direction
Y=Project sustainability	1-5	1= <30% (very low), 2= 30%-49% (low), 3= 50%-69% (moderate), 4= 70%-89% (high) and >89% (very high)	1.7	
Background characteristic variables				
X1=Number of dependants	1-4	Specific number	5	+/-
X2=Children less than 15 years		Specific number	3	+
X3=Children in school		Specific number	3	+/-
X4=Soap making skills	0-1	0=No, 1=Yes		+

Source: Author's construct, Afram (2016)

Table 7- *Variables and Scales of Measurement*

Variables	Measurements
Socio-demographic variables	
Age	Number of years
Sex of famers	Dummy (0=male,1=female)
Educational levels	Ordinal level
Household size	Number
Occupation	Ordinal level
Income	Average household income per year
Satisfaction level	Dummy (0=dissatisfied,1=satisfied)
Sustainability challenges	Likert-type scale
Social variables	
Project ownership	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Attitudinal change	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Participation	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Access to education	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Economic variables	
Investment and savings	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Access to financial assistance	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Market opportunities	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Technical variables	
Periodic skills training	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Project staff involvement	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Local capacity to maintain skills	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Operations and maintenance	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Institutional variables	
Government management structure	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Community management structure	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Communication and advocacy	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)
Monitoring and feedback	Dummy (0=disagree, 1=agree)

Source: Author's construct, Afram (2016)

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

This chapter discusses the major findings based on the specific objectives of the study carried out to assess the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District.

Background Characteristics of Household Heads

This section presents and discusses the major findings on the background characteristics of the household heads. Items described include sex, marital status, age, educational level, main occupation, annual income and number of dependants in the household.

Sex of Household Heads

Table 8 shows sex distribution of household heads whose children were beneficiaries of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Table 8- *Sex distribution of household heads*

Gender (Sex)	**Frequency**	**Percent (%)**
Male	82	63.1
Female	48	36.9
Total	**130**	**100.0**

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Male household heads (63.1%) were more than females (36.9%). This mirrors a study conducted on women in agriculture in Ghana that showed that women household heads constitute more than 30 percent and male household heads constitute about 70 percent in cocoa growing areas (Duncan, 2004).

Marital Status of Household Heads

Table 9 shows the marital status of household heads. Majority (74.6%) of the household heads were married. Close to a quarter were either separated (8.5%), divorced (6.9%), widowed (6.2%), single (3.8%). The high percentage of married respondents corresponds with Moser (1998), who observed that married partners were more than 70 percent in a study conducted on transnational corporations and sustainable development in Colombia and Peru.

Table 9- *Marital status of household heads*

Marital status	**Frequency**	**Percent (%)**
Married	97	74.6
Separated	11	8.5
Divorced	9	6.9
widowed	8	6.2
Single	5	3.8
Total	**130**	**100.0**

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Age of Household Heads

Table 10 shows that almost a quarter (23.1%) of household heads were within the age group of 35 to 39 years, whilst 16.9 percent were within the age group of 40 to 44 years, 13.8 percent were within the age group of 30 to 34 years,

while 13.1 percent were within the age group of 45 to 49 years and 50 to 54 years. Household heads below 10 percent were aged less than 30, 50 to 54, 55 to 59, 60 to 64, 65 to 69, and 70 and above years. The mean age of household heads was 42 years. The standard deviation was 10 years and implies that there were greater differences among the sampled household heads in terms of age. The mean age disagrees with the findings of Oluwasola, Ige and Omodara (2015) who observed that most household heads in cocoa growing areas were aged above 50 years. On the other hand, the findings confirm the results of Buadi, (2008); and MoFA, (2011) who observed that the average age of household heads in Ghanaian cocoa communities is between 30 and 60 years. This implies that most of the household heads are within the active age bracket to work and ensure the welfare of their children and family.

Table 10- *Age distribution of household heads at last birthday*

Age (Years)	**Frequency**	**Percent (%)**
less than 30	11	8.5
30-34	18	13.8
35-39	30	23.1
40-44	22	16.9
45-49	17	13.1
50-54	17	13.1
55-59	5	3.8
60-64	6	4.6
65-69	1	0.8
70 and above	3	2.3
Total	**130**	**100.0**

n=130, Mean=42 years, SD=10 years, Range=25 to 75 years.

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Formal Educational Level of Household Heads

The educational level of household heads is presented in Table 11. More than half (53.8%) of the household heads had junior high school education. Whilst less than one-fifth (18.5%) have non-formal education but shows signs of ability to read and write. Few household heads have primary education (16.2%), senior high school education (6.2%), vocational/technical/commercial school education (2.3%), and tertiary education (3.1%). The results imply that about (82%) of the respondents have some form of formal education which has a powerful bearing on collective capabilities for ensuring higher levels of child labour awareness and the sustainability of the child labour monitoring system project. Kassouf (2002) observed that project beneficiaries with high educational levels provide the basis for their children to benefit in educational programmes.

Table 11- *Educational levels distribution of household heads*

Level of education	**Frequency**	**Percent (%)**
Non formal	24	18.5
Primary	21	16.2
JHS	70	53.8
SHS	8	6.2
Vocational/technical/ commercial education	3	2.3
Tertiary	4	3.1
Total	**130**	**100.0**

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Main Occupation of Household Heads

The household heads had varied forms of occupation (Table 12). The majority of household heads (76.2%) were farmers. This result is not surprising,

as the project targeted cocoa growing communities. Some of the household heads were traders (8.5%), palm oil processors (4.6%), drivers (3.8%), business (2.3%), mason (2.3%), teachers (1.5%) and pastor (0.8%). The occupational distribution of respondents is similar to MoFA (2011) study that established that respondents in cocoa growing areas are mainly farmers.

Table 12- *Main occupation of household heads*

Occupation	**Frequency**	**Percent (%)**
Farmer	99	76.2
Trader	11	8.5
Palm oil processors	6	4.6
Driver	5	3.8
Business	3	2.3
Mason	3	2.3
Teacher	2	1.5
Pastor	1	0.8
Total	**130**	**100.0**

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Number of Dependants in a Household

The number of dependants in a household is presented in Table 13 which included all existing family members of the respondent household (Parvin & Akteruzzaman, 2012). The mean number of dependants is 5 members to be found in households. However, the mean number of dependants was found to be higher, compared to the national average number of dependants of 4 in Ghana (Bediako, 2008). Large number of dependants is mostly associated with African societies and for the purposes of helping in farms.

Table 13- *Distribution of total number of dependants in a household*

Number of dependants	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	4	3.1
2	11	8.5
3	16	12.3
4	33	25.4
5	23	17.7
6	26	20.0
7	7	5.4
8	3	2.3
9	4	3.1
10	1	0.8
11	1	0.8
15	1	0.8
Total	**130**	**100.0**

n=130, Mean=5, SD=2.08, Range=1 to 15 dependants.

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Number of Children Aged Less than 15 Years in a Household

The number of children aged less than 15 years in a household is presented in Table 14.

Table 14- *Distribution of children aged less than 15 years in a household*

Number of children	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	18	14.8
2	36	29.5
3	36	29.5
4	19	15.6
5	7	5.7
6	3	2.5
7	1	0.8
8	2	1.6
Total	**122**	**100**

n=130, Mean=3 children, SD=1 child, Range=1 to 8 children.

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

The mean number of children aged less than 15 years in a household is 3 children. Therefore, out of the mean number of 5 dependants, 3 children less than 15 years are likely to be found in a household. According to UNICEF (2005) the children less than 15 years cannot be engaged in hazardous work. This is because the health and development of such children would be at risk and also hinder school attendance.

Number of Children Aged between 15 to 18 Years in a Household

The result presented in Table 15 is on the number of children aged between 15 to 18 years in a household.

Table 15- *Distribution of children aged between 15-18 years in a household*

Number of children	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	48	64.9
2	17	23.0
3	7	9.5
5	1	1.4
6	1	1.4
Total	**74**	**100**

n=130, Mean=2 children, SD=1 child, Range=1 to 6 children.

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

The mean number is 2 children to be found in households. Out of the mean number of 5 dependants, 2 children are likely to be found aged between 15 to 18 years in a household. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO)'s convention 138 and Ghana Children Act of 1998 (Act 560) the children aged between 15 to 18 years can be engage to work. This is because the child meets the minimum age to be employed to work.

Number of Children Aged Above 18 Years in a Household

The number of children aged above 18 years in a household is presented in Table 16.

Table 16- *Distribution of children aged above 18 years in a household*

Number of adults	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	13	50.0
2	8	30.8
3	4	15.4
6	1	3.8
Total	**26**	**100**

n=130, Mean=2 children, SD=1 child, Range=1 to 6 children.

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

The mean number is 2 children to be found in households. Out of the mean number of 5 dependants, 2 children are likely to be found aged above 18 years in a household. According to the 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana and the Children Act of Ghana 1998 (Act 560) the children aged above 18 years can engage in hazardous works. This is because it does not hinder the human right of the child.

Number of Children in School from a Household

Table 17 shows the number of children in school from a household. The mean number is 3 children from a household to be schooling. Out of the mean number of 5 dependents, 3 children are likely to be found from a household to be schooling. As a result of the OASIS child labour project, the mean number of

children in school is more than half of the mean number of dependants. This means parents are enrolling their children in school.

Table 17- *Distribution of children in school from a household*

Number of children	Frequency	Percent (%)
1.00	13	10.0
2.00	22	16.9
3.00	34	26.2
4.00	26	20.0
5.00	23	17.7
6.00	4	3.1
7.00	2	1.5
8.00	1	0.8
9.00	1	0.8
13.00	1	0.8

n=130, Mean=3, SD=2. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Annual Income of Household Heads

Table 18 shows a mean annual income of GH₵803.00. The poverty line was calculated in monetary terms using the mean income of GH₵803.00, which was divided by 12 month. The result was then divided by 31 days in a month. This amounted to GH₵ 2.20p/day for a household of 5 on the average to be below the poverty line of US$2.17/day per person (GH₵8.70p) (GSS, 2014). The implication of the mean statistics is that the welfare of children is threatened in these cocoa growing communities, as household heads would find it difficult to meet the financial obligations of meeting the need of household such as children's educational needs. Evidence from Tanzania in a survey conducted by ILO/IPEC (2001) revealed that parents are unable to meet children's basic needs including school requirements as a result of declining household income.

Table 18- *Frequency distribution of total annual income of household heads*

Annual income (GH₵)	Frequency	Percent (%)	Cumulative percent (%)
Less than 250	29	22.3	22.3
251-350	13	10	32.3
351-450	10	7.7	40.0
451-550	16	12.3	52.3
551-650	10	7.7	60.0
651-750	5	3.8	63.8
751-850	5	3.8	67.6
851-950	3	2.3	70.0
951-1500	20	15.4	85.4
1501-2500	15	11.5	96.9
Above 2501	4	3.1	100
Total	**130**	**100**	

n=130, Mean=830, SD=818, Note: US$1.00= GH₵ 3.95p.

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016**)**

Use of Soap Skills

Table 19 shows results of beneficiaries trained with the requisite skills to produce soap. The findings revealed that almost quarter (24.6%) of the beneficiaries indicated 'Yes' to use soap making skills. Majority (75.4%) of the beneficiaries indicated 'No' to the use of soap making skills. The high 'No' response mirrors SWAC and OECD (2011) who reports in a study on emerging good practice in combating the worst forms of child labour that after training, community members do not use skills. This is because project components sometimes do not fully meet the needs of beneficiaries.

Table 19- *Distribution of household members use of skills to produce soap*

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
No	98	75.4
Yes	32	24.6
Total	**130**	**100.0**

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Table 20 presents reasons for not using soap skills. Among all reasons given by the beneficiaries for not using soap skills, the majority of the respondents (42.3%) listed the lack of financial capital. This finding does not differ from the results of Smith, Gordon, Meadows and Zwick (2001); and Davies (2004) that lack of financial capital is a constraint on potential use of economically acquired skills and diversification into other economic activities. According to Holder and Moore (2000) project beneficiaries mostly lack the capabilities to identify local resources for enhancing project sustainability.

Table 20- *Reasons why household members did not use soap skills*

Reasons	Frequency	Percent (%)
Did not attend soap training	13	10.0
High cost of soap materials	7	5.4
Lack of financial capital	55	42.3
Scarcity of soap materials	11	8.5
Soap is not profitable	2	1.5
Soap production consumes time	4	3.1
Soda chemical is harmful	6	4.6
Total	**98**	**75.4**

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Sustainability of OASIS Child Labour Monitoring System Project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District

This section presents sustainability status of OASIS child labour monitoring system project according to social, economic, technical and institutional dimensions.

Social sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project

The results on social sustainability presented in Table 21 revealed that majority (97.7%) of the respondents agree they are responsible for OASIS child labour monitoring system project, OASIS organisation is not responsible for child labour monitoring system project (97.7%) and responsible for monitoring the progress of the child labour project (97.7%) are socially very sustainable. According to Junne and Verkoren (2005) the high scores for project ownership attributes mean there is a change from community dependency to community responsibility.

Results from Table 21 also show attitudinal dimension of social sustainability. All the respondents agree they advise children on harmful effects of labour activities, ensuring children are not involved in harmful labour activities till the age of 18 years and change in mindset about child labour are socially very sustainable. According to Salonen and Åhlberg (2013) the high score for attitudinal change to project sustainability is indicative of project approval. Responses from the interview schedule for Ankaako and Tweapease schools

further perceived attitudinal change of parents sending their children to school leading to increased school enrolment.

Table 21- *Level of agreement to the social sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project*

Social sustainability indicators	Disagree		Agree	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Project ownership				
Responsible for OASIS child labour monitoring system project	3	2.3	127	97.7
OASIS organisation is not responsible for child labour monitoring system project	3	2.3	127	97.7
Responsible for monitoring the progress of the child labour project	3	2.3	127	97.7
Attitudinal change				
Advise children on harmful effects of labour activities			130	100
Ensure children are not involved in harmful labour activities till the age of 18 years			130	100
Change in mind-set about child labour			130	100
Participation				
Involvement in planning OASIS child labour project activities	128	98.5	2	1.5
Provide labour to support the implementation of the child labour project	1	0.8	129	99.2
Involvement in handing over of educational facilities	1	0.8	129	99.2
Access to education				
Enrolled children in schools	6	4.6	124	95.4
Children miss school on health grounds	3	2.3	127	97.7
Improvement in children's academic performance	3	2.3	127	99.7

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Also, participation dimension of social sustainability is shown in Table 21. Majority (99.2%) of the respondents agree they provided labour to support the implementation of the child labour project and were involved in the handing over of the educational facilities (99.2%) are socially very sustainable. Majority (98.5%) of the respondents also disagree they were involved in planning OASIS child labour project activities is socially unsustainable. According to Pretty, Guijt, Scoones, and Thompson (1995) the high score for involvement in project planning imply that passive participation was adopted for project implementation. In other words beneficiaries participated in the project by being told what has been decided already.

Access to education dimension of social sustainability is also presented in Table 21. Majority (95.4%) of the respondents agree they enroll their children in school, their children miss school on health grounds (97.7%) and there is an improvement in the academic performance of their children (99.7%) are socially very sustainable. UNESCO (2012) reports that high score for access to education, especially of a child, means lower levels of child labour. Responses from the interview schedule for Ankaako and Tweapease schools further perceived school enrollment and attendance to be high.

Economic sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project

Table 22 shows perception of investment and saving on economic sustainability. The analyses showed that majority (90.8%) of the respondents disagree they use income to support other businesses and income to purchase

cloths (91.5%) are economically unsustainable. Also majority (76.9%) of the respondents disagree they use income from soap to support education of children and income to save (85.4%) are economically less sustainable. The results are not in consonance with Hartwick (1977) observation that investment and income contribute to sustainability of projects.

Table 22- *Level of agreement to the economic sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project*

Economic sustainability indicators	**Disagree**		**Agree**	
	Freq	**%**	**Freq**	**%**
Investment and savings				
Income to support other businesses	118	90.8	12	9.2
Income from soap to support education of children	100	76.9	30	23.1
Income to purchase cloths	119	91.5	11	8.5
Income to save	111	85.4	19	14.6
Ability to access financial assistance				
Ability to access credit from financial institutions	126	96.9	4	3.1
Ability to access credit from non-financial organisations	130	100		
Market opportunities				
Ability to access market for soap produce	130	100		

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Furthermore, Table 22 shows perception of financial assistance on economic sustainability. Majority (96.9%) of the respondents disagree they are able to access credit from financial institutions is economically unsustainable, whilst all respondents disagree they are able to access credit from non-financial organisations is also economically unsustainable. According to Bamberger and

Cheema, (1990) the inability of beneficiaries of a project to access financial assistance can detract a project to be sustained.

All respondents disagree there is access to market for soap produce is economically unsustainable. Reports from GSS (2003) and MMYE (2008) show that inadequate income from goods and services are associated with lack of market accessibility. IFAD, (2003) reported effective market mechanisms help households gain adequate income, meet food requirements and meet other needs.

Technical Sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project

Table 23 presents technical sustainability. All the respondents disagree they receive soap marketing skills training, soap making training from OASIS organization and soap skills training from other organisations are technically unsustainable. According to Landale (2006) inadequate periodic skills training makes beneficiaries of a project not to appreciation their inherent but untapped potentials in reinforcing self-confidence and sense of autonomy as opposed to dependency.

Majority (96.2%) of the respondents disagree they receive guidance on soap production provided by OASIS project staff is technically unsustainable. According to Holder and Moore (2000) the high score is indication of inadequate project staff involvement for sustainability. Responses from the project coordinator further revealed that five (5) periodic visits have been made to the beneficiary communities to observe project progress but not on the purpose of soap production guidance.

Table 23- *Level of agreement to the technical sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project*

Technical sustainability indicators	Disagree		Agree	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Periodic skills training				
Soap marketing skills training	130	100		
Soap making skills training from OASIS organiation	130	100		
Soap skills training from other organisations	130	100		
Project staff involvement				
Guidance on soap production provided by OASIS project staff	125	96.2	5	3.8
Local capacity to maintain skills				
Easily produce soap with skills	109	83.8	21	16.2
Ability to minimize resources in production of soap	103	79.2	27	20.8
Operations and maintenance				
Ability to use soap equipment to produce soap	120	92.3	10	7.7
Ability to replace soap equipment at low cost	122	93.8	8	6.2
Ability to purchase soap materials locally	127	97.7	3	2.3

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Also, majority (83.8%) of the respondents disagree they are able to easily produce soap with skills and able to minimize resources in production of soap (79.2%) are less sustainable. This result is in concordance to McCartan (2005) and Van der Kaay (2007) that high score for local capacity to maintain skill is attributed to fear. This includes personal capacity concerns, level of satisfaction in using skill and discomfort with change.

Results from Table 23 show operations and maintenance dimension of technical sustainability. Majority (92.3%) of the respondents disagree they are able to use soap equipment to produce soap, able to replace soap equipment at

low cost (93.8%) and able to purchase soap materials locally (97.7%) are unsustainable. According to Harvey, Uno and Reed (2006) observation, the high score is an indication of inability of beneficiaries to manage skill and be innovative towards project sustainability.

Institutional sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project

Table 24 presents indicators for measuring institutional sustainability. Majority (94.6%) of the respondents agree that children benefit from labour policies and (98.5%) agree that children benefits from national health insurance scheme are institutionally sustainable. According to National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) (2010) report, the high score is an indication of effective social policies. On the other side, majority (94.6%) of the respondents disagree that children receive government educational materials, whilst all respondents disagree that children eat free in school are institutionally unsustainable. According to National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) (2010) the high scores is an indication that policy on free books and school uniforms; and school feeding programme to public schools have not reached more communities.

Following Table 24, majority (95.4%) of the respondents disagree they are able to access records of community child protection committee is institutionally unsustainable. The finding is the opposite of IRC (2003) observation that community management structure has reached widespread acceptance for project sustainability all over Sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 24- *Level of agreement to the Institutional sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project*

Institutional sustainability indicators	Disagree		Agree	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Government management structure				
Government educational materials for children	123	94.6	7	5.4
Child labour policies	7	5.4	123	94.6
National Health Insurance (NHIS) for children	2	1.5	128	98.5
Eat free in school	130	100		
Community management structure				
Satisfied with community child protection committee	66	50.8	64	49.2
Ability to access records of community child protection committee	124	95.4	6	4.6
Involvement in community child protection committee decision making	91	70	39	30
Communication and advocacy				
Ability to access information on the rights of children	29	22.3	101	77.7
Periodic child labour campaigns			130	100
Ability to talk to district child labour authorities	118	90.8	12	9.2
Ability to talk to community child protection committee members	67	51.5	63	48.5
Ability to talk to OASIS project staffs	102	78.5	28	21.5
Monitoring				
Visit household by district child protection committee	123	94.6	7	5.4
Visit work place by district child protection committee	130	100		
Visit household by community child protection committee	66	50.8	64	49.2
Visit work place by community child protection committee	128	98.5	2	1.5
Visit household by OASIS project staff	106	81.5	24	18.5
Visit work place by OASIS project staff	125	96.2	5	3.8

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Sustainability status of OASIS child labour monitoring system project

Table 25 presents the results on overall sustainability based on analysis from Tables 21, 22, 23, and 24.

Table 25- *Scores for the four sustainability dimensions of OASIS child labour monitoring system project*

Sustainability dimensions	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Social	3.00	5.00	4.9	0.43
Economic	1.00	3.00	1.12	0.43
Technical	1.00	3.00	1.12	0.39
Institutional	1.00	3.00	1.8	0.73
Overall sustainability	1.00	3.00	1.7	0.58

Scale: 1=Very Low (unsustainable), 2=Low (less sustainable), 3=Moderate (fairly sustainable), 4=High (Sustainable), 5=Very high (very sustainable).
Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

The social sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project was perceived to be very sustainable (Mean= 4.9, SD= 0.43). The rating ranged fairly sustainable to very sustainable. This mirrors a study by Fofa, Didi and Bachrul (2015) who found the social sustainability of coffee plantation and goat husbandry project to be socially very sustainable. This is because the beneficiaries of the child labour project received adequate sensitization to ensure sustainability.

The mean score of economic (Mean= 1.12, SD= 0.43) and technical (Mean= 1.12, SD= 0.39) sustainability were below 1.5 implying they are unsustainable. This mirrors study by Li, Amjath-Babu, Zander, Liu, and Müller (2016) who found economic sustainability of smallholder agriculture in semi-arid areas project to be economically unsustainable. Also, Pandey, Shrestha,

Chapagain, and Kazama, (2011) found technical sustainability of ground water project to be technically unsustainable. This is because mandated institutions to enhance the technical and economic dimensions are less effective in terms of organizing periodic skills training and ensuring the use of soap making skills for project sustainability.

The overall institutional sustainability was found to be less sustainable (Mean= 2.00, SD= 0.73). This mirrors study by Simane and Zaitchik (2014) who found the institutional sustainability of community-based adaptation projects to be institutionally less sustainable. This is because mandated stakeholders for supervision such as members of the district child protection committee and members of the community child protection committee probably lack the necessary logistics to ensure project sustainability.

The overall sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project was found to be less sustainable (Mean= 2.00, SD= 0.58). This mirrors study by Martens and Monteiro de Carvalho (2013) who found the overall sustainability of an evaluation in project management to be less sustainable. Similarly, Simane and Zaitchik (2014) found the overall sustainability of community-based adaptation projects to be less sustainable. This is because various sustainability dimensions such as social, economic, technical and institutional have not been equipped enough to meet the expectations of project sustainability.

Level of Satisfaction of OASIS Child Labour Monitoring System Project by Beneficiaries

Table 26 shows level of satisfaction of beneficiaries on the eight components of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Table 26- *Level of satisfaction to the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project*

Project components	Dissatisfied		Satisfied	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Establishment of community child protection committee	22	18.5	106	82
Establishment of district child protection committee	51	39.2	79	61
Encouraging children to be in school	1	0.8	129	99
Provision of soap making as alternative livelihood	14	10.8	116	89
Preventing children from farm activities at school hours	2	1.5	128	99
Providing educational materials to children			130	100
Construction of educational facilities			130	100
Providing rehabilitation for children identified in labour activities	71	54.6	59	45

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

All the household heads were satisfied with the provision of educational materials to children and construction of educational infrastructure. Almost all (98.5% to 99.2%) were satisfied with encouragement provided to children to be in school and prevention of children from farm activities at school hours. Majority (60.8% to 89.2%) were satisfied with the provision of soap making livelihood source, establishment of community child protection committee, and establishment of district child protection committee. However, more than half

(54.6%) of the household heads were dissatisfied with provision of rehabilitation for children who will be identified in labour activities.

The high satisfied scores agree with Dvir, Raz and Shenhar (2003) who observe that high sensitivity of project components increase the satisfaction level of beneficiaries for sustainability. This implies a high positive influence on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Challenges with the Sustainability of OASIS Child Labour Monitoring System Project

Friedman's non-parametric rank test was performed to compare social, economic, technical and institutional dimensions and how they contribute immensely to the overall sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Table 27 shows there were significant differences among the rank means of sustainability dimensions. Furthermore, chi-square value of 146.39 was significant at p= 0.001. This implies that there are statistically significant differences between the mean ranks of the social, economic, technical and institutional challenges.

Table 27- *Statistics test for Friedman Test*

	Statistics
Sample size (n=130)	130
Chi-Square (X^2)	146.388
Degree of freedom (df)	3
Significance level	0.000

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

In Table 28 the institutional sustainability dimension had the highest rank mean of 3.55. This indicates that it is the most serious challenge among the overall sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. This confirms various evaluations conducted by ILO (2010) on funded child labour projects which also ranked institutional sustainability dimension as a serious challenge to the sustainability of child labour projects. Interview with the district and community child protection committees confirm the findings as respondents identified lack of finance, the long distances between communities, logistic issues such as vehicle and transfer of committee members to other districts, to be constraining factors to the sustainability of the institutional sustainability.

The results also show that social sustainability dimension had a second mean rank score of 2.51. By indication, the social sustainability dimension moderately contributes towards the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. This finding shows an improvement in the social sustainability dimension as compared to the ranking results of ILO/IPEC (2005) that the social sustainability dimension is a challenge and concluded that social mechanisms put in place for observing workplaces to identify, assess and refer affected children to alternative appropriate services was not repeatedly done, but rather as a one-time activity to fulfill project demands.

The economic sustainability dimension had a mean score ranking of 2.26. This means that the economic sustainability dimension is placed third and a challenge in contributing to the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. The findings show a decline, as reports from GSS (2003); and

MMYE (2008) reveal that economic sustainability dimension is ranked second or the top most challenging factor to child labour projects.

The fourth rank, with a mean ranking score of 1.69 was technical sustainability dimension. This indicates the technical sustainability dimension as a challenge to the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. This confirms previous studies of Lyon and Rosati (2006b) who observed that the ILO-IPEC technical assistance services to community and district child labour committees is a challenge. This implies that the technical sustainability dimension still needs attention. The interview guide response from the project coordinator also confirms that the technical sustainability dimension is a challenge due to inadequate finance and logistics to support the district assembly and committee members to provide periodic technical assistance to beneficiaries of the soap training.

Table 28- *Rank mean of each of the four sustainability dimension challenges*

Sustainability dimensions	**Mean rank**
Institutional	3.55
Social	2.51
Economic	2.26
Technical	1.69

Scale: 1=not a challenge, 2=challenge, 3=moderately, 4=seriously challenge, 5=very seriously challenge.

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Relationship between the Social, Economic, Technical, Institutional Dimensions and Background Characteristics of Household Heads

Table 29 presents the results of bivariate correlation analysis of the sustainability dimensions and background characteristics of respondents. There were significant relationships between most of the variables.

There is very strong and significantly positive relationship between technical and economic sustainability dimensions (r= 0.589, p= 0.05). This finding agrees with previous studies by Ricker-Gilbert, Norton, Alwang, Miah, and Feder (2008) who found that technical sustainability is related to economic sustainability. This is because technical sustainability factors such as periodic skills training and marketing training are expected to enhance economic sustainability of projects.

Results in Table 29 also shows that there is low and significantly negative relationship between institutional and economic sustainability dimensions (r= -0.183, p= 0.01). This finding is not consistent with Wicher (2014) who observed that institutional sustainability is positively related to economic sustainability dimension. This is because institutional sustainability mechanisms have the potential to promote economic sustainability through market mechanisms such as a well-established market for goods and services.

Table 29- *Correlation matrix showing the relationship between the sustainability dimensions and background characteristics*

EVAR	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15
X2	.076	1													
X3	.073	.589**	1												
X4	-.102	-.183*	-.026	1											
X5	-.175*	-.007	.167	.206*	1										
X6	-.157	-.024	.004	.113	.003	1									
X7	-.026	.038	.030	-.006	.084	.028	1								
X8	.044	.065	.112	-.073	.138	-.233**	-.316**	1							
X9	-.001	.117	-.017	-.090	-.066	.074	-.168	.198*	1						
X10	.136	-.012	-.027	-.026	-.128	-.304**	.062	.110	.030	1					
X11	.123	.173*	.189*	.033	-.019	-.097	.169	-.136	-.209*	.104	1				
X12	.193*	.190*	.202*	-.022	.032	-.109	-.038	.027	-.126	.053	.629**	1			
X13	-.140	.097	.137	-.069	.089	-.018	.158	-.069	-.146	.080	.311**	.226	1		
X14	.146	.250	-.002	-.227	-.040	-.035	-.177	.104	.285	.201	.317	.026	.123	1	
X15	.315**	.303**	.229**	-.049	.021	-.024	.114	-.098	-.132	.112	.786**	.657**	.347**	.486*	1
X16	.050	.528**	.549**	-.047	.002	.007	-.047	.058	.089	.050	.000	.108	-.095	.260	.052

**. P< 0.01 (2- tailed), *. P< 0.05 (2-tailed). Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Key:

EVAR= Explanatory variables

X1=Social dimension	X2=Economic dimension	X3=Technical dimension	X4=Institutional dimension
X5=Level of satisfaction	X6=Sex	X7=Age	X8=Educational level
X9=Occupation	X10=Total annual income	X11=Number of dependants	X12=Children<15years
X13=Children 15-18years	X14=Children above 18years	X15=Children in school	X16=Use of soap skill

The results further show that there is low and significantly negative relationship between satisfaction level of beneficiaries and social sustainability dimension (r= -0.175, p= 0.01). This result is the opposite of Johan de Jager and Jan (2015) observation that satisfaction level of beneficiaries is positively related to social sustainability. This is because high satisfaction levels of beneficiaries play a pivotal role in enhancing the sustainability of social interventions. Also, there low and significantly positive relationship between the satisfaction level of beneficiaries and institutional sustainability dimension (r= 0.206, p= 0.01). This finding agrees with Atiku and Fields (2016) who found that satisfaction level of beneficiaries is related to institutional sustainability. This is because high satisfaction level of beneficiaries is expected to influence the effectiveness of the institutional sustainability mechanisms such as regular monitoring.

Moving further, there is low and significantly negative relationship between educational level and sex of respondents (r= -0.233, p= 0.05). This does not confirm the results of Ray and Lancaster (2004) who observed that level of education is related to sex of household heads. According to Sinnathambi (2004) this is because female household heads with education are less as compared to male household heads with education. In addition, there is moderate and significantly negative relationship between level of educational level and age of household heads (r= -0.316, p= 0.05). This finding disagrees with Becker (1975) and Johnes (1993) who found that level of education is related to age of household heads. This is because educational level of household heads increases

with age to a certain point in life, which on the contrary is not the case of the findings.

There is low and significantly positive relationship between the occupation of household heads and educational level (r= 0.198, p= 0.01). The result is in consonance with Athurupane (1997) who observed that occupation is related to educational levels of household heads. This is because, according to Ermisch, Francesconi and Pevalin (2002) parents with good jobs have higher levels of education.

Also, there is moderate and significantly negative relationship between annual income and sex of household heads (r= -0.304, p= 0.05). This result disagrees with Aydogan (2008) who observed that annual income is related to sex of household heads. According to Jane and Angela (2009) differences in total annual income directly reflects the differences in the type of sex or gender. This is because higher annual income most often determines the household head.

According to the results (Table 29), there is low and significantly positive relationship between number of dependants and economic (r= 0.173, p= 0.01) and with technical sustainability dimensions (r= 0.189, p= 0.01). The finding agrees with Anshiso and Shiferaw (2016) who found that number of dependants is related to economic and technical sustainability. This is because less number of dependants is expected to lessen the use of income from economic activities based on technical advice on household expenditure. In addition, there is low and significantly negative relationship between number of dependants and occupation

of household heads (r= -0.209, p= 0.01). This disagrees with Akarro and Mtweve (2011) who observed that number of dependants is positively related to the type of occupation of household heads. This is because household heads with good paying jobs have fewer dependents than household heads with less income from their jobs.

In observing more further from the results (Table 29), there is low and significantly positive relationship between children less than 15 years and social sustainability dimension (r= 0.193, p= 0.01), with economic sustainability dimension (r= 0.190, p= 0.01), and with technical sustainability dimension (r= 0.202, p= 0.01). This findings disagree with Gao and Shao (2016) who observed that children less than 15 years is negatively related to social, economic, and technical sustainability dimensions. This is because children less than 15 years cannot work to enhance social, economic and technical sustainability. In addition, there is very strong and significantly positive relationship between children less than 15 years and number of dependants (r= 0.629, p= 0.05). This finding agrees with Chernichovsky (1985) who observed that children less than 15 years are related to number of dependants. This is because when the number of dependants in a household is high, the average hours of demand for child labour decreases within the household.

There is moderate and significantly positive relationship between children between 15 to 18 years and number of dependants (r= 0.311, p= 0.05). This confirms the findings of Chernichovsky (1985) who observed that children between 15 to 18 years are related to number of dependants. According to

Chandrakumara (2012) the presence of older siblings for a child is expected to enhance the education of the younger siblings.

Table 29 further shows that there is low and significantly positive relationship between children in school and technical sustainability dimension (r= 0.229, p= 0.05). Also, there is moderate and positive relationship between children in school and social sustainability dimension (r= 0.315, p= 0.05). There is also a moderate and significantly positive relationship between children in school and economic sustainability dimension (r= 0.303, p= 0.05), children between 15 to 18 years (r= 0.347, p= 0.05) and children above 18 years (r= 0.347, p= 00.05). The finding disagrees with Gao and Shao (2016) who found that children in school is related to social, economic and technical sustainability dimensions. Finding from Lin, Yang, and Liou (2009) agrees that children in school are rather related to economic sustainability dimension. A very strong and significantly positive relationship between children in school and children less than 15 years (r= 0.657, p= 0.05) and number of dependants (r= 0.786, p= 0.01) were also observed. Also, findings of Gao and Shao (2016) agrees that children in school is related to children between 15 to 18 years, children above 18 years , children less than 15 years and number of dependants. This is because the presence of older siblings in a household is expected to prevent the tendencies of child labour by ensuring the education of the younger siblings.

The results also show there is substantial and significantly positive relationship between use of soap skills and economic sustainability dimension (r= 0.528, p= 0.05) and with technical sustainability dimension (r= 0.549, p= 0.05).

This agrees with Oketch (2006) who found that use of production skills is related to economic and technical sustainability dimensions. This is because those who obtain technical guidance are expected to increase use of production skills and have higher marginal revenue through the economic activity for sustainability.

The sex of respondents, the age of respondents and children above 18 years had negative or positive relationship with the social, economic, technical and institutional sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. However, they were not significant at $p>0.05$. This means that unit increasing these related independent variables will not have a significant relationship with sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Negative association with some variable in Table 29 means these variables exert an inverse relationship between its corresponding variables. Therefore as these negative variables decrease, corresponding variables also decrease. Also, the positive association of some variables with corresponding variables implies that these variables exert some positive influence. Therefore an increase in these positive variables leads to an increase in corresponding variables.

Influence of Background Characteristics of Household Beneficiaries on the Perceived Sustainability of OASIS Child Labour Monitoring System Project

To identify the background characteristics of household beneficiaries that influences the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. Total number for dependents, children less than 15 years, number of children in school, soap making skills that significantly related to sustainability were inputted in the multiple regression model.

The overall coefficient of correlation (R= 0.790) indicates that there is very strong positive linear relationship between the background characteristics and the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. Amponsah and Darmoe (2014) also observed that there is a positive linear relationship between multiple critical project factors and project success. The overall coefficient of determination (adjusted R square = 0.612) indicates that 61.2% of the variability in the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project is explained or accounted for by the background characteristics as presented in Table 30.

Table 30- *The regression and standard error values of background characteristics on sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project*

Entry	R	R Square (R^2)	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.790	0.625	0.612	0.04825

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Results presented in Table 31 indicate a significance p-value of 0.000. It can be concluded that the F-statistic is significant at $p< 0.05$. This implies that at least one or more of the independent variables is/are effective in predicting the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. Hence the variation explained by the model is not due to chance.

Table 31- *Analysis of variance of coefficient values the sustainability of background characteristics influencing OASIS child labour monitoring system project*

Model	Sum of Squares	Degree of freedom (df)	Mean Square	F-statistic	Sig. (P-Value)
Regression	0.454	4	0.113	48.711	0.000
Residual	0.272	117	0.002		
Total	0.726	121			

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

Table 32 below shows the regression weights for unstandardized and standardized coefficients for the sustainability of the project equation.

Table 32- *The unstandardized and standardized coefficients, t-value and p-values of background characteristics influencing sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project equation*

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		β	Std. Error	Beta	t-value	p-value
1	(Constant)	0.290	0.013		22.269	0.000
	Total number of dependants	-0.001	0.013	-0.008	-0.089	0.930
	Children less than 15 years	-0.003	0.004	-0.062	-0.799	0.426
	Children in school	0.011	0.004	0.251	2.598	0.011
	Soap making skills	0.133	0.010	0.759	13.250	0.000

Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

The number of children in school (β = 0.251, sig. = 0.011) has a positive influence on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project and was significant ($p < 0.05$). This finding agree with Neri, Gustafsson-Wright, Sedlacek, and Orazem, (2005) who concluded a significantly positive influence of number of children in school on sustainability of projects. This means, the more parents enroll children in school, the more they will find the sustainability of the OASIS child labour monitoring system important.

Soap skills of respondents (β = 0.759, sig. = 0.000) has a positive influence on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project and was significant ($p < 0.05$). This finding agrees with Saleh, Zulkifli and Muhamad (2011) who concluded a significantly positive influence of production skills on sustainability of projects. Similarly, Hanushek and Kimko (2000) also found a significantly positive influence on alternative livelihood skills on the sustainability of projects. The more people acquired skills, the more they perceive a project to be sustainable. In other words the more respondents get acquired skills, the more they will find it necessary to sustain the project.

The total number of dependants (β = -0.008, sig. = 0.930) and children less than 15 years (β = -0.062, sig. = 0.426) had negative relationship with the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. However, they were not significant at $p > 0.05$. This means that units increasing in number of dependants and children less than 15 years will not lead to significant influences on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Based on the results presented in Table 30, 31, 32, the model equation of sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project is indicated as:

$Y_1 = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4$

This is substituted as:

$Y_1 = 0.290 - 0.008 X_1 - 0.062 X_2 + 0.251 X_3 + 0.759 X_4$

Where:

Y_1= Sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project

α= Constant

β= Standardised beta

X_1= Total number of dependants

X_2= Children less than 15 years

X_3= Children in school

X_4= Soap making skills

Beneficiaries Perceived Factors of the Sustainability of OASIS Child Labour Monitoring System Project

The results of open-ended interviews asking household heads to indicate any factor affecting the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project is presented in Table 33.

Table 33- *Factors affecting the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project*

Factors	Frequency	Percent (%)
Lack of school feeding programme	35	26.9
Lack of supervision	31	23.8
Inadequate participation	20	15.4
Political interference	12	9.2
Poor parental control	9	6.9
Lack of soap skills re-training	6	4.6
Poor leadership	6	4.6
Long distance to school	5	3.8
Ineffective FCUBE	3	2.3

n=130. Source: Field survey, Afram (2016)

A little more than a quarter (26.9%) household heads indicated the lack of school feeding programme. The high score for lack of school feeding programme agrees with Anker and Melkas (1996) in their paper on economic incentives for children and families to eliminate or reduce child labour and thus identified lack of school lunch or lack of school feeding programme to have a negative influence on the sustainability of child labour projects. The finding implies that without an immediate extension of school feeding programme to the target communities, children might be found likely to join the labour force to meet their daily bread.

Also, a little less than a quarter (23.8%) also felt lack of supervision. The substantial high score for lack of supervision agrees with Karanja (2014) who identify lack of supervision as one factor for project failure. This implies that lots of effort is needed to reinforce key stakeholders in supervision of the project for sustainability.

Few (15.4%) household heads indicated inadequate participation. The slightly high score for inadequate participation is in consonance with Mansuri and Rao (2004) that ineffective community structure and poor welfare improvement is a result of inadequate participation. This implies that quality sustainability of projects can be achieved through effective community participation.

Very few (2.3% to 9.2%) household heads indicated political interference, poor parental control, lack of soap skills re-training, poor leadership, long distance to school and ineffective FCUBE. The low scores imply that, the factors do not have very high bearing on the sustainability of the project.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study. Furthermore, suggestions for future research direction are included in the chapter.

Summary

The issue of the welfare of children in cocoa growing areas, especially child labourers, continues to be a concern for the Government of Ghana and various developmental agencies. However, despite many project interventions in cocoa growing areas such as multi-sector decentralized integrated child labour monitoring system, West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project (WACAP-2003), child labour continues to be prevalent in Ghana. This sustainability shortfall prompted the Government of Ghana in a "Public-private partnership with the chocolate and cocoa industry and the ILO to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities in Ghana and Côte d' Ivoire" through an action programme designed within the framework of the ILO-IPEC project titled: "Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS)". This project was implemented by OASIS foundation international in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira district. The study assessed the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira district, central region, Ghana.

The study was carried out in two communities, namely, Ankaako and Tweapease. A survey design was employed to interview 130 household heads whose household members were beneficiaries of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira district, Central region, Ghana. Systematic sampling technique and a census method were used to select respondents. Frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviation, Pearson product-moment correlation, Friedman rank test and multiple regression statistical tools were used to analyse the data.

Major findings of the study:

Male household heads clearly showed dominance over female household heads. Also, the majority of household heads were married. A mean age of 42 years was recorded for household heads. The household heads have some formal educational attainment level. In addition, majority of the household heads were farmers.

The mean annual income for household heads was GH₵803.00. A mean of 5 dependents could be identified in a household. Also, mean of 3 children aged less than 15 years could be identified in a household. In a household, mean of 2 children could be identified aged between 15 and 18 years. In addition, mean of 2 children could be identified aged above 18 years. It is worth noting with a mean of 3 children in a household to be identified schooling.

Those who use soap making skills were few as compared to the majority who do not use soap making skills. The majority of those who do not use soap skills for producing soap attributed their reasons to lack of financial capital.

Analysis of the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system showed that social sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project was perceived to be very sustainable. Technical and economic sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project were perceived to be unsustainable. Also, institutional sustainability was found to be less sustainable. In general, overall sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project was found to be less sustainable.

All the household heads were satisfied with the provision of educational materials to children and construction of educational infrastructure. Almost all household heads were satisfied with encouragement provided to children to be in school and prevention of children from farm activities at school hours. Also, majority of the household heads were satisfied with the provision of soap making livelihood source, establishment of community child protection committee, and establishment of district child protection committee. However, more than half of the household heads were dissatisfied with provision for rehabilitation of children who will be identified in labour activities.

There were statistically significant differences between the mean ranks of the social, economic, technical and institutional challenges. Institutional sustainability dimension had the highest rank mean of 3.55. Followed by, social

sustainability dimension with a mean rank score of 2.51. Economic sustainability dimension had a mean score rank of 2.26 as third. The technical sustainability dimension had the fourth rank with a mean ranking score of 1.69.

Technical dimension, institutional dimension, level of satisfaction, educational level of household heads, occupation of household heads, total annual income of household heads, number of dependants, children less than 15 years, children between 15 to 18 years, children in school and use of soap making skills variables showed statistically significant relationships.

The overall coefficient of determination (adjusted R square) =0.612) indicates that 61.2% of the variability in the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project is explained by the background characteristics. Analysis of variance showed significance p-value of 0.000; meaning the F-statistic is significant at less than 0.05. Regression weights for unstandardized and standardized coefficients showed that children in school and use of soap making skills have positive influence on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project and were statistically significant at $p<0.05$.

Among all factors mentioned by household heads, two factors emerged with high scores to affect the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. These factors were the lack of school feeding programme and lack of supervision.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The analysis of the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system showed that the social dimension is very sustainable. Technical and economic dimensions were unsustainable. Also, institutional sustainability is less sustainable. In general, overall sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project is less sustainable.
2. Majority of the household heads were satisfied with the provision of educational materials to children, construction of educational infrastructure, encouragement provided to children to be in school, prevention of children from farm activities at school hours, provision of soap making livelihood source, establishment of community child protection committee, and establishment of district child protection committee. However, more than half of the household heads were dissatisfied with provision for rehabilitation of children who will be identified in labour activities.
3. Institutional sustainability dimension was the highest ranked by beneficiaries. The social sustainability dimension was ranked second. Economic sustainability dimension had the third rank. The technical sustainability dimension had the fourth rank.
4. Number of dependants, children less than 15 years, children in school and use of soap making skills were variables that showed statistically significant relationships with social, economic, technical and institutional sustainability dimensions.

5. The regression weights for unstandardized and standardized coefficients showed that children in school and use of soap making skills have positive influence on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.
6. Majority of household heads indicated lack of school feeding programme and lack of supervision with high scores to be factors affecting the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the conclusions of the study;

1. OASIS NGO, development partners and national programme on the elimination of child labour in cocoa (NPECLC) at the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection should extend more efforts to increase the sustainability status of the economic, technical and institutional dimensions. This is because among the four sustainability dimensions analysed, only social dimension appeared to be very sustainable.
2. National programme on the elimination of child labour in cocoa (NPECLC) at the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection should sensitize community members and design appropriate child labour policies for the rehabilitation of children who will be identified in labour activities. This is because more than half of the household heads were dissatisfied with provision for rehabilitation of children who will be identified in labour activities.

3. Government of Ghana, the chocolate and Cocoa Industry and the ILO should design special financial and logistic packages to resource the Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District Assembly for the sustainability of the child labour monitoring system project. This is because institutional sustainability dimension had the highest rank score as a serious challenge to the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.
4. The OASIS NGO, through its development partners and national programme on the elimination of child labour in cocoa (NPECLC), should resource the district and community child protection committees to ensure effective monitoring of number of dependants, children less than 15 years, children in school and use of soap making skills. This is because they are variables that showed statistically significant relationship between the social, economic, technical and institutional sustainability dimensions.
5. The Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Education and the Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira District Education should ensure a termly supply of school materials to children as an encouragement for more school enrollment. Also, the OASIS NGO through it development partners should organize periodic skills training with financial support mechanisms for beneficiaries to ensure the use of the soap making skills. This is because children in school and use of soap making skills have positive influence on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project.

6. Government of Ghana, with the support of development partners, should extend school feeding programme to Ankaako and Tweapease communities. Also, the ILO, through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection should institute a monitoring team from the University of Cape Coast to oversee the monitoring activities of the child labour committees at the district and community level. This is because lack of school feeding programme and lack of supervision were the factors indicated by household heads to be affecting the sustainability of the project.

Suggested Areas for Further Study

1. A study on the effectiveness of governmental institutions on the sustainability of the child labour monitoring system project in Ghana would be of great significance.
2. The study should be repeated in the Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira district after some time, to show the trends of sustainability achievements of the child labour monitoring system project.
3. Studies should also be conducted on the impact of the livelihood source (soap making) on the elimination of child labour in these cocoa growing areas.

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APPENDIX A

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL SCIENCEs
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND EXTENSION

INTRODUCTION/INSTRUCTION

The study on the sustainability of OASIS child labor monitoring system project in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira district; central region, Ghana is being conducted in partial fulfillment of Mphil degree in Non-governmental studies and community development at the University of Cape Coast, central region, Ghana. The findings of the study will be used to improve and address a major gap in the sustainability of child labour monitoring system projects and serve as reference to development oriented organisations. Also, the findings will respond to an insufficient number of systematic empirical analyses of NGO work in Twifo Hemang Lower-Denkyira district. Lastly, the findings of this study will be relevant to other researchers in the field of project sustainability.

Hence, your full participation will help make informed decisions that will serve as a reference guide to assist policy makers and project implementation agencies bring interventions to improve project sustainability. Therefore, for the purpose of this study being an academic research, your identity will remain completely confidential.

Please tick **[√]** the most appropriate box and provide answers where needed.

HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Date of interview: _____
Name of household head: _____
Name of community/Address of the household: _____

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Sex of household head: Male [ ] Female [ ]
2. Marital status: Single [ ] Married [ ] Divorced [ ] Widowed[ ] Separated [ ]
3. What was your age on your last birthday? _____ years
4. Highest educational level of household head: Non formal [ ] Primary [ ] Junior high school [ ] Senior high school [ ] Vocational/technical/commercial school Tertiary [ ]
5. What is your main occupation? Farmer [ ] Business [ ] Trader [ ] Hunter [ ] Others (specify)_____
6. What is your total annual income from your main occupation? Gh₵_____

7. Total number of dependants in the household: _____
8. Please indicate the total numbers of household members corresponding to each category.

Category	Number
Children less than 15 years	
Children between 15-18 years	
Children above 18 years	

9. Number of children in school:_____
10. Have you/any member of your household used soap skills acquired from OASIS Additional Livelihood Skill Development project to produce soap?No [ ] Yes [ ]

11. If 'No', why?
    ……
    ……

SECTION B: SUSTAINABILITY OF OASIS CHILD LABOR MONITORING SYSTEM PROJECT.

12. Please indicate your agreement to the following statements on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in the last 2 years. **(On a scale of; 0=Disagree, and 1=Agree)**.

Social Dimension		
Project ownership	**0**	**1**
I am responsible for OASIS child labour monitoring system project		
OASIS organisation is not responsible for child labour monitoring system project		
I am responsible for monitoring the progress of the child labour monitoring system project		
Attitudinal change	**0**	**1**
I advise children on harmful effects of labour activities		
My children are not involved in harmful labour activities till the age of 18 years		
My mind-set about child labour have been changed positively in the last 2 years		
Participation	**0**	**1**
I was involved in the planning of OASIS child labour project activities		
I provide labour to support the implementation of the child labour project in the last 2 years		
I was involved in the handing over of the educational facilities such as teacher quarters, Kindergarten (K .G) block, an ICT Centre		
Access to education	**0**	**1**
My children of school going age have been enrolled successfully in schools due to OASIS child labour project		
My children miss school on health grounds		

My children's academic performance in school has improved since joining OASIS child labour monitoring system project		
Economic Dimension		
Investment and savings	**0**	**1**
I have put money from the soap making income into other businesses		
I have spent money from the soap making income on my children's education		
I have purchased cloths in the last 2 years from the soap making income		
I have kept money from the soap making income for future activities in the last 2 years		
Access to financial assistance	**0**	**1**
I receive credit from financial institutions (eg: banks, credit unions, etc) to support soap production in the last 2 years		
I receive credit from non-financial organisations (eg: NGOs, Churches, etc) to support soap production in the last 2 years		
Market opportunities	**0**	**1**
There is a well-established market for soap produce		
Technical Dimension		
Periodic skills training	**0**	**1**
I received a number of marketing skills training in the last 2 years for soap produce		
I received a number of soap production skills re-training from OASIS Organisation in the last 2 years		
I received skills training from other organisations (eg: NGOs) in the last 2 years for soap production		
Project staff involvement	**0**	**1**
OASIS project staff have given guidance on soap production in the last 2 years		
Local capacity to maintain skills	**0**	**1**
In the last 2 years, I have used skill acquired for producing more soap		
I minimize production resources to increase soap produce with acquired skills in the last 2 years		
Operations and maintenance	**0**	**1**
I use soap production equipment to maximize soap produce in the last 2 years		
I replace soap production equipment at less cost in the last 2 years		
Raw materials for soap production are bought locally in the last 2 years		
Institutional Dimension		
Government management structure	**0**	**1**
My children receive government educational materials (eg: school uniform, books, etc) in the last 2 years		
My children benefit from child labour policies (eg: Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education) in the last 2 years		
My children are registered beneficiaries of National Health Insurance (NHIS), since joining OASIS project in the last 2 years		

My children eat free in school (eg: Ghana school feeding programme) in the last 2 years		
Community management structure	**0**	**1**
I am satisfied with services of community child protection committee in the last 2 years		
Records of community child protection committee have been accessible to community members in the last 2 years		
I take part in community child protection committee discussions on child labour in the last 2 years		
Communication and advocacy	**0**	**1**
I receive a number of information on children's rights from the district information center in the last 2 years		
There has been a number of child labour campaigns in the last 2 years		
District child labour authorities have been available to talk to in the last 2 years		
Community child protection committee members have been available to talk to in the last 2 years		
OASIS project staffs have been available to talk to in the last 2 years		
Monitoring	**0**	**1**
There has been a number of visits by District child protection committee to my household in the last 2 years		
There has been a number of visits by District child protection committee to my work places in the last 2 years		
There has been a number of visits by Community child protection committee to my household in the last 2 years		
There has been a number of visits by Community child protection committee to my work places in the last 2 years		
OASIS project staff have been involved in a number of visits to households in the last 2 years		
OASIS project staff have been involved in a number of visits to work places in the last 2 years		

SECTION C: BENEFICIARIES LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH THE SUSTAINABILITY OF OASIS CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM PROJECT.

13. Please indicate your satisfaction level of the components of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project on a scale of; **0= Dissatisfied, and 1=Satisfied**.

what is your satisfaction level with the following project components	**0**	**1**
Establishing of community child protection committee to provide regular checks on children in labour activities		
Establishing of district child protection committee to provide regular checks on children in labour activities		

Encouraging children to be in school		
Providing alternative livelihood source (soap making)		
Preventing children from helping in farm activities at school hours		
Providing educational materials to children (eg: school bags, books, school uniforms etc)		
Construction of educational facilities such as teacher quarters, Kindergarten (K .G) block and an ICT Centre		
Providing rehabilitation (eg: care, protection, support and safe places) for children in child labour		

SECTION D: CHALLENGES TO THE SUSTAINABILITY OF OASIS CHILD LABOR MONITORING SYSTEM PROJECT

14. Please indicate your views about the extent to which the following statements can affect the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project. **(On a scale of; 1=not a challenge, 2=challenge, 3=moderately, 4=seriously challenge and 5=very seriously challenge)**.

Social dimension					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Lack of project ownership by community members					
Poor change in mind-set of community members about child labour					
Lack of participation in child labour activities					
Inability of parents to pay for other educational expenses (eg: examination fees, children's school feeding etc)					
Economic dimension					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Low income levels from soap production					
Poor level of community contribution to support child labour activities					
Inability to access financial assistance from banks for soap production (eg: Rural banks, etc)					
Inability to access financial assistance from non-bank for soap production (eg: NGOs, friends and family)					
Inadequate access to market opportunities for sale of soap produce (eg: non-existing market)					
High maintenance cost of soap production equipment's					
Technical dimension					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Inadequate skills training in soap production					
Inadequate involvement of OASIS project staff in soap production					

Low indigenous knowledge in soap making (eg: No local community experience)					
Low knowledge on handling soap production equipment's					
Institutional dimension					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Ineffective district governance structure on child labour issues					
Ineffective community management structure on child labour issues					
Inadequate communication and advocacy of child labour issues					
Ineffective monitoring of the child labour project by the community and district child protection committee					

15. In your own opinion, list any other factors affecting the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project?

    ……
    ……
    ……

APPENDIX B

COMMUNITY CHILD PROTECTION COMMITTEE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Date of interview: _____
Name of respondent: _____
Occupation: _____

1. As a member of the Community child protection committee (CCPC), how many children have been identified going into or in child labour activities after the OASIS child labour monitoring system project ended? _____
2. How have children identified going into or in child labour activities been prevented, rescued and protected in the last two years?
   ……
   ……
3. How many times has the committee met in the last two years to discuss child labour issues? _____
4. How many times has the committee gone for monitoring of children in or going into labour activities in the communities in the last two years?
   _____
5. What factors prevent the committee from regular meetings and monitoring of child labour?
   ……
   ……
6. Kindly list activities or projects carried out from the community action plan developed during the OASIS child labour project in the last two years?
   ……
7. Kindly describe the communication between the community child protection committee (CCPC) and the district child protection committee (DCPC) in the last two years?
   ……
8. In your own opinion and based on experience, list factors influencing the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in the communities?
   ……
   ……
9. Kindly list challenges that can affect the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project?
   ……
   ……
10. Outline further suggestions and opinions important for the sustainability of OASIS child labor monitoring system project?
    ……
    ……

APPENDIX C

DISTRICT CHILD PROTECTION COMMITTEE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Date of interview: _____
Name of respondent: _____
Name of institution: _____
Status/Position: _____

1. As a member of the District child protection committee (DCPC), how many children have been identified going into or in child labour activities after the OASIS child labour monitoring system project ended? _____
2. How have children identified going into or in child labour activities been prevented, rescued and protected in the last two years?
   ……
3. How many times has the committee met in the last two years to discuss child labour issues? _____
4. How many times has the committee gone for monitoring of children in or going into labour activities in the communities in the last two years?
   _____
5. What factors prevent the committee from regular meetings and monitoring of child labour?
   ……
6. Kindly list activities or projects carried out in the last two years towards the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project?
   ……
7. Kindly describe the communication between the District child protection committee (DCPC) and the community child protection committee (CCPC) in the last two years?
   ……
8. What social protection initiatives are being implemented in the district towards the elimination of child labour?
   ……
9. In your own opinion and based on experience, list factors influencing the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in the communities?
   ……
   ……
10. Kindly list challenges that can affect the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project?
    ……
11. Outline further suggestions and opinions important for the sustainability of OASIS child labor monitoring system project?
    ……
    ……

APPENDIX D

ANKAAKO R.C SCHOOL INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Date of interview: _____
Name of respondent: _____
Status or position: _____

1. How is the ICT center constructed by OASIS international been operated and maintained?
   ……
2. Is the ICT center constructed by OASIS international functional?
   0-No [ ] 1-Yes [ ]
3. If 'No', what are the reasons for it non-functionality?
   ……
4. Please fill the space provided with the appropriate responses on BECE examination performance rate and school enrolment?

Years	School enrollment rate (%)	Total number of BECE candidates		Number of BECE passes		BECE performance rate (%)
		Females	Males	Females	Males	
2014						
2015						
1st quarter, 2016						

5. Reasons for BECE examination performance rate for the year 2014 and 2015?
   ……
6. Reasons for school enrolment rate for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016?
   .....
7. Please indicate children's school attendance rate on the following scale, 1=below average, 2=average, 3=good, 4=very good, 5=excellent.

Years	Less than 20% (1)	20-40% (2)	40-60% (3)	60-80% (4)	Above 80% (5)
2014					
2015					
1st quarter, 2016					

8. Reasons for children's school attendance rate for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016?
   .....
   .....
9. Kindly list any social programme being benefited by your school children?
   ……
   ……
10. What effect has the social programme(s) listed above have on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project?
    ……
    ……
11. Kindly suggest any factors influencing the sustainability of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project?
    ……
    ……
12. What challenges do you think is affecting the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in the school?
    ……
    ……

APPENDIX E

TWEAPEASE SCHOOL INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Date of interview: _____
Name of respondent: _____
Status/Position: _____

1. Is the teacher quarters constructed by OASIS foundation international in use?
   0-No [ ] 1-Yes [ ]
2. If 'No', what are the reasons?
   ……
3. If 'Yes', how is it been used and maintained?
   .....
4. Is the K.G block constructed by OASIS foundation international in use?
   0-No [ ] 1-Yes [ ]
5. If 'No', what are the reasons?
   ……
6. If 'Yes', how is the K.G block been used and maintained?
   ……
7. Please fill the space provided with the appropriate responses on school enrolment?

Years	Total number of school enrollment	Total number of enrolment		Rate of school enrolment (%)	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
2014					
2015					
1st quarter, 2016					

8. Reasons for school enrolment rate for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016?
   .....
9. Please indicate children's school attendance rate on the following scale, 1=below average, 2=average, 3=good, 4=very good, 5=excellent.

Years	Less than 20% (1)	20-40% (2)	40-60% (3)	60-80% (4)	Above 80% (5)
2014					
2015					
1st quarter, 2016					

10. Reasons for children's school attendance for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016?
    .....

11. Kindly list any social programme been benefited by your school children?
    ……
12. What effect does the social programme(s) listed above have on the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system?
    ……
13. Kindly suggest any factors influencing the sustainability of the OASIS child labour monitoring system project?
    ……
14. What challenges do you think is affecting the sustainability of OASIS child labour monitoring system project in the school?
    ……

APPENDIX F

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR PROJECT COORDINATOR

Date of interview: _____
Name of respondent: _____
Name of institution: _____
Status/Position: _____

1. What is the state of the child labour monitoring system project in the last two years?
   ……
2. Have the sustainability measures put in place been effective in the continuation of the child labour monitoring system project and why?
   ……
3. Without further funding from OASIS foundation international and its partners, can the project continue in to the future and how?
   ……
4. Were the target beneficiaries' involved and to what extent were they consulted in the project planning and implementation?
   ……
5. Were community members required to fund this project after it implementation and why?
   ……
6. Are the government / other institutions required to provide continue financing (and/or human resources, materials) and how?
   ……
7. Has there been any monitoring and evaluation on the performance of the project after its implementation in the last 2 years?
   ……
8. How many times have you or any staff member of your organisation paid a visit to the beneficiary communities after the project ended and on what purpose?
   ……
9. Who are in charge of the management of the project to ensure it sustainability?
   ……
10. Have you had any evidence of the commitment of those in charge of the management of the project and why?
    ……
11. Have you recorded any challenges facing the project?
    0-No [ ] 1-Yes [ ]
12. If 'Yes', what are these challenges and how have they been addressed?
    ……

13. Have your attention been drawn to any records of child labour from the District and Community child labour committees in the last 2 years? 0-No [ ] 1-Yes [ ]
14. If 'Yes', why?

    ……
15. What are the challenges facing the sustainability of the project?

    ……
16. How has the challenges mentioned above been addressed?

    ……
17. What factors have been identified leading to sustainability or unsustainability of projects in the last two years and why?

    ……