



CLCCG REPORT:

2010-2020 Efforts to Reduce Child Labor in Cocoa

Government of Côte d'Ivoire

Government of Ghana

U.S. Department of Labor

International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry

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ACRONYMS

ACE	Action against Child Exploitation
CAP	Community Action Plan
CARE	Cooperative for Relief and Assistance Everywhere Inc.
CCP	Toward Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Base Approach (Cocoa Communities Project)
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committee
CIM	Inter-ministerial Committee against Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor/le Comité Interministériel de Lutte Contre la Traite, l'Exploitation et le Travail des Enfants
CLCCG	Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group/Groupe de Coordination des Actions de lutte contre le Travail des Enfants dans la Cacaoculture
CLFZ	Child Labor Free Zone
CLMS	Child Labor Monitoring System
CLMRS	Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation System
CLU	Child Labor Unit
CNS	National Oversight Committee for the Fight against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor/ le Comité National de Lutte Contre la Traite, l'Exploitation et le Travail des Enfants
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CPC	Child Protection Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
Declaration	Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol
ECLIC	Eliminating Child Labor in Cocoa
FCFA	Financial Community of Africa Franc/Franc Communauté Financière Africaine
FFA	Framework for Action
FLIP	Forced Labor Indicators Project
Framework	Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol
GAWU	Ghana's General Agricultural Workers Union
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System
GEA	Ghana Employer's Association
GNHR	Ghana National Household Registry
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
Harkin-Engel Protocol	Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
ILAB	Bureau of International Labor Affairs

ILO/BIT	International Labor Organization/Bureau International du Travail
ILO-IPEC	International Labor Organization, International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor
Industry	International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry
MELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOCA	Mobilizing Community Action and Promoting Opportunities for Youth in Ghana’s Cocoa Growing Communities
NGO/ONG	Non-Governmental Organization/Organisation Non Gouvernementale
NPA	National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor
NPA1	Ghana’s National Plan of Action Phase I
NPA2	Ghana’s National Plan of Action Phase II
NPECLC	Ghana’s National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa
NPECLC II	Ghana’s National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa, Phase II
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSCCL	National Steering Committee on Child Labor
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PPP	Combatting Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire, a public-private partnership between ILO-IPEC and Industry
SDG/ODD	Sustainable Development Goals/Objectifs de Développement Durable
SMC	School Management Committee
SOSTECI	System of Observation and Monitoring of Child Labor in Côte d’Ivoire/le Système d’Observation et de Suivi du Travail des enfants en Côte d’Ivoire
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WCF	World Cocoa Foundation
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labor

BACKGROUND

In 2001, in response to reports of child labor in West African cocoa production, representatives of the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry (Industry) entered into a voluntary commitment entitled the “Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products in a Manner that Complies with ILO Convention 182” (Harkin-Engel Protocol or Protocol). The Protocol served as a call to action for public and private sector actors, leading to collaborative efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) in West African cocoa production. By the end of the decade, there was recognition by the parties of a need for more coordinated action to address the issue.

With that realization, in September 2010, the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), and representatives of Industry came together to sign the Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol (Declaration), committing the signatories to join together in the fight against child labor in the production of cocoa. The Declaration, which was witnessed by Senator Tom Harkin, Representative Eliot Engel, and the International Labor Organization (ILO), was accompanied by the Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol (Framework), which spelled out key actions needed to achieve the goals of the Protocol, including the formation of the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG).

Signatories to the Declaration committed to the goal of reducing the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana by 70 percent in aggregate by the year 2020. As stated in the Framework, this objective was to be achieved through joint efforts in the following areas:

- provision of education and vocational training services to children as a means to remove children from, or prevent them from entering into, the WFCL;
- application of protective measures to remove workplace hazards from cocoa farming to allow children of legal working age to work under safe conditions;
- promotion of livelihood services for the households of children working in the cocoa sector;
- establishment and implementation of community-based child labor monitoring systems (CLMS) in cocoa growing areas; and
- conducting national representative child labor surveys at least every five years.

The partners have joined together to release this report, covering the period of 2010 to 2020, to inform interested stakeholders and the general public of the actions taken as part of this endeavor, and the progress made during this 10-year period towards achievement of the goals of the Declaration and Framework. In particular, this report highlights notable efforts being undertaken by the partners in one or more of the five bulleted areas above, including the implementation of nationally-representative child labor surveys in the cocoa growing areas of both countries. Additionally, this report highlights a number of key efforts by the partners, which go beyond the original, voluntary commitments under the Declaration and accompanying Framework, and which are intended to contribute to a reduction in the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana.

COMMITMENTS UNDER THE DECLARATION

Under the Declaration, the CLCCG partners voluntarily committed substantial human and financial resources to support the effort of achieving the overarching goals of the 2010 Framework. The CLCCG partners piloted and began to scale up efforts to withdraw children engaged in, or prevent those at risk of becoming engaged in, the WFCL in cocoa production. These efforts included the provision of support services for children, including quality education services, relevant vocational training, and the

implementation of protective measures to address workplace hazards in cocoa production for children of legal working age; and the provision of livelihood services for the households of children in cocoa growing communities. All CLCCG partners worked to establish and implement a credible and transparent CLMS in both countries, and they agreed to the conducting of independent, nationally representative child labor surveys in the cocoa sector every five years during the life of the Declaration.

At the signing of the 2010 Declaration, USDOL voluntarily committed \$10 million to accelerate work to achieve the goals of the Protocol. Since that time, USDOL has actually provided over \$29 million to support six core projects aimed at preventing and reducing child labor in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. USDOL also has funded five additional technical assistance projects that include one or more components to address child labor in cocoa, totaling \$12 million, and has announced its intention in 2020 to fund a \$4 million technical assistance project in Côte d'Ivoire and another \$4 million project in Ghana, with each project focused on increasing the number of cocoa cooperatives taking actions to help reduce child labor in the cocoa supply chain.

For its part under the Declaration, Industry committed \$7 million in new funding over a five-year period and pledged to explore the possibility of committing \$3 million in additional funding for remediation activities that would further the goals of the Protocol. By 2014, Industry had met its commitment, funding \$10.1 million in technical assistance projects to implement Framework activities. These projects included individual company projects by Barry Callebaut; Ferrero; The Hershey Company; Mars, Incorporated; Mondelēz International; and Nestlé, and a jointly funded public-private partnership implemented by the ILO. In 2014, as individual company projects were approaching their final reporting commitments under the Framework, Industry partners committed to continue to support Framework priorities through participation in the World Cocoa Foundation's (WCF) CocoaAction platform. These Industry partners included Barry Callebaut; Blommer; Cargill; Ferrero; The Hershey Company; Mars, Incorporated; Mondelēz International; Nestlé; and Olam. Overall, Industry invested \$215 million in support of community development programs through CocoaAction between 2015 and 2020. In 2020, Industry announced that it will invest \$30 million by 2025 in Child Learning and Education Facility (CLEF), a new education fund in Côte d'Ivoire that is expected to reach five million children.

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana agreed to allocate necessary human and financial resources to support the efforts under the Declaration. In 2011, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire committed \$1.8 million to address the WFCL in 30 cocoa villages. Between 2012 and 2019, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire allocated \$19 million in total to activities related to the implementation of the Protocol. Since 2012, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has utilized its National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (NPA) to implement Framework-related activities. The NPA had an overall budget of approximately \$28 million from 2012–2014, funded from a number of sources, including the Government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other private donors; between 2015 and 2017, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire implemented the NPA, with an overall budget of approximately \$24 million. For 2019–2021, Côte d'Ivoire and its partners have planned \$127 million of activities under the Ivorian NPA, of which the Government of Côte d'Ivoire allocated \$13.7 million in 2019.

To honor its commitment under the Declaration, the Government of Ghana allocated \$1.3 million to Ghana's National Program for the Elimination on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Cocoa (NPECLC) to conduct Framework activities during the period of 2011–2012. Since 2010, the Government of Ghana has implemented the Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System (GCLMS), and between 2015–2019, the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) provided \$3 million in funding for a scholarship program for children in

cocoa growing areas and committed to build schools in selected cocoa growing communities in Ghana. Since 2017, the Government of Ghana has been implementing the second phase of the National Plan of Action Phase II (NPA2) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2017–2021) and the National Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour in Cocoa II (NPECLC II).

KEY HIGHLIGHTS 2010-2020

In the 10-year period since the Declaration was signed in 2010, the CLCCG partners have carried out a broad spectrum of activities to reduce the WFCL in the cocoa growing regions of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana:

- Since the signing of the Declaration, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has made significant strides in adopting legislation relevant to addressing child labor in cocoa production. From 2015–2016, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire adopted a Constitution that prohibits child labor and enshrines the right to education for both boys and girls, a revised Labor Code that raised the minimum working age from 14 to 16, and a law that established compulsory education through age 16. In 2017, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire adopted a revised list of hazardous work prohibited for children under age 18, as well as new regulations on light work for children ages 13 to 16. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire also has designed, funded, and implemented three NPAs, each time building on best practices and improving upon lessons learned from earlier NPA implementation. Priorities for the 2019–2021 NPA include increasing efforts to mobilize resources at the national level, reinforcing regional cooperation and public-private partnerships, incorporating WFCL considerations into national and sector-specific programming, and reinforcing the monitoring and evaluation of the national strategy for the fight against trafficking and the WFCL. In addition, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire developed and piloted its CLMS, the System of Observation and Monitoring of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire – *le Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire* (SOSTECI) and continues to expand access to education by building new classrooms and supporting the distribution of school kits to vulnerable children.
- The Government of Ghana has implemented two NPAs on the WFCL, the most recent being Phase II (NPA2, 2017–2021) and continues to support preparations the second phase of NPECLC II. The Government also implements the GCLMS; a child education support program, implemented by COCOBOD; and hosts several important meetings on child labor issues with key stakeholders in Ghana. COCOBOD also established a child labor desk to help monitor and coordinate efforts on child labor in cocoa.
- USDOL-funded projects have assisted the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in the adoption of child labor laws, policies, and their NPAs and in the development and piloting of each country's CLMS. These projects also have provided educational services to more than 26,000 children engaged in or at risk of child labor in cocoa and livelihood services to approximately 8,200 of their households. In addition, projects funded by USDOL have raised awareness on child labor in cocoa growing communities and empowered them to address child labor locally through the development and implementation of Community Action Plans (CAPs). Further, USDOL has funded two nationally-representative surveys in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, the most recent of which was conducted in the 2018–2019 harvest season and is expected to be published in the fall of 2020.

- Industry has invested in a broad package of measures to combat child labor, including child protection and awareness-raising programs, educational services, and women’s livelihood support programs. Between 2010 and 2020, Industry provided school materials to roughly 61,000 children in Côte d’Ivoire and 20,000 children in Ghana, and more than 900 communities in the two countries participated in Industry-funded school nutrition programs. Cocoa and chocolate companies also funded income generation activities for more than 31,000 individuals in Côte d’Ivoire and 39,000 in Ghana during the 10-year period. In addition, Industry integrated responsible risk-management systems within supply chains through Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS). These systems prevent, identify, monitor, and remediate child labor cases. Industry supply chain-based CLMRS currently cover about 20 percent of households in Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana. Industry plans to raise this to 100 percent by 2025.
- The Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana, USDOL, and Industry meet regularly as the CLCCG, the steering group responsible for overseeing and reporting on implementation of the 2010 Declaration and Framework. The CLCCG focuses its activities on better coordination, collaboration, and information sharing among the three governments and Industry. The CLCCG also promotes greater transparency to the public through the publication of its annual reports and the convening of annual briefings to inform stakeholders of the status of efforts.

MOVING FORWARD

A decade after the Declaration was signed, we find ourselves assessing and evaluating our efforts to reduce child labor in cocoa growing areas of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana for the last time under the Framework. There have been considerable advancements within the Framework areas of concentration, in particular the increase in the accessibility of education and vocational services, implementation of CLMS in cocoa growing areas, and effective community-led approaches prioritizing action on child labor. Even with all of the gains, there is a need for stakeholders to find new ways to make progress and to bring to scale successful approaches to tackling this issue, while capitalizing on lessons learned. Stakeholders also should remain vigilant and be prepared to take necessary actions where cases of forced child labor may be identified. As we can all agree, while important progress has been made, too many children still work in hazardous conditions on cocoa farms.

While the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana and Industry remain at the forefront of this fight, consumer governments and civil society have important roles to play. The CLCCG partners, in this report, have exhibited their voluntary commitment to face this complex challenge, but there is still a long road ahead. Promoting transparency and accountability within cocoa supply chains represents a critical step toward ending child labor in this sector. Empowering local communities is also essential, as is providing remediation services to children engaged in WFCL. To reach our goal, we will need all stakeholders working together toward our shared goal of ending the WFCL and improving the lives of vulnerable children and families in cocoa growing areas in West Africa.

**GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY EFFORTS AND
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BETWEEN
SEPTEMBER 2010 AND AUGUST 2020**

Synthèse des progrès réalisés par la Côte d'Ivoire en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants dans la cacaoculture

2012 – 2019

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- I. Contexte général de la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao en Côte d'Ivoire
 - II. Principaux acquis de la Côte d'Ivoire en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants
 - III. Actions prioritaires de la Côte d'Ivoire dans le domaine de la lutte contre le travail des enfants
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I. Contexte général de la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao en Côte d'Ivoire

La problématique du travail des enfants est au cœur des préoccupations mondiales depuis bientôt 20 ans. Dans le secteur du cacao, cette question est devenue particulièrement sensible au niveau des opinions publiques, notamment en Europe et aux Etats Unis d'Amérique.

En effet, le phénomène du travail des enfants a été révélé au grand public par la chaîne anglaise BBC News, dans son reportage intitulé « The Bitter Taste of Slavery » (septembre 2000) qui portait sur des cas d'enfants travailleurs forcés aux Etats Unis et en Grande Bretagne dans le secteurs des employés de maison, en Inde dans les ateliers de fabrication de tapis, et en Côte d'Ivoire dans les plantations de cacao.

C'est dans ce contexte que deux membres du Congrès américain, à savoir Tom HARKIN et Elliot ENGEL, ont initié le **19 septembre 2001** la signature d'un protocole dit « Protocol Harkin-Engel » avec les parties prenantes, enjoignant les industriels américains du cacao et du chocolat à financer des actions dans les pays d'origine, en vue d'éradiquer le travail forcé des enfants dans les plantations de cacao au plus tard le 1er juillet 2005.

Face aux à l'insuffisance des résultats concrets et significatifs obtenus au regard des engagements pris par l'industrie du cacao et du chocolat dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre dudit protocole, dont l'échéance a été repoussé en 2008 puis en 2010, et face à la persistance du phénomène, un nouveau Cadre d'Action Conjoint a été adopté le 13 septembre 2010, soit 10 ans plus tard, entre les parties prenantes afin de soutenir et accélérer la mise en œuvre du Protocol Harkin-Engel.

Il est bon de rappeler que l'objectif du Cadre d'Action Conjoint est de réduire de 70% les pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire et au Ghana à l'Horizon 2020.

A l'approche de cette échéance, la question du travail des enfants dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao reste un sujet d'actualité et constitue une source de préoccupation majeure pour le gouvernement de la Côte d'Ivoire.

En effet, suite à une enquête et au reportage du Washington Post publié le 05 juin 2019, sur le travail forcé des enfants dans certaines plantations de cacao en Côte d'Ivoire, deux sénateurs démocrates américains Ron Wyden (Oregon) et Sherrod Brown (Ohio) ont saisi les douanes américaines (Customs and Border Protection –CBP) afin d'interdire les importations du cacao en provenance de la Côte d'Ivoire, sur la base de la section 1307 de la loi américaine sur les importations.

Cette situation constitue une menace sérieuse pour la durabilité de l'économie cacaoyère nationale et pour la survie de plus de 8 millions de personnes qui vivent directement des revenus du cacao. C'est à ce titre que l'engagement de la Côte d'Ivoire pour éradiquer le travail des enfants dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao connaît depuis 2011, un dynamisme et un élan sans égal, grâce à la volonté politique du Président de la République, SEM Alassane OUATTARA, qui a fait de l'élimination du travail des enfants, une priorité nationale dès son accession au pouvoir d'État en 2011.

Pour opérationnaliser ses objectifs en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants, la Côte d'Ivoire a élaboré et mise en œuvre trois Plans d'Action Nationaux successifs depuis 2012. Le premier de 2012 à 2014 avait un budget estimé à plus de 13 milliards de FCFA, soit environ 22,8 millions de dollars américain, le deuxième de 2015 à 2017 avec un budget équivalent au premier et le troisième, de 2019 à 2021 a un budget de plus 76 milliards FCFA, soit environ 128 millions de dollars américain. Cette hausse significative du budget du troisième plan d'Action National découle de la volonté du gouvernement d'intensifier ses efforts en intégrant la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans tous les programmes sociaux à l'échelle nationale.

Les Plans d'Action définissent la réponse nationale à travers une stratégie de riposte qui s'articule autour de quatre piliers principaux à savoir:

1. La Prévention
2. La Protection
3. La Poursuite et la répression
4. La coordination et le suivi-évaluation

Le présent rapport de la Côte d'Ivoire élaboré dans le cadre du Groupe de coordination des actions de lutte contre le travail des enfants dans la cacaoculture (CLCCG), a pour objectif, d'une part, de présenter les principaux acquis enregistrés et d'autre part de présenter les actions prioritaires engagées par la Côte d'Ivoire pour éliminer le travail des enfants dans la production du cacao.

II. Principaux acquis de la Côte d'Ivoire en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants

2.1. Acquis dans le domaine législatif et réglementaire

La Côte d'Ivoire a pris des mesures législatives et réglementaires pour interdire et punir la traite et le travail des enfants. Ces mesures concernent l'adoption de conventions

internationales et régionales, mais également l'adoption de lois spécifiques au niveau national.

a) 23 Conventions, Traités Internationaux et Régionaux relatifs aux Droits et à la protection de l'enfant ont été adoptés

Il s'agit notamment de :

- La Convention n° 29 de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail (OIT) de 1930 sur le travail forcé;
- La Déclaration Universelle de 1948 sur les Droits de l'Homme;
- La Convention des Nations Unies de 1956 sur l'abolition de l'esclavage;
- La Convention n° 105 de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail de 1957 sur l'abolition du travail forcé;
- La Convention n° 138 de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail de 1973 relative à l'âge minimum d'admission à l'emploi;
- La Convention de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO) de 1975 relative à la libre circulation des personnes et des biens, révisée en 1993 et son protocole additionnel;
- La Convention des Nations Unies de 1979 sur l'Elimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des Femmes;
- La Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples de 1981;
- La Convention des Nations Unies de 1989 relative aux Droits de l'Enfant (CDE);
- La Charte Africaine des Droits et du Bien-être de l'Enfant 1990 ;
- La Convention de Dakar de 1992 en matière d'entraide judiciaire entre les Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest;
- La Convention de la Haye de 1993 sur la Protection des Enfants et la Coopération en matière d'adoption internationale;
- La Convention d'Abuja de 1994 sur l'extradition entre les Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest;
- La Convention n°182 de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail de 1999 sur l'interdiction des pires formes de travail des Enfants et l'action immédiate en vue de leur élimination;
- Le Protocole facultatif de 2000 se rapportant à la Convention des Droits des Enfants (CDE), concernant l'implication d'enfants dans les conflits armés;
- Le Protocole additionnel de 2000 se rapportant à la Convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transfrontalière organisée visant à prévenir, réprimer et punir la traite des personnes en particulier des femmes et des enfants;
- L'Acte constitutif de l'Union Africaine de 2000;
- L'Accord de coopération d'Accra de 2003 en matière de police criminelle entre les pays de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO);
- L'Accord multilatéral de coopération en matière de lutte contre la traite des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest de 2005;
- L'Accord de coopération régionale d'Abuja de 2006 en matière de lutte contre la traite des personnes en particulier des Femmes et des Enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre;
- L'Accord de coopération bilatérale de 2011 entre la Côte d'Ivoire et le Mali en matière de lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des Enfants;

- L'Accord de coopération bilatérale de 2013 entre la Côte d'Ivoire et le Burkina Faso en matière de lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des Enfants; et
- L'Accord de coopération bilatérale de 2016 entre la Côte d'Ivoire et le Ghana de 2016 en matière de lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des Enfants.

b) 22 instruments juridiques nationaux garantissent la protection de l'enfant contre la traite et le travail des enfants

Il s'agit notamment de:

- La Constitution du 08 novembre 2016, en son article 16, interdit le travail des Enfants;
- La Loi n°2010-272 du 30 septembre 2010 portant interdiction de la traite et des pires formes de travail des enfants;
- La Loi n°2015-635 du 17 Septembre 2015 sur l'école obligatoire pour tous les Enfants de 6 à 16 ans;
- La Loi n°2015-532 du 20 Juillet 2015 portant Code du travail;
- La Loi n°2016-1111 du 08 Décembre 2016 relative à la lutte contre la traite des personnes;
- Le Décret n°2006-11 du 22 février 2006 portant organisation du Ministère de l'Intérieur qui crée en son article 31, la Sous-Direction de la Lutte contre le Trafic d'Enfants et la Délinquance Juvénile;
- Le Décret n°2011-365 du 3 novembre 2011 portant création du Comité Interministériel de lutte contre la Traite, l'Exploitation et le Travail des Enfants;
- Le Décret n°2011-366 du 3 novembre 2011 portant création du Comité National de Surveillance des actions de Lutte contre la Traite, l'Exploitation et le Travail des Enfants;
- Le Décret n°2013-857 du 19 décembre 2013 portant Institution du Parlement des Enfants de Côte d'Ivoire;
- Le Décret n°2014-290 du 21 Mai 2014 portant modalités d'application de la Loi n° 2010-272 du 30 septembre 2010 portant interdiction de la traite et des pires formes de travail des Enfants;
- Le Décret n°2014-675 du 5 novembre 2014 portant création, attributions, organisation et fonctionnement de l'Unité de lutte contre la Criminalité Transnationale organisée;
- Le Décret n°2017-227 du 13 avril 2017 fixant les attributions, la composition, l'organisation et le fonctionnement du Comité National de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes;
- Le décret N°2018-925 du 12 décembre 2018 fixant les conditions et les modalités d'assujettissement des personnes économiquement faibles ou démunies au régime d'assistance médicale de la couverture maladie universelle;
- Le décret N° 2019-759 du 18 septembre 2019 portant création du registre social unique des ménages pauvres et vulnérables;
- Le Décret N°2019-779 du 25 Septembre 2019 portant création, attributions, organisation et fonctionnement du Comité Interministériel de Protection de l'Enfant ;

- L'Arrêté n°2017-016 MEPS/CAB du 02 juin 2017 déterminant la liste des travaux légers autorisés aux Enfants dont l'âge est compris entre treize (13) et seize (16) ans ;
- L'Arrêté n°2017-017 MEPS/CAB du 02 juin 2017 déterminant la liste des travaux dangereux interdits aux Enfants ;
- L'Arrêté N° 147 /MFFAS/CAB portant création, attributions et organisations des Groupements d'Enfants et des Comités de Groupements d'Enfants au sein des communautés.
- L'Arrêté N° 2019-0123 MFFE-CAB du 09 Octobre 2019 déterminant les conditions d'agrément des établissements associés au service public de la promotion et de la protection de la femme, de la famille et de l'enfant
- L'Arrêté N°2019-0124 MFFE-CAB du 09 Octobre 2019 portant attributions, composition et fonctionnement de la commission d'agrément des établissements associés au service public de la promotion et de la protection de la femme, de la famille et de l'enfant
- La Circulaire n°003/MJDH/CAB du 04 Juillet 2019 du Ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme relative à la répression des auteurs de la traite et des pires formes de travail des Enfants ; et
- La Circulaire N°006/MJDH/Cab du 11 septembre 2019 du Ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, relative à la répression des auteurs des pires formes de travail des Enfants.

2.2. Acquis dans le domaine de la prévention du travail des enfants

Les actions entreprises par la Côte d'Ivoire pour prévenir le travail des enfants avaient pour objectifs de sensibiliser et d'informer les populations sur les dangers du travail des enfants afin de susciter une prise de conscience nationale et une implication individuelle et collective dans la lutte contre le phénomène, d'éliminer les facteurs de risque et de vulnérabilité qui exposent les enfants à la traite et à l'exploitation et d'accroître les capacités des acteurs nationaux intervenant dans la chaîne de remédiation pour une lutte plus efficace sur le terrain.

c) 100% des coopératives certifiées de producteurs de cacao sont sensibilisées sur l'interdiction du travail dangereux des enfants

Ce résultat a été obtenu grâce aux vastes campagnes de sensibilisation et de communication par affichages, insertions presse et mass-médias réalisées par le Comité National de Surveillance des actions de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (CNS) à travers tout le pays, ainsi qu'aux sensibilisations de proximité dans les communautés productrices de cacao.

Aujourd'hui, les producteurs de cacao qui s'adonnent à cette pratique le font dans les plantations clandestines de cacao installées illégalement dans certaines forêts classées où les mécanismes gouvernementaux de prévention et de protection des enfants n'opèrent pas.

d) Hausse du taux de scolarisation dans la zone cacaoyère de 59% à 85% grâce à la politique de l'école est obligatoire pour tous les enfants âgés de 6 à 16 ans

La Loi n°2015-635 du 17 Septembre 2015 fait obligation aux parents dont les enfants atteignent l'âge de 6 ans de les inscrire dans un établissement scolaire. Les parents sont tenus de s'assurer de l'assiduité scolaire de leur enfant jusqu'à l'âge de 16 ans. Pour une application effective de cette loi, l'Etat s'est engagé à construire chaque année des écoles, des cantines scolaires, des logements décentes pour les enseignants, sur l'ensemble du territoire national afin de permettre à chaque enfant, où qu'il se trouve, d'avoir accès à une éducation de base gratuite et de qualité. En effet, un enfant scolarisé est moins exposé aux risques du travail des enfants qu'un enfant non scolarisé.

A ce titre, le taux de scolarisation des enfants vivant dans des communautés productrices de cacao est passé de 59% à 85% entre 2008/09 et 2018/19. Cette augmentation a été stimulée par la construction, la rénovation et l'aménagement d'écoles maternelles, primaires et secondaires, ainsi que la mise en œuvre d'opérations spéciales d'enregistrement de naissance qui ont permis en plus de 700 000 élèves d'écoles primaires dont la naissance n'a pas été déclarée, de recevoir des jugements supplétifs en 2018-2019. Leur identité légale étant établie, ils peuvent désormais s'inscrire à l'école secondaire et poursuivre leurs études.

2.3. Acquis dans le domaine de la protection des enfants

Dans le domaine de la protection des enfants, les actions menées avaient pour objectifs de détecter les cas de traite et d'exploitation d'enfants, de porter secours et assistance à ces enfants, de les retirer et de leur apporter des services de prise en charges adaptés à leurs besoins spécifiques.

e) La Côte d'Ivoire dispose de 2 systèmes opérationnels de suivi et de remédiation du travail des enfants déployés dans la zone cacaoyère

Il s'agit d'un part du SOSTECI (Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des Enfants en Côte d'Ivoire), mis en œuvre par le Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale, et d'autre part du SSRTE (Système de Suivi et de Remédiation du Travail des Enfants), mise en œuvre par l'Industrie du cacao et du chocolat à travers la Fondation International Cocoa Initiative (ICI).

Ces 2 mécanismes permettent non seulement d'identifier et de faire le référencement des enfants à risque ou victimes de travail des enfants, mais également de constituer une base de données nationale sur le phénomène.

Par ailleurs, plus de 20 000 Comités villageois de protection de l'enfant ont été mis en place à travers toute la zone cacaoyère pour prévenir et assurer une prise en charge d'urgence des enfants victimes au niveau local.

f) La Côte d'Ivoire dispose de 3 centres d'accueil pour la prise en charge des enfants en situation de détresse, y compris ceux victimes de traite et d'exploitation

3 Centres d'Accueil ont été construits par la Fondation Children Of Africa, à Soubré ans l'ouest du pays dans la zone cacaoyère, à Bouaké dans le centre du pays, zone de

transit de la traite d'enfants, et à Ferkessédougou, dans le Nord du pays, zone d'entrée de la traite transfrontalière des enfants.

Ces Centres d'accueil permettent d'accroître et d'améliorer l'offre de service de prise en charge institutionnelle des enfants victimes de traite et d'exploitation.

Ce dispositif institutionnel est renforcé par la ligne téléphonique gratuite n°116 qui permet aux populations de signaler aux autorités compétentes et de dénoncer les cas de violation des droits de l'enfant.

g) Le Programme d'Animation Communautaire de Protection des Enfants (ACPE) adopté en 2016 en Conseil des Ministres est effectif dans la zone cacaoyère

Le Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfants a institué dans 1150 localités à travers le pays le programme d'animation communautaire de protection de l'enfant. Ce programme vise les objectifs globaux suivants:

- Faciliter la prise de conscience, par les membres de la Communauté, des besoins et des droits de l'enfant et sur les questions de protection de l'enfant au sein des communautés;
- Mettre à profit les potentialités existantes dans la communauté pour la mise en place de mécanismes locaux de protection de l'enfant.

Dans ce cadre, 690.000 personnes au sein des communautés, dont 70.000 enfants, ont été sensibilisées sur les droits et devoirs des enfants, les besoins et la satisfaction des besoins des enfants, les enfants à risque et les mécanismes communautaires pour leur protection. 1150 Comités Locaux de Protection ont été mis en place par des arrêtés préfectoraux. 1150 localités ont bénéficié de matériel pour espace de jeux pour enfants suite à la mise à disposition de sites appropriés par les communautés. Plus de 7000 jugements supplétifs ont été octroyés aux enfants dans le cadre du référencement des cas auprès des services sociaux. 13 écoles communautaires ont été construites et remise aux communautés dont 09 à San Pedro et 04 à Soubré. 700 travailleurs sociaux, 70 professionnels des médias et 30 membres du corps préfectoraux des régions de San Pedro et Soubré ont été formés sur les droits de l'enfant et le travail des enfants. 120 membres des Comités de Développement Communautaires (CDCOM) et leaders communautaires ont été formés sur la protection et le travail des enfants. 240 personnes, membres des familles d'accueil ont été formées sur leur rôle et le droit des enfants et l'éducation par la non-violence.

h) Les enfants victimes de traite et d'exploitation ou d'autres formes de violence sont régulièrement secourus et pris en charge par les services sociaux de l'Etat et les ONG nationales

Plus de 27 000 enfants ont été assistés sur la période de 2017 à 2019 par les Complexes Socio Educatifs du Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfants, pour exprimer différents besoins de protection et bénéficier de conseils. Parmi ces 27 000 enfants, 2 400 ont bénéficié d'une prise en charge, médicale, psychologique, et d'un placement en institution ou en famille d'accueil.

Au total, de 2012 à 2019, plus de **27 412 enfants** vulnérables ou victimes de traite ou de travail des enfants ont été assistés par les services sociaux de l'Etat et les ONG locales.

2.4. Acquis au niveau de la répression et de l'application de la loi

Un accent particulier est mis sur la répression des trafiquants à travers le renforcement des capacités opérationnelles de la police chargée de la lutte contre le travail des enfants, et la réalisation régulière d'opérations de police et d'enquêtes de police dans la zone cacaoyère.

i) Les capacités opérationnelles de la Brigade spéciale de la police nationale en charge de la lutte contre le trafic d'enfants et le travail des enfants ont été renforcées.

Il s'agit de la Sous-direction de la police criminelle chargée de la lutte contre le trafic d'enfants et la délinquance juvénile. Cette Unité de police a été équipée par le CNS avec 11 véhicules tout terrain, 20 motos de patrouille, du mobilier de bureau, du matériel informatique et de communication.

Le Gouvernement a entrepris par ailleurs affecté progressivement 200 policiers supplémentaires pour augmenter l'effectif de cette brigade. Grâce à ce renforcement de ses capacités opérationnelles, cette unité de police réalise régulièrement des opérations de police dans la zone cacaoyère, ainsi que des patrouilles aux frontières en vue d'intercepter les trafiquants d'enfants et de démanteler les réseaux clandestins de traite et d'exploitation d'enfants.

Sa dernière opération de police dénommée « BIA 3 » s'est déroulée du 9 au 11 janvier 2020 dans la zone d'Aboisso et Noé et a permis de secourir 137 enfants victimes de la traite aux fins d'exploitation économique, sexuelle et de la main d'œuvre et d'arrêter 12 trafiquants qui ont été déférés devant les tribunaux. Au total, ce sont 320 trafiquants d'enfants qui ont été condamnés à des peines d'emprisonnement ferme entre 2012 et 2019.

j) La Côte d'Ivoire a créé et déployé 6 nouvelles brigades de police de lutte contre le travail des enfants dans 6 départements du pays

Le Ministre de la Sécurité et de la Protection civile a pris un arrêté qui crée 6 antennes régionales de police de lutte contre le travail des enfants à **San Pedro, Soubré, Man, Korhogo, Bouaké et Bondoukou**. Ces 6 antennes ont été équipées en véhicules tout terrain, en motos de patrouille et en personnel afin qu'elles soient immédiatement opérationnelles et mènent des actions de prévention et de répression sur le terrain. L'objectif visé par cette mesure est de parvenir à un maillage plus efficace du territoire national pour des actions de police de proximité et assurer une présence régulière et un contrôle permanent de la police dans les zones rurales.

III. Actions prioritaires de la Côte d'Ivoire dans le domaine de la lutte contre le travail des enfants

La Côte d'Ivoire, dans l'objectif de consolider ses acquis et de garantir durablement l'élimination du travail des enfants dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao, a lancé deux projets de grande envergure. Il s'agit d'une part de la mise en place d'un système national unifié de

traçabilité du cacao d'origine Côte d'Ivoire pour assurer la transparence de la chaîne d'approvisionnement, et d'autre part, de l'élaboration d'une Norme régionale africaine pour un cacao durable en vue de garantir la certification du cacao aux normes éthiques et environnementales.

k) Assurer la transparence de la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao

La transparence de la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao se réalisera à travers la mise en place d'un système national unifié de traçabilité. Ce projet national est piloté par le Gouvernement à travers le Conseil du Café-Cacao dans le cadre de l'initiative cacao et forêt (ICF). Il comporte trois axes d'action essentiels à savoir la conception et l'implémentation du système, l'amélioration de la cartographie de la chaîne d'approvisionnement avec principalement le recensement des producteurs et enfin, la mise en place d'un système de suivi-évaluation. Ce projet permettra d'orienter plus efficacement les actions de lutte contre le travail des enfants.

l) Assurer un contrôle régulier et plus efficace de l'inspection du travail dans les plantations de cacao

Le contrôle de l'Inspection du travail dans les plantations de cacao sera renforcé par le recrutement de 150 Agents vérificateurs du travail des enfants qui seront exclusivement dédiés au contrôle dans les plantations de cacao.

Il convient de rappeler qu'au cours des trois premiers trimestres de l'année 2019, les services d'Inspection du Travail ont effectué 1548 contrôles des lieux de travail. Ces contrôles ont été réalisés pour identifier toutes les infractions qui ont été commises sur les lieux de travail, y compris en matière de travail des enfants dans les plantations de cacao.

m) Opérationnaliser la Norme régionale africaine pour le cacao durable

La norme régionale africaine pour le cacao durable comprend la norme SRS 1001 qui renferme les exigences relatives au Système de Management du Producteur en tant qu'entité, ou du Groupe de Producteurs, de la Coopérative et à la Performance. La norme SRS 1002 quant à elle renferme les exigences relatives à la Qualité et à la Traçabilité du Cacao, et la norme SRS 1003 renferme les exigences relatives au Système de certification du Cacao.

A travers cette norme, la Côte d'Ivoire est résolue à produire du cacao certifié sans travail des enfants et respectueux des normes éthiques et environnementales.

n) Renforcer le partenariat public-privé et le cadre de redevabilité en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants

Le Gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire et les entreprises leaders du secteur du chocolat et du cacao ont convenu d'un Cadre d'action conjoint, ambitieux visant à accélérer les progrès vers une éradication du travail des enfants dans les communautés productrices de cacao en Côte d'Ivoire. Cette nouvelle collaboration entre le secteur privé et le secteur public mettra à l'échelle des actions et des investissements allant de 2020 jusqu'en 2025 qui devront servir à renforcer la mise en œuvre du Plan

d'Action National 2019-2021 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (PAN), et contribuera à la réalisation de la cible 8.7 des Objectifs de développement durable (ODD), relatif à l'éradication du travail des enfants sous toutes ses formes à l'échéance 2025.

IV. Point des investissements réalisés par le Gouvernement en 2019 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action National 2019-2021 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants

En 2019, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action National 2019-2021 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants, le Gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire a consenti des investissements importants pour lutter contre le travail des enfants.

Le point de ces investissements au titre de l'année 2019 donne une estimation de plus de **43,4 milliards de FCFA, soit environ \$24,05 millions de dollars américains¹ (USD)**

Ces investissements prennent en compte les actions au niveau des programmes sociaux du Gouvernement, les actions menées par le Comité Interministériel de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (CIM), les actions menées par le Conseil du Café-Cacao, et les actions menées par le CNS.

o) Actions au niveau des programmes sociaux du Gouvernement

En 2019, dans le cadre des programmes sociaux, le Gouvernement a investi **24,9 milliards FCFA, soit plus de \$13,7 millions USD**. Ces investissements ont été réalisés principalement dans deux domaines, à savoir l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations et la lutte contre la pauvreté.

p) Dans le domaine de l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations

Les investissements ont été réalisés pour la réparation et la réhabilitation de **21 000 pompes hydrauliques villageoises** à motricité humaine en milieu rural.

L'objectif visé est d'améliorer l'accès des populations rurales à l'eau potable, en vue de réduire la prévalence des maladies hydriques et l'exposition des enfants, en particulier des filles au port et au transport fréquent de l'eau pour la consommation des familles. En effet, cette acticité de port d'eau dans les villages qui ne disposent pas de pompes hydrauliques, représente une des causes d'abandon scolaire des filles en milieu rural.

q) Dans le domaine de la lutte contre la pauvreté

Pour lutter contre la pauvreté, **35 000 ménages indigents** ont bénéficié en 2019 du projet Filets sociaux productifs. Il s'agit d'une sorte de « bourse familiale » permettant d'octroyer une allocation trimestrielle de 36 000 FCFA, soit environ \$20.0 USD, aux ménages les plus pauvres de Côte d'Ivoire.

r) Actions menées par les 13 Ministères membres du CIM

¹ \$1 dollar américain = 554 francs CFA

En 2019, les 13 Ministères membres du CIM, ont collectivement investis **13, 8 milliards FCFA, soit plus de \$7,6 millions USD** dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants. Ces investissements portent principalement sur l'éducation, le renforcement des capacités opérationnelles de l'Inspection du travail et la protection des enfants.

s) Dans le domaine de l'éducation

Dans le domaine de l'éducation, les investissements cumulés des Ministères membres du CIM ont permis de faire d'importants réalisations, dont:

- La construction de **3077 salles de classes** du préscolaire et primaire à travers le pays;
- La construction de **22 collèges** de proximité en milieu rural à travers tout le pays;
- La distribution gratuite de **1 250 000 de Manuels** scolaires aux élèves du primaire sur toute l'étendue du territoire national;
- La distribution de **4 257 600 Kits scolaires** du primaire sur l'ensemble du territoire national; et
- La fourniture de **3 346,378 tonnes de vivres** dans 4809 cantines scolaires au bénéfice de **878 511 élèves**.

t) Dans le domaine de l'Inspection du travail

- **25 services de l'Inspection du travail** à travers le pays ont été équipés en véhicules tout terrain pour leur permettre de réaliser plus efficacement des contrôles sur les lieux de travail y compris dans les plantations de cacao.
- En 2019, les Inspecteurs du travail ont réalisé **2674 contrôles** à travers le pays.

u) Dans le domaine de la protection des enfants

En 2019, les services sociaux de l'Etat ont permis à **119 enfants victimes de traite** de rejoindre leur pays d'origine et de retrouver leur famille. Parmi ces enfants, 25 sont de nationalité Nigériane, 6 du Benin, 54 du Burkina Faso, 3 du Togo, 8 du Mali et 8 du Ghana.

En plus de ces 119 enfants qui ont été ramenés à leurs familles, le Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfants a placé **19 enfants victimes de traite** en Institution de Protection de Remplacement, le temps de retrouver leurs familles d'origine.

v) Les actions menées par le Conseil du Café-cacao

En 2019, le Conseil du Café-Cacao a investi **3 249 770 023 FCFA, soit plus de \$1,8 millions USD** dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans les régions productrices de cacao. Ces investissements ont été réalisés dans le domaine de l'éducation, de la santé, de l'eau potable et de la traçabilité du cacao.

w) Dans le domaine de l'éducation

La scolarisation obligatoire des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire permet de réduire leur exposition aux risques de travail des enfants. Cette politique du Gouvernement implique la construction d'écoles pour permettre à tous les enfants âgés de 6 à 16 ans

où qu'ils se trouvent d'avoir accès à l'éducation. A ce titre en 2019, le Conseil du Café-Cacao a financé la construction de salles de classe ainsi que des fournitures scolaires. Il s'agit entre autre de:

- La construction de **42 classes primaires** avec bureaux du Directeur pour un coût de **359 956 086 FCFA**, soit plus de \$199,415.0 USD.
- La construction de **10 cantines scolaires** dans la zone cacaoyère pour un coût de **51 175 740 FCFA**, soit plus de \$28,351.0 USD.
- La construction de **39 logements d'enseignants** dans la zone cacaoyère pour un coût de **590 617 794 FCFA**, soit plus de \$327,202.0 USD.
- La distribution de **45 000 kits scolaires** aux élèves du primaire pour un cout de **270 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$149,580.0 USD.
- La distribution de **5 000 uniformes scolaires** aux élèves des écoles primaires dans la zone cacaoyère, pour un coût de **35 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$19,390.0 USD.
- La fourniture de **5 000 table-bancs** dans les écoles primaires dans la zone cacaoyère, pour un coût de **200 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$110,800.0 USD.
- La construction de **42 blocs de 6 latrines** dans les écoles primaires construites par le Conseil du café-cacao dans la zone cacaoyère, pour un coût de **54 600 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$30,248.0 USD.

x) Dans le domaine de la santé

Dans l'objectif d'améliorer l'accès des populations rurales vivant dans la zone cacaoyère aux soins de santé, le Conseil du Café-Cacao a construit et équipé **2 centres de santé** dans deux localité de la zone cacaoyère. **2 logements**, dont un pour l'Infirmier et un pour la Sages-femmes ont été également construits pour Permettre au personnel médical d'être plus proches des populations. Le cout total de ces investissements est de **101 113 228 FCFA**, soit plus de \$56,016.0 USD.

Par ailleurs, au titre de l'année 2019, le Conseil du Café-Cacao a octroyé **6 ambulances** aux communautés des zones cacaoyères pour permettre l'évacuation sanitaire des malades vers les centres hospitaliers urbains. Ces 6 ambulances ont un coût estimé à **180 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$99,720.0 USD.

y) Dans le domaine de l'eau potable

En 2019, le Conseil du Café-Cacao a réalisé **135 forages d'eau potable** dans la zone cacaoyère, pour un coût de **819 078 075 FCFA**, soit plus de \$453,769.0 USD; **195 pompes hydrauliques à motricité humaine** ont été construites et/ou réparées dans la zone cacaoyère pour un coût de **493 229 100 FCFA**, soit plus de \$273,248.0 USD.

La construction de ces infrastructures sociales de base a pour objectif d'améliorer les conditions de vie des populations rurales en vue de leur donner les capacités sociales pour une protection plus efficace des enfants au sein de la communauté.

z) Dans le domaine de la traçabilité du cacao

La mise en place d'un système national de traçabilité de la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao est en partie motivée par le défi de la transparence de la chaîne d'approvisionnement. Le processus est en cours et a démarré avec la

réalisation d'une **étude de faisabilité** d'un coût de **95 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$52,630.0 USD.

Dans cette même logique, une opération de recensement de tous les producteurs de cacao, ainsi que de leurs plantations de cacao est en cours de réalisation en Côte d'Ivoire. Cette opération est financée et menée par le Conseil du Café-Cacao.

aa) Actions menées par le CNS

En 2019, le CNS a investi **1 466 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de **\$812,000.0 USD** dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants.

Les investissements du CNS ont été réalisés dans divers domaines, à savoir dans le domaine de la sensibilisation des populations, dans le domaine du renforcement des capacités des acteurs, dans le domaine de la protection des enfants et dans le domaine de la répression des trafiquants d'enfants.

bb) Dans le domaine de la sensibilisation

En 2019, le CNS a lancé la 3^{ème} édition de sa vaste campagne de sensibilisation et de communication par affichages, insertions presse et mass médias sur l'ensemble du territoire national pour un coût de **150 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$83,100.0 USD. Cette campagne de communication a pour objectif de sensibiliser d'informer les populations sur l'interdiction des pires formes de travail des enfants.

En 2019, le CNS a également produit et distribué plus de **8500 supports de sensibilisation** sur les travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants de moins de 18 ans aux coopératives de producteurs de cacao, pour un coût de **25 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$13,850.0 USD. Ce matériel devrait permettre aux coopératives de réaliser des sensibilisations de proximité dans les communautés dans lesquelles elles interviennent.

cc) Dans le domaine du renforcement des capacités des acteurs

En mai 2019, le CNS a organisé à Abidjan, un séminaire de formation des professionnels de la presse, de la communication et des médias, pour l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale de communication en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants, pour un coût de **15 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$8,310.0 USD.

Ce séminaire avait pour objectif d'élaborer une stratégie nationales de communication permettant de sensibiliser toutes les populations vivant en Côte d'Ivoire, qu'il s'agisse des populations urbaines, rurales, où de celles qui vivent clandestinement dans certaines forêts classées.

dd) Dans le domaine de la protection des enfants

En décembre 2019, le CNS a mis en service le deuxième centre d'accueil pour enfants à Bouaké, après celui de Soubré. La construction de ce centre d'accueil a été entièrement financée par la Fondation Children Of Africa pour un coût de **1 000 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$554,000.0 USD.

Ce centre permet de prendre en charge et de réhabiliter les enfants en détresse, y compris ceux victimes de la traite et du travail des enfants, à travers l'éducation et la formation professionnelle.

Par ailleurs, le CNS a contribué à l'assistance et à la prise en charge de **545 enfants** victimes de traite et d'exploitation secourus par les services sociaux de l'Etat et les ONG locales, pour un appui financier de **10 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$5,540.0 USD.

ee) Dans le domaine de la répression des trafiquants d'enfants

En 2019, le CNS a renforcé les capacités opérationnelles de la Sous-direction de la police criminelle chargé de la lutte contre le trafic d'enfants et la délinquance juvénile, à travers l'équipement de cette brigade en 2 véhicules tous-terrains, matériel informatique et de communication, fournitures et mobilier de bureau, pour un cout de **200 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$110,800.0 USD.

Grâce à cet appui matériel, la Sous-direction de la police criminelle chargée de la lutte contre le travail d'enfants et la délinquance juvénile à réaliser des opérations sur le terrain qui ont permis d'appréhender et de faire condamner à des peines d'emprisonnement fermes, **27 trafiquants par les tribunaux de justice en 2019**.

Le CNS a également soutenu la réalisation d'une opération de police de lutte contre la traite et le travail des enfants. En effet, en décembre 2019, le CNS a accordé un financement de **15 000 000 FCFA**, soit plus de \$8,310.0 USD à la Sous-direction de la police criminelle chargée de la lutte contre la traite d'enfants et la délinquance juvénile pour la réalisation d'une opération de police dans la zone cacaoyère. Cette opération de police dénommée « **BIA 3** » s'est déroulé du 9 au 11 janvier 2020 dans la zone d'Aboisso et Noé et a permis de secourir **137 enfants victimes** de la traite aux fins d'exploitation économique, sexuelle et de la main d'œuvre et d'arrêter **12 trafiquants** qui ont été déférés devant les tribunaux.

Conclusion

La Côte d'Ivoire est résolument engagée dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants et ne ménagera aucun effort pour parvenir progressivement à l'éradication durable et définitive de ce phénomène de la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao.

A cet égard, le gouvernement, avec le soutien de ses partenaires, a régulièrement consentit des investissements importants pour assurer la protection des enfants contre toutes les formes de violences et d'exploitations, et promouvoir l'accès des communautés productrices de cacao aux services sociaux de base.

A ce titre, dans le cadre des activités liées à la mise en œuvre du Protocole de Harkin-Engel, la Côte d'Ivoire a consenti les investissements suivants:

- 2012-2013: 4 461 993 656 FCFA, soit plus de 2,4 millions de dollars américains;
- 2014-2015: 8 782 188 065 FCFA, soit plus de 4,8 millions de dollars américains;
- 2015-2016: 9 003 673 169 FCFA, soit plus de 4,9 millions de dollars américains;
- 2016 2017: 8 000 000 000 FCFA, soit plus de 4,4 millions de dollars américains; et

- 2018-2019: 4 585 091 058 FCFA, soit plus de 2,5 millions de dollars américains.

Pour la période allant de 2019 à 2021, la Côte d'Ivoire et ses partenaires ont planifié des activités pour un financement global de 76 milliards de FCFA soit **127 millions de dollars américains**, dont 28 milliards de FCFA déjà investis au titre du programme social du gouvernement. Cette hausse significative du budget du Plan d'Action National 2019-2021 répond à la nécessité d'intensifier les efforts et de passer à l'échelle, de s'attaquer aux causes profondes du travail des enfants ainsi qu'aux nouveaux défis, tels que la traçabilité de la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao, la lutte contre la déforestation et la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans certaines forêts classées.

A ce titre, en 2019, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action National 2019-2021 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants, le Gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire a investi plus de **43,4 milliards de FCFA, soit plus de 24,5 millions de dollars américains**¹.

Les efforts consentis par la Côte d'Ivoire lui ont permis de satisfaire aux critères d'éligibilité de pays pionnier de l'Alliance 8.7 des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD). Il s'agit des pays qui ont décidé d'intensifier leurs efforts et de servir de modèle en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants. L'alliance 8.7 des ODD est une initiative de l'OIT qui rassemble toutes les parties intéressées pour unir leurs forces en vue d'atteindre la cible 8.7 de l'objectif de développement durable qui a pour priorité d'éliminer le travail des enfants sous toutes ses formes d'ici à 2025 et d'éradiquer le travail forcé, l'esclavage moderne et la traite des êtres humains d'ici à 2030.

¹ 1 dollar américain = 554 francs CFA

INTRODUCTION

In September 2010, the Governments of Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Industry, and USDOL, in collaboration with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) among others, signed the Declaration, which was witnessed by Senator Tom Harkin, Representative Eliot Engel and the International Labour Organization. The purpose of signing the Protocol was to negotiate with the parties to reduce the incidence rate of child labour and to avoid the imminent threat of boycott of cocoa products in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by the international market, especially the U.S., due to reported predominance of child labour in Ghana's cocoa industry. More disturbing was the issue of trafficking of minors purposely to work on the cocoa farms under slavery-like conditions. This was reported earlier in 2005 by ILO/IPEC in a pilot survey to know the extent and nature of the WFCL and forced adult labour in selected cocoa producing districts.

This Declaration formalized the new Framework, a holistic set of coordinated remediation initiatives with the following ambitious goals:

- By 2020, the WFCL as defined by ILO Convention 182 in the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana will be reduced by 70% in aggregate through joint efforts by key stakeholders to provide and support remediation services for children removed from the WFCL, including education and vocational training, protective measures to address issues of occupational safety and health (OSH) related to cocoa production, and livelihood services for the households of children in cocoa growing communities;
- The establishment and implementation of a credible and transparent sector-wide monitoring system across cocoa growing regions in the two countries, and
- The promotion of respect for core labor standards.

In order to meet this challenge in a coordinated and transparent manner, the Framework also called for regular public reports to be issued on progress and lessons learned.

In Ghana, there were already existing national structures and legal frameworks to guide the implementation process, such as the National Steering Committee on Child Labour (NSSCL) with its overarching oversight responsibility which monitored NPECLC to develop and implement appropriate interventions to meet the aspirations and goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol.

Some of the relevant national and international instruments related to child labour, to support the realization of the programme included the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the Children's Act 1998 (Act 560), the Human Trafficking Act, the Domestic Violence Act 2007 (Act 732), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Conventions 138 (Minimum Age Convention) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour), the African Union Charter on the Rights of the Child, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE). Further to these, various interventions were put in place since the year 2011 to date.

The protocol treaty required countries to conduct nationally representative child labour surveys, recurring at least every five years. The 2008-2009 field survey conducted by Tulane University was considered the baseline for the programme. The mid-term review survey was done in the year 2013-2014 harvest season in cocoa growing areas, with a report made in 2014 by Tulane University. The final assessment survey conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago in 2018-2019 is yet to be finalized.

These surveys were to provide comparable data for ongoing assessment of child labor prevalence in the cocoa growing areas and a commitment to make publicly available the related survey methodologies, all raw data, and reports based on the findings of the surveys in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire.

In view of the anticipated increase in the incidence of child labour, stakeholders in the cocoa sector began a conversation to address the gaps and challenges in the child labour elimination process which has led to an ongoing process of developing a Framework for Action (FFA) by an established public-private partnership.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES SINCE 2011

- NSCCL
- CLU, Labour Department
- District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs)
- Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs)
- Child Labour Desk at all Lead Agencies

Implementing Partners

- Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare (MESW)
- NPECLC
- Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies (MMDAs, Local Government Authority)
- ILO
- COCOBOD
- District Social Welfare Office
- District Labour Office
- Employment Information Bureau
- Ghana Statistical Service
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)
- National Development Planning Commission
- Ministry of Education (MOE)
- Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (District Office)
- CSOs (Media, NGOs)
- CCPCs
- Community Data Collectors (members of the CCPCs with adequate literacy and numeracy capacity)

National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC)

NPECLC established, designed and implemented interventions using the GCLMS to identify children in Child Labour, those at risk among other preventive interventions to address child labour issues holistically between the period 2006 and 2015. Some significant achievements were made. However, the programme became dormant in 2015 due to internal challenges as a result of change of Government. This compelled the new Sector Ministry to take steps to revamp the programme to address the gaps and challenges identified during the implementation of the Phase I of the NPA (NPA1, 2009 -2015) and to consider emerging issues so that it could be aligned to the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour phase II (NPA 2, 2017-2021).

The CLU already in existence as the secretariat to the NSCCL, was made to coordinate all activities on child labour in the country including the cocoa sector. A Technical Working Group was constituted by the Sector Ministry to develop Phase II of NPA2 with CLU as the secretariat and also coordinating the activities.

Primary goals and objectives:

- a. Enhancement of the knowledge base on child labour in the cocoa sub-sector to inform planning, programme design and implementation, awareness raising and advocacy activities, monitoring and evaluation of interventions, as well as certification and monitoring under the Harkin-Engel Protocol.
- b. Strengthening of the legal framework for dealing with WFCL in cocoa growing areas, with the main emphasis on the enforcement of existing laws and regulations;
- c. Mobilization of cocoa growing communities, district assemblies, the local cocoa industry and other key stakeholders to work together to eliminate child labour, with a particular focus on the WFCL, through awareness raising campaigns, networking and community participation;
- d. Development and implementation of interventions for eliminating WFCL in cocoa growing areas, with priority emphasis on the different stages of the cocoa production process;
- e. Promotion of universal basic education and human resource development among cocoa growing communities;
- f. Development and implementation of interventions that reduce the need for child labour in the cocoa sub-sector; and
- g. Development of institutional, technical and organizational capacities at Central, Regional, District and Community levels to effectively address child labour in the country, with particular emphasis on WFCL in the cocoa sub-sector.

Through thirteen (13) action programs, various interventions were rolled out in the country to provide services to children and families towards the achievement of the project's goals. A summary of progress in the reporting period were as follows:

A. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2011

The Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System was launched in 2010 with the objectives to:

- Obtain a comprehensive information on all children in or at risk of the WFCL;
- Institute timely, adequate, sustainable and appropriate response at all levels to eliminate the WFCL;
- Secure ownership and mainstream the elimination of the WFCL into national policies and structures; and
- Support national efforts to meet its obligation under ILO Convention 182.

Provision was made to run the GCLMS for a year on pilot basis in 2011 with funds from COCOBOD. The Ghana COCOBOD committed a total of GHC 1,900,000.00 to NPECLC to implement its planned activities.

Programme Target

The GCLMS targeted six (6) districts and sixty (60) communities in Assin North- Assin Fosu Hohoe- Hohoe, Asante Akyim North- Konongo, Sefwi Wiaso- Wiawso, Dormaa West- Dormaa Ahenkro, and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar-Suhum.

Beneficiaries

The primary target beneficiaries were children between 5-17 years who are identified in child labour or at high risk of entering into child labour. All such children in the 60 target communities were possible beneficiaries.

Data collectors across all the 60 communities and district focal persons had been trained and resourced with the necessary logistics to implement the GCLMS. The target communities were sensitized in readiness for the GCLMS roll out. The collaborative support of Ghana Government and all donor partners were a critical motivation for the success story of the GCLMS.

ILO Projects

Under the ILO CCP, PPP and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (ECOWAS I & II) programmes, the GCLMS was also used to identify children in child labour, at risk and in the WFCL targeting 4 districts (Wassa Amenfi West District in Western Region; Birim South and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar Districts in Eastern Region and Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira District in the Central Region). The projects' work at the district level resulted in education and infrastructure improvements in 8 communities. District Education Offices agreed to incorporate child labor into extra-curricular activities to do advocacy against child labor.

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) and a sub-committee of the National Steering Committee (NSC) developed and launched an awareness raising campaign. Through radio broadcasts and durbars, the campaign had, in particular, enhanced the knowledge base of the NCCE staff on child labor and its worst forms, especially in the cocoa sector, and enabled them to play their role in preventing child labor and increasing school enrolment and retention.

Livelihood programs were carried out in collaboration with social partners, such as the General Agricultural Workers Union (GAWU) to ameliorate OSH. A manual for agents of change in cocoa communities in Ghana was developed by GAWU on the elimination of hazardous child labor and OSH risks.

Outputs

- The number of households benefiting from awareness raising campaigns, capacity-building and other services through the CLMS and CAP process were 1200 households;
- The number of children withdrawn or prevented from child labor as a result of the CLMS and CAP activity were 2000 children; and
- The number of children engaged in or at risk of entering child labor provided with social or educational services were 1000 children.

B. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012

NPECLC's Activities in 2012

Economic Livelihoods

NPECLC looked at improving the livelihoods of cocoa households through the additional livelihood scheme. The target were women who normally are not farm owners but only accompany their husbands to the farms.

Education on Child Labour through Sensitization and Awareness Raising Campaigns

NPECLC embarked on sensitization and awareness raising campaigns in the farming communities to bring the farmers to the realization of the menace of child labour on the children.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement agencies including police, immigration, customs, fire service, etc. were sensitized on the need to help strengthen the laws that protect children by enforcing its implementation on the citizenry.

Capacity Building for Institutions on Child Labour

All relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies including CSOs and NGOs and the media (print and electronic) were trained on the concepts of child labour and the need to combat it.

Labour Saving Techniques to Improve Farming

NPECLC's objective was to reduce much human involvement by introducing labour saving tools. In collaboration with the Cocoa Research Institute, a pruner was developed and piloted to be revised before mass production for use by farmers.

NPECLC, through the National Partners Forum (NPF) organized three (3) times yearly, effectively coordinated the efforts of key partners which allowed for the sharing of best practices and approaches towards the elimination of child labour. This resulted in partners' submission of quarterly reports to the NPECLC on the elimination child labour in the cocoa sector.

Major activities that took place in 2012 were concentrated on the following:

- Development and implementation of interventions for eliminating WFCL in cocoa growing areas, with priority emphasis on the different stages of the cocoa production process;
- Promotion of universal basic education and human resource development among cocoa growing communities;
- Development and implementation of interventions that reduce the need for child labour in the cocoa sub-sector; and
- Development of institutional, technical and organizational capacities at central, regional, district and community levels to effectively address child labour in the country, with particular emphasis on WFCL in the cocoa sub-sector.

Good practices

- The encouragement of communities to develop CAPs led to more communities initiating self-help projects.
- The involvement of the community, promoted community ownership of all programmes.
- Information sharing with partners helped to consolidate all partner-base interventions who reported on activities periodically.

C. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT IN 2013

In 2013, NPECLC completed the pilot phase of the GCLMS in five (5) cocoa growing districts and twenty-five (25) cocoa growing communities. NPECLC convened a partners meeting to discuss the results of this pilot phase and finalized a report on the piloting of the GCLMS. Under the Ghana's NPA1, the GCLMS had been designed to harmonize previous CLMS initiatives in the country by establishing one central CLMS. Prior to initiating the pilot phase, the Government of Ghana established a sub-committee of the NSCCL to oversee the implementation of the GCLMS framework and strategy.

The GCLMS was successfully implemented in 5 out of the planned 6 districts and covered 5 communities per district. The actual data collection exercise lasted about 6 months, and a total of 3,512 households were registered. A total of 12,499 individuals were registered in the 3,512 households. The distribution indicates that 46% of the total number of persons registered was children who are aged between 5 and 17 years. There were more female children than male children in households in most of the districts.

Quick summary of major findings (A GCLMS report is available for further details.)

- Total number of households registered: 3,512
- Total number of persons registered (within 3,512): 12,499
- Total number of children (5-17 years) registered (out of 12,499): 5,741
- Total number of children at risk/suspected child labourers: 2,949
- Total number of children not at risk/suspected child labourers: 2,792
- Number of children at risk/child labour-monitored (out of 2,949): 561
- Child labourers-general (out of 561): 419
- Children not in child labour (out of 561): 142
- WFCL (hazardous) (out of 419): 299
- WFCL (unconditional) (out of 419):
- Child labour (non-hazardous) (out of 419): 120
- Total children referred for support (470+2,388): 2,858

At the community level, implementation of the GCLMS was guided by the DCPCs, made up of technical and implementation teams. The DCPCs played the oversight role on community data collectors and established CCPCs.

Community sensitization was conducted in all thirty (30) selected communities. Prior to the start of the pilot, NPECLC pre-tested data collection tools and carried out training on the GCLMS at the national, district, and community levels. NPECLC also developed a database for the GCLMS and trained district focal persons and data entry staff to use the software. NPECLC's efforts to roll-out and implement the GCLMS also benefited from the support of projects funded by Ferrero, Mars, Mondelēz, and USDOL.

D. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT IN 2014

In 2014, the piloted GCLMS which identified two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight children (2,858), supported 1,811 out of 2,858 children, and assessed the needs of the 1,047 remaining children to be supported by the end of the year. Tools I & II were merged following recommendations by the pilot to make it less expensive and less cumbersome and also to save time. NPECLC was re-launched to renew the activities of the Programme to continue from where it left off after the GCLMS was successfully piloted in 2012. A GCLMS trainers' manual was developed for the use by all Implementing Partners.

Collaboration

NPECLC collaborated with ILO projects that were running at the time to implement the GCLMS began in sixty-two (62) communities in six (6) districts. Over four thousand, three hundred children (4,300) children were identified, monitored and given support. Parents of beneficiary children were also provided with additional livelihood support ventures and petty trading opportunities to enhance their economic situation.

Also, NPECLC in collaboration with the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) established ICT centers in nine selected communities with one hundred (100) computers donated by GIFEC.

The Industry-funded projects aligned with the Framework also had notable accomplishments during the year. Mars created child protection committees (CPCs) and developed Community Development Plans in fifty-seven (57) communities. Fererro established community learning centers at local schools. Mondelez Cocoa Life supported families with livelihood programmes to improve on their standard of living and constructed school blocks in communities among others.

Tulane conducted a nationally representative child labor surveys during the 2013-2014 harvest season in partnership with local researchers from the ENSEA in Côte d'Ivoire and the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) of the University of Ghana, and in consultation with the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Tulane's activities during the review period focused primarily on the completion of the survey questionnaires, data collection, and data analysis. During December 2014, Tulane presented its preliminary findings at consultative meetings held in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and received feedback from stakeholders. Tulane subsequently took additional steps to address the feedback provided during these meetings, as well as to address issues related to data collection identified during further checks of the survey data.

Awareness Raising and Social Mobilization

The project continued to raise awareness of CCPCs, community members, and beneficiaries on child labor and education by using videos, t-shirts, posters, information vans, community radios programs, and drama/role play by SCREAM clubs and community members. Parents, teachers, community leaders and children now appreciate the importance of education and the negative consequences of child labor on the child.

The project supported a media launch at the International Press Centre with journalists, government dignitaries, and social partners in attendance. It also supported various activities to mark the World Day

Against Child Labour across all target districts. Support included district/community soccer matches, art and quiz competitions, and drama skits.

The project instituted a 'Red Card to Child Labour' campaign using soccer in all target districts as a yearly Event.

With GNAT and Education International, the project trained teachers in modern methods of teaching as well as in their roles and responsibilities in the elimination and monitoring of child labor. Three (3) districts throughout the life of the project benefitted from these trainings.

Targeted national and sub-national level partners were mobilized to continue social mobilization activities after the close of project. Partners included the National Commission for Education, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice, the Ghana Education Services (GES), the Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) of the Ministry of food and Agriculture (MoFA), National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI), Community Development and Cooperative Departments, Social Partners (GAWU, Ghana Employers' Association (GEA) and Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT), DCPCs, CCPCs, Chiefs, teachers, parents, and the forty-one (41) SCREAM Clubs set up by the Project in collaboration with GES.

E. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT IN 2015

COCOBOD initiated three key interventions to complement the Government of Ghana's efforts at reducing WFCL in cocoa during the 2014-2015 season. The interventions were essential backstops to reinforce the foundation established through the sensitization campaigns and helped elicit farmer cooperation to implement programs designed to address the main triggers of child labor.

The projects' main goals included:

- Continuous sensitization and education on the WFCL which was a major part of the curriculum of COCOBOD Extension Manual. This manual was used for training Extension staff as well as sensitizing farmers at the community level on the worst form of child labor.
- Providing basic school infrastructure, including kindergarten, in deprived cocoa communities to help enhance basic education delivery.
- Motivating the youth to appreciate the economic benefits of cocoa and develop professional careers in cocoa farming to improve their livelihoods.

COCOBOD Child Education Support Program: Project Summary

A principal focus of COCOBOD's child education support program was to provide basic school infrastructure in deprived cocoa communities where children commute long distances to access the nearest schools. Siting of schools in deprived cocoa communities stimulated interest and encouraged children to remain in the classrooms while parents attended to their cocoa farms. The direct beneficiaries of the program included children/wards of cocoa farmers and local residents.

COCOBOD completed the site selection, obtained authorization from the local authority in beneficiary communities, and secured approval from the Public Procurement Authority to award the contracts for Phase I. As part of its commitment towards eliminating the WFCL, COCOBOD committed funds annually towards building more schools to expand the infrastructure base in some selected cocoa deprived communities in Ghana.

F. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016

COCOBOD continued to fund the construction of primary schools' and cocoa roads network improvements in 2016. The projects constituted COCOBOD's contribution to complement the Government of Ghana's efforts at improving livelihoods in cocoa communities and reducing WFCL in cocoa. The interventions aimed at improving child access to schools particularly in deprived communities and enhanced farmer access to markets to sell other farm produce.

Construction of seven (7) of the approved 14 school buildings commenced during the year 2015-2016 in some of the communities and the buildings were in various stages of completion.

Public education in cocoa communities about WFCL through extension farmer contacts and farmer rallies intensified. Child labour education at farmer's meetings had been a part of the cocoa extension curriculum. Providing basic schools infrastructure, including kindergarten, in deprived communities and motivating the youth to appreciate the economic benefits of cocoa remained essential socioeconomic goals. COCOBOD engaged the youth to develop professional careers in cocoa farming to improve their livelihoods.

Starting with 2,000 young men and women in 2014, the Youth-In-Cocoa program membership rose to 14,000 young farmers actively cultivating 17,000 hectares of land in 2015. The membership at the end of the 2015-2016 year was 46,091, made up of 33,546 males and 17,906 females, with 138,307.28 hectares under cultivation.

The child education support program aimed at providing a conducive learning environment that can sustain the interest of children to attend and remain in the classroom. The program was an additional support to cocoa farmers, their families, and local dwellers by offering:

- Fee-free basic education to develop academic competencies in children and create opportunities for children who lack access to schools within reasonable distance;
- Schools attendance in deprived cocoa communities increased, and help prevent child idleness and vulnerability to engage in worst forms of child labour;
- Avenues for farmers with toddlers to enroll them in schools so that the farmers can concentrate on the farm work to increase productivity;
- Conducive learning environments and office accommodations for head teachers to promote effective supervision of teaching and learning; and
- Portable water for the schools and communities to ease the burden of children travelling long distances for water interrupting school attendance.

G. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2017

Report of the Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 6, and national policy objectives and strategies for child development under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II, 2014-2017 were consistent with the Child and Family Welfare Policy and the National Employment Policy, as well as international frameworks such as the Regional Action Plan (RAP) on child labour and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Findings according to the 2008-2009 Tulane University survey indicated that the population of children in the cocoa sector was 2,160,877, out of which 947, 777 were involved in economic activities classified as child labour. This represented 43.9%. Furthermore, in 2013-2014 out of the population of 2,236,124

children, some 918,543, representing 41.1%, were involved in child labour within the cocoa production process based on which the NPECLC II goal was framed as below:

The overall goal of the proposed second phase of NPECLC II was to reduce the WFCL in cocoa production sub-sector to a minimum of $\leq 20\%$ by 2020.

Though the second phase of the NPECLC could not be operationalized, issues on child labour were generally addressed by the CLU, and COCOBOD dealt specifically with the cocoa sector.

The Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations's (MELR) NSCCL/CLU continued to provide the overall coordination of all child labour intervention, including coordination of resource mobilization activities within the framework of NPA2, 2017 – 2021. The NSCCL and its Sub-Committees responsible for direct action played the supervisory role to provide the necessary focus for the interventions of the child labour elimination process.

Monitoring

In line with the NSCCL's role to monitor and periodically review and evaluate the implementation of child labour projects/programmes, ICI supported the NSCCL and its Secretariat to carry out a monitoring exercise in seven (7) project districts, of which three (3) were in the cocoa sector: **Adansi South, Assin South and Birim South in the cocoa sector in Ghana**. The aim was to ascertain the impact of child labour interventions in the afore-mentioned districts with the view to strategizing for future project planning and development to improve on performance with the lessons learnt from the project experience as a guide. These districts included three cocoa growing districts.

Overall Objective

- Observe and verify the impact, progress of implementation of programmes and sustainability/ownership by the MMDAs.
- Monitor and coordinate the progress made or otherwise of child labour intervention projects undertaken by implementing agencies in the various communities and districts with the aim to restore the dignity of the victims, protect the rights of all children and ensure value for money.

Specific Objectives

- Obtain field information on quality of support given to beneficiaries during project implementation.
- Verify the impact and status of support to beneficiary children and parents.
- Verify the level of ownership and the possibility of sustainability.
- Assess the impact of the intervention by private sector and NGOs/Civil Society.
- Identify the challenges that will come up during the monitoring.



The team found out that bill boards, baking/soap centers, and corn mill machines that were constructed during the ILO CCP project, 2011 - 2014, were still visible and functioning.



Farmer groups and parents of beneficiary children in ICI project districts interact with the monitoring team.

Findings of the Monitoring Exercise

1. Generally it was observed that child labour is reducing because sensitization by Implementing Agencies had gone down well.
2. Child protection structures at the local levels are a clear signal of sustainability if they are sufficiently funded to play their roles.
3. There was a positive correlation between the School Feeding Programme and high rate of enrollment.
4. There was a positive correlation between the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and high rate of enrollment.

Recommendations Made During the Monitoring

1. There is the need for Government to scale-up the School Feeding Programme and the LEAP support in child labour endemic communities.
2. There is the need for stakeholders to push for the success of the ongoing free Senior High School (SHS) and the operation vanguard programmes to continue.
3. MMDAs should be encouraged to provide counterpart funding by supporting the DCPCs to play their roles well to facilitate sustainability.
4. New innovations introduced and implemented by the Adansi North District Assembly should be replicated in other districts to reduce child labour.
5. Implementing agencies (IAs) should make sure that MMDAs are involved in the project's implementation and not only the focal persons.
6. IAs should submit copies of their reports to MMDAs.
7. Sustainability and exit plans should be drawn and accepted by both the IAs and MMDAs.
8. The challenges faced by farmers and parents in the marketing of their produce should be addressed to avoid frustration.
9. Government should take steps to provide basic amenities such as health facilities, boreholes and schools to facilitate quick and timely access by children.

Summary of Activities by COCOBOD

COCOBOD was in the forefront of providing a conducive learning environment that can sustain the interest of children to attend and remain in the classroom. The programme was an additional support to cocoa farmers, their families, and local dwellers. It included:

- Fee-free basic education to develop academic competences in children and create opportunities for children who lack access to schools within a reasonable distance;
- Schools provided in deprived cocoa communities increased school attendance, and helped prevent child idleness and vulnerability to engage in the WFCL;
- Avenues for farmers with toddlers to enroll them in schools so that the farmers can concentrate on the farm work to increase productivity;
- Conducive learning environments and office accommodations for head teachers to promote effective supervision of teaching and learning; and,
- Portable water for the schools and communities to ease the burden of children travelling long distances for water interrupting school attendance.

COCOBOD was optimistic that its program of support for basic education is consistent with Government's policy to offer Ghanaian children fee-free education up to senior secondary level. Fee-

free education will provide an equal opportunity for all children to access quality basic education to complete high school.

Some of the key activities of the Youth-In-Cocoa program included:

- Assisting the young cocoa farmers to achieve and sustain farm productivity at 1000kg/hector;
- Training the young farmers, currently numbering 52,472 and later additions, to become the next generation of cocoa farmers capable of delivering a sustainable supply of cocoa; and
- Using the Youth-In-Cocoa initiative to fix the existing gap in cocoa sector labour supply and address the menace of the WFCL in cocoa.

First Ladies Conference

The Conference of the First Ladies of West Africa and the Sahel on the Theme "**Child Protection: What is the contribution of the first Ladies in the fight against child abuse, child trafficking, exploitation and child labour in West Africa and the Sahel**" was held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from 14 to 18 October 2017.

The meeting witnessed the participation of the First Ladies, Ministers and Experts from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape-Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea- Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Chad and Togo. Representatives and Experts of Organizations of the United Nations System and Development Partners also took part in this high-level meeting.

The overall objective of the conference was to encourage the involvement of the First Ladies in the Protection of Children, and particularly in the fight against child abuse, child trafficking and child labour.

The conference discussed the role of the First Ladies in the fight against child abuse, child trafficking, exploitation and child labour in West Africa and the Sahel. These were developed into a declaration and signed by all the First Ladies present at the conference.



First Ladies of West Africa and the Sahel

Global Conference

Ghana participated in the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour that was hosted by Argentina, with technical assistance from the ILO, from 14th to 16th November, 2017 in Buenos Aires to provide an opportunity for governments, social partners and civil society to reflect on the progress made by various countries since the last global conference and to discuss ways to **step up global efforts against child labour**. The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for the elimination of child labour by 2025 (Target 8.7).

The Conference also sought to within the framework of the SDGs, address different topics related to child labour, forced labour and youth employment with the aim of identifying different scenarios and conditions leading, in addition to the elimination of child labour by 2025 and to the elimination of forced labour by 2030 in line with target 8.7.

The main outcome of the conference was the adoption of the Buenos Aires Declaration and pledges by various countries to achieve the elimination of the WFCL in line with the SDGs. The declaration and the pledges were to guide nations, worker's and employer's organizations and civil society in the implementation of actions against child labour and forced labour.

Issues presented by the Minister for Employment and Labour Relations of Ghana

The Minister in answering the question on what the main drivers of child labour in the rural economy was presented the following:

- Two thirds of Africa's population live and work in rural areas, which occupy huge land surfaces. Agriculture represents 65% of jobs in Sub-Saharan Africa, mostly in the rural areas.
- Rural areas have been undervalued by governments, international development lenders and policy advisers.
- Per capita food production has barely grown over the last 5 decades.
- Agriculture represents only 17% of Sub-Saharan Africa's GDP.
- Rural Economies productivity is low and even declining.
- Over 60% of rural people live in extreme poverty.
- Many flee to the cities creating high rates of unemployed informal workforce.
- It's largely informal (about 90%).
- It's basically agrarian and uniquely the backbone of the economy.
- There is limited access to credit facilities.
- It's basically without social protection.
- There are high Decent Work deficits.
- There is a high prevalence of child labour.



Minister for Employment and Labour Relations of Ghana presenting at IV Global Conference

H. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018

The NPA2 for Ghana was approved by the Cabinet under the leadership of the Minister of Employment and Labour Relations in February 2018. The time frame for the implementation of NPA2 is from 2017 to 2021.

The NPA2 underscores the government's commitment to pursue the elimination of the WFCL and consolidates the gains made under NPA1 by reinforcing the linkages between the various child development policies and provides a vehicle for the continued enforcement of relevant laws. The implementation of this NPA2 is driven by the Government, with the support of other stakeholders such as Government Agencies, the Social Partners, CSOs, including the Media, NGOs and Religious Groups, the private sector (industry) and development partners.

The MELR, through the NSCCL, is responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of the NPA2. The CLU of the Labour Department will work closely with all partners in all sectors, and provide technical support to the various partners to ensure an effective and coordinated implementation of the interventions.

A successful implementation of NPA2 would spur the country towards achieving the SDGs, particularly Target 8.7 on child labour elimination, for which there is a global engagement "Alliance 8.7."

To start its implementation, NPA2 was launched at Okonam, a suburb of Suhum Municipality. The choice of the venue was informed by the fact that Parents and residents of the place had been well sensitized to send their children to school through series of programmes on anti-child labour programmes that had been organized there and thus had reduced the incidence rate of child labour to the barest minimum in the community.

1. Development of an implementation plan for the roll out of NPA2:

The NPA2 is a cross-sectoral intervention strategy designed to guide institutional actions for the elimination of child labour, particularly the worst forms. A road map for the roll out of the plan was one of the first things necessary to direct the implementation of NPA2.

The purpose of the implementation plan was as outlined below:

1. The implementation plan is the generic road map detailing steps or actions needed to translate intentions or objectives into measurable outcomes.
2. It sets the programme of work.
3. It precedes annualized work plans of agencies.
4. It sets out clear responsibilities and areas of collaboration.
5. It provides the frame of reference and facilitates monitoring and evaluation.

2. National Launch of NPA2

The development of the NPA2 was structured to consolidate the gains made under NPA1 to replicate the good practices and lessons learnt over the years. The NPA2 was launched and presented to sensitize the general public to be aware of the strategy. After the launch, copies were made and disseminated to partners.



Minister of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Dep. Minister of Employment and Labour Relations, the Child Labour Ambassador and other Dignitaries launching the NPA2.

Other documents developed were the Child Labour Free Zone (CLFZ) assessment tool. A National Stakeholders' Dialogue was organized in Kumasi on the creation of CLFZs for participants to make inputs into the zero draft criteria for the assessment of communities towards CLFZs developed by the Technical Working Group. The exercise is ongoing.



Stakeholders' consultation on CLFZ in Ghana

3. The Celebration of The World Day Against Child Labour 2018

The 2018 WDACL was marked under the global theme **“GENERATION SAFE AND HEALTHY.”** Ghana domesticated it to reflect the prevailing conditions in the country and thus rephrased it to read: **“RESIST CHILD LABOUR!! IMPROVE THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF YOUNG WORKERS TOWARDS ACHIEVING SDG GOAL 8.”**

The event was to create awareness and sensitize the populace on the harmful effects of child labour on the child, the family, the community and the nation at large. It added the nation's voice to the global movement that sought to improve the safety and health of young workers to end child labour. The event helped to mobilize support for the implementation of NPA2 from all stakeholders in the fight against child.

Public awareness and strengthening social protection, advocacy for improved policy programming and implementation of child development interventions through commemoration of the WDACL in trafficking and in fishing communities in Cape Coast, Central Region.



Dignitaries at the World Day Against Child Labour 2018

A total number of adults and children sensitized on child labour issues during the commemorations of WDACL was about 29,961 at the national and local levels.

This was preceded by a media lunch in Accra and a school quiz competition among selected schools in the Central Region.

4. Monitoring

The NSCCL mandated to coordinate all child labour interventions in the country periodically monitors interventions and projects being implemented by partners in the fight against child labour. From the 26th August to 1st September, 2018, some members of the NSCCL carried out a monitoring exercise on the “Mobilizing Community Action and Promoting Opportunities for Youth in Ghana’s Cocoa-Growing Communities (MOCA) project.” The exercise was carried out in 4 districts -- Atwima Mponua and Atwima Nwabiagya in the Ashanti Region and Sefwi Wiawso and Wasa Amenfi West in the Western Region.

MOCA was a four-year (2015-2019) USDOL-funded project that sought to make substantial progress towards reducing the incidence of child and hazardous labour in Ghana. Winrock International and its implementing partner, Community Development Consult Network (CODESULT), in collaboration with Ghanaian government Ministries and Departments and players in the cocoa industry implemented the project in two regions of Ghana, Ashanti and Western.

The project was implemented in 40 communities; 10 communities per district with the following objectives:

- Increase in prioritization of child labor by community and external stakeholders;
- Increase acceptable work opportunities among beneficiary youth 15-17 years of age;
- Increase knowledge and skills of beneficiary youth to improve employability; and
- Increase income in beneficiary households.

Findings on Monitoring

- All communities visited had developed and had in place approved CAPs to address child labour and hazardous child labour in their respective communities and the implementation of the CAPs was supported by the MOCA in-kind grants in line with the project design.
- MOCA organized district level quarterly stakeholders’ meetings to share progress of the project implementation and solicit for their buy-in.
- CAP Committees, CCPCs, teachers and other community leadership have been trained on child labour, hazardous child labour, OSH, RM, advocacy, lobbying, etc. to equip them with the necessary skills to support the communities in the project implementation.
- Skills trainings through COVET and Model Farm Schools (MFS) were on-going in all communities visited using Master Craft Persons (MCPs).
- Alternative livelihoods/income generating activities have been introduced to HH women beneficiaries in the communities.
- Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) groups have been formed and running in the communities to provide access to income for group members.

Implementation Challenges and Recommendations

Some implementation challenges identified which needed urgent attention to ensure that the full benefit of the project was realized were as follows:

- It was discovered that there were delays in the supply of training kits and consumables to the MCPs for the training and this was a common challenge in all the communities. It was therefore recommended to the MOCA Team to commence the procurement process well ahead of time and even deliver all materials to the MCPs before the training commences.
- Another challenge that came out was that the six (6) month duration was short for the training and even worse as the training kits and consumables were delayed. It came to light that almost all the beneficiaries who have passed in the first phase communities were either still with their MCPs or moved to other MCPs to continue their training. It was recommended to the MOCA Team to discuss with the financiers and experts in the various trade areas for possibility of revising the training curricula and the training duration for better outcomes.

5. Review of the GCLMS

In 2010, Ghana instituted the GCLMS as a means of monitoring child labour issues in the country. The GCLMS is a holistic and dynamic process for reducing the WFCL and other forms. It demanded the establishment of national, regional, district and community structures to serve as an interface for the protection and identification of victims of child labour, as well as delivery of services to identified vulnerable households and children at all levels.

The GCLMS was piloted by the government in six (6) districts in 25 communities under NPECLC. The final pilot report identified some challenges and made some recommendations for a review to include the tools and the processes. Since then, both international and national organizations have used either the same or other methods, or a mixture, in their respective project areas to address child labour in the country and have identified some issues that need urgent redress.

The review of the GCLMS was therefore imperative due to various reasons arising out of the pilot and implementation (challenges and changing approaches) of tackling child labour. Consequently, action 1.1.7.1 of NPA2 required the MELR to review the GCLMS and to harmonize it with all other monitoring and remediation systems being used by both public and private sector actors, with the view to making the system responsive to national needs, as well as the institutional objectives, to ensure the full utilization of the system by all stakeholders to protect children from all forms of child labour and abuse.

6. Establishing CLFZ in Ghana Towards Achieving Target 8.7 of the SDGs

The CLFZ concept is based on provisions in the NPA2 (2017-2021) towards achieving Target 8.7 of the global SDGs. The NPA2 notes the possibility of having some communities where child labour interventions have made significant impact and believes CLFZs may not be far-fetched. However, to achieve this, Ghana started the process of developing Protocols and Guidelines to facilitate the assessment of the CLFZs in 2018.

7. Development of Protocols and Guidelines for creating CLFZs

The MELR, with support from Action against Child Exploitation (ACE), have collaborated to develop the protocols and guidelines for assessing CLFZ in Ghana. There has been series of consultations with stakeholders at different levels to make inputs into the development of the manual.

The Government would have the sole mandate and be accountable to the declaration of any area in Ghana as a CLFZ. All other stakeholders act as collaborating partners, without the right to by themselves declare any area in the country as a CLFZ.

The purpose for establishing CLFZs is to strengthen government effort to uphold the constitutional provision on the fundamental Rights of Children in Ghana to be protected from work that constitutes a threat to their health, education, and development. It is also to enhance national efforts to achieve the SDGs, especially relevant targets under Goals 5, 8, 10 and 16.

8. Activities of COCOBOD

CHILD LABOUR PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN BY COCOBOD (CHED) IN 2018 PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	REGION	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES
January – December 2018	Sensitization and awareness raising rallies, group meetings, and home visits	Western South, Western North, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Eastern, Volta, and Central	333,059	14,019
July 2018	International conference	Participated in the 8th Annual Meeting of the CLCCG	Abidjan-Côte d'Ivoire	3
October 2018	Stakeholders meeting	Participation in NORC (University of Chicago)/ Kanter Public review of Child Labour questionnaire for survey	Accra-Greater Accra	
November 2018	Stakeholders meeting	Participated in a national stakeholder dialogue on the creation of CLFZs in Ghana	Kumasi, Ash.	1

9. OTHER PARTNERS CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR (Ministry of Gender, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Chieftaincy, Ghana Education Service, ICI, World Vision Ghana, International Needs Ghana, Challenging Heights and others)

Number	Activity	Target Group	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Capacity Building on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts of child labour • Best farmer practices • Law enforcement • Operationalization of shelters and the 4 Ps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCPC • Child Dignity Clubs • Farmer Business Schools • Border Security • National Service Personnel 	11,459

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labour/ Trafficking strategy for fishing sector • Child labor and trafficking issues, standard operational procedures and referral mechanism • Community savings and loans • Understanding market strategies, financial literacy, crop farming and livestock rearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitators and School Management Committee • Enumerators and Supervisors 	
2	Sensitization and awareness creation	Parents, school children and community members	108,388
3	Community engagement	Community members	16,930
4	Media activities	Media personnel at the various levels	50,000
5	Identification of child victims	Child victims	2,933
6	Withdrawal/Rescue	Child victims	876
7	Reintegration/Rehabilitation	Withdrawn/rescued children	571
8	Prosecutions/Sanctions	Perpetrators	20

I. SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2019

1. NSCCL MEETINGS

The Ministry in its coordination role through the CLU of the Labour Department organized four NSCCL meetings in 2019. These meetings discussed among other things the following:

- Discussed the CLU's performance for 2018 and its Work Plan for 2019;
- Discussed reports of member agencies and organizations on their 2018 performance and proposed activities for 2019. Institutions that shared their reports included the ICI, ILO, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Ministries, Social Partners, National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), and Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ);
- Discussed reports by and validated work plans of the three Sub-Committees on their activities for the 2020 financial year;
- Validated and approved the draft Protocols and Guidelines for the establishment of CLFZ;
- Discussed a presentation by Child Rights International on the implementation of the GCLMS in the cocoa sector;
- Discussed and approved the revised the Reporting Template for partners to present their annual reports; and
- Discussed of the three sub-committees of the NSCCL.

2. COMMEMORATION OF THE 2019 WDACL

The 2019 WDACL was commemorated in Ghana under the theme, ***“CONSOLIDATING EFFORTS: CHILDREN MUST WORK ON DREAMS NOT IN FIELDS.”*** The overall objective for the commemoration was to sensitize the general public towards the reduction of the incidence rate of child labour in all forms in the country by 10% by 2025 in line with provisions of the SDG 8.7.

The Specific Objectives were:

- To add the nation’s voice to the global movement by drawing attention of the media to take up the challenge and announce to the Ghanaian populace, the pending event on the theme with a media launch.
- To involve children in the campaign against child labour by organizing quiz competition among cluster of schools in the communities.
- To create awareness and sensitize the general populace on the harmful effect of child labour through the involvement of the communities.

Activities that marked the commemoration included:

- Media launch:** The purpose of this activity was to engage the media on the theme for the celebration sensitise and charge them to sensitise the general public on the day, its purpose and activities to mark the day.
- Discussions on TV, radio and print media:** Aside the media launch, selected members of the NSC and other partners discusses the day and its relevance and activities on various media platforms.
- Quiz competition for school children:** As part of creating awareness among children themselves and sensitising them, a quiz competition was organised for selected basic schools in the Effiduasi Sekyere East District in the Ashanti Regions. The questions bordered on concepts, national and international regulations, consequences on child labour, as well as roles and responsibilities of parents and children and other partners in the fight against child labour.
- National Durbar:** The occasion was climaxed with a durbar in the Nkwakwanua community (cocoa community) in the Effiduasi Sekyere East District.



Participants at 2019 WDACL Media Launch and contestants at the school quiz

Outputs of 2019 WDACL

About 30 media houses were sensitized on the issues of child labour and the theme for the celebration to help them report appropriately. Almost all the media house made stories on child labour and the theme with six media house inviting the NSCCL for discussions at the National level and several others at the local level.

There was a statement of the floor of Parliament to sensitize the house and to get them to buy-in to facilitate their approval for allocation of funds for child labour activities.

The entire community of about 3,000 people were mobilized and sensitized on child labour issues.

The 2019 WDACL event was sponsored by Government of Ghana through the MELR, COCOBOD, ILO, WCF, ICI, Mondelez Cocoa Life International (Right to Play), Child Rights International, World Vision International, Verite, and the Ghana National Association of Teachers.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF PROTOCOLS AND GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHING CLFZS

Issue I.4.1 of the NPA2 specifically required the development of Protocols and Guideline (P&G) for the establishment of CLFZs as per point four of the expected outcomes under Strategic Objective 1 of the NPA2.

Accordingly, a series of consultative meetings by the MELR through the CLU, Labour Department informed the government to set up a team under the Sub-Committee on Policy Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of the NSCCL with technical support from ILO, GAWU of the Trade Unions Congress, Ghana and ACE (with funding from ACE) to develop the Protocol and Guidelines manual for establishing CLFZs.

The main objective was to strengthen government's effort to uphold the constitutional provision on the fundamental Right of Children in Ghana to be protected from work that constitutes a threat to their health, education and development. To enhance national gains towards achieving the SDGs, especially relevant Targets under Goals 5, 8, 10, and 16.

The P&G was developed, validated and approved by the NSC; it was launched at Kwabenakwa in the Atwima mponuah District of the Ashanti Region. Again, with support from ACE, 2,000 copies of the document were printed, and a dissemination workshop was organized where all partners were brought on board and the document presented to them.



Launch of CLFZ Protocols and Guidelines

4. THE REVIEW OF THE GCLMS

The GCLMS was established and piloted under the implementation of the NPECLC. The review of the pilot of NPECLC identified some challenges that needed redress to ensure effectiveness of the system. This was identified as one of the key actions to in the NPA2. The Ministry, through the CLU, began processes to review GCLMS in 2019. The objective of the review was to facilitate the harmonization of systems, produce cost effective and efficient tools for data collection and analyses for the country.

Issues considered under the review process were as follows:

- The standardization and linkages of the GCLMS to the Common Targeting Mechanism operated by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection;
- Funding processes for implementation of GCLMS;
- Balancing the data management and the administrative component;
- The use of the Ghana National Household Registry's (GNHR) Community Register as the basis for compilation of Community Registers, which is the basic tool for the identification of child labourers in the communities or any other tools for identifying the children.
- The need to use the Social Service Sub-Committee in place of the DCPCs, since the DCPCs are not backed by law.
- The Regional Coordination Councils (RCC) involvement in the child labour elimination process (should not only receive reports from the Districts) since they play a very crucial role under NPA2.
- The use of volunteers from the CCPCs for the compilation of Community Registers in places not yet covered by the GNHR.
- The use of the Integrated Area Based Approach.

The present state of the review:

The Sub-Committee responsible for the review of the GCLMS has made valuable inputs, pending the presentation to the NSCCL for validation and approval. The software of the system is also being upgraded.

5. TRAINING OF LABOUR INSPECTORS ON EFFECTIVE INSPECTIONS IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

It was observed that due to some challenges faced by Labour Inspectors over the years, establishment inspections conducted by Inspectors have concentrated on the formal sector only. This made it impossible for them to identify child labour issues, which are mostly prevalent in the informal sector. Some of the challenges include inadequate resources, lack of mobility, inadequate capacity and skills etc. As a result and with financial support from UNICEF, a training was organized for selected Labour Inspectors on how to increase inspections in the informal sector.



Labour Inspectors/Officers at training workshop and participants in the field inspecting the informal sector during training

Specific objectives of the training were:

- To build the capacity of Labour Inspectors and encourage them to carry out inspections in the informal sector.
- To brief Labour Officers on NPA2 as a tool to help them enter into the informal sector as a mandatory role.
- Introduce Labour Officers to procedures to follow on how to enter the informal sector to identify child labour cases and address them accordingly.
- Assist Labour Officers to make informed decisions about what to do about the emerging social protection issues and take appropriate action.
- Recognize the need to document and report appropriately to the Headquarters after inspection exercises.

After the training, 20 Labour Officers/Inspectors were supported financially to carry out child labour specific inspections in the cocoa, mining and fishing sectors in the Ashanti, Western and Volta regions of the country. About 160 inspections were conducted, and 33 children were identified to be in child labour. So far, 10 of them have been referred to the Department of Social Welfare in the Western Region.

6. DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGY FOR CELEBRITY MEDIA CAMPAIGN ON CHILD LABOUR

The Ministry, in its efforts to intensify awareness raising, sensitisation and advocacy on child labour, resolved to engage celebrities/public personalities in its awareness raising activities dubbed the “Media Campaign on Child Labour.” A task force was set up to team up with the Sub-Committee on Resource Mobilization, Advocacy to develop a campaign strategy for the Media Campaign that would spread out throughout the year.

The strategy was developed and discussed with the Minister who made his inputs, and some celebrities were contacted and video shots on their views on child labour have been taken. This will go through the various social media platforms to educate the general public. A lot more celebrities and some public personalities had also indicated their interest and readiness to talk about child labour; however, due to COVID 19, we have not been able to make physical contacts for more video shots.

7. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

The cocoa sector and its stakeholders (government, COCOBOD, cocoa and chocolate companies, UNICEF, and ILO) recognized the need to intensify efforts in eliminating child labour in the country, especially after the Harkin-Engel Protocol lapses. Accordingly, two workshops were organized in September and October, 2019, with support from ICI under the auspices of the MELR to deliberate on the gaps in the fight against child labour and what needs to be done. During the workshops, stakeholders committed firmly to establish a new Public-Private Partnership dubbed “Children First in Cocoa” to contribute and mobilize resources, knowledge and necessary partnerships and actions aimed at improving the lives of children living in cocoa-growing regions of Ghana, with the aim of eliminating child labour by 2025 SDG deadline.

At the workshops, stakeholders agreed to issue a statement of intent (SOI) and accompany it with a FFA. Four main pillars were identified as crucial elements for the FFA: adequate standard of living, child protection, quality education, and health. As a result, a National Working Group was constituted to draft a statement of intent for the FFA that will define priority actions and other matters that may be necessary.

8. TRAFFICKING - HUMAN TRAFFICKING SECRETARIAT – Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP)

The Human Trafficking Secretariat in 2019 intensified its advocacy through community dialogues and trainings. The implementation of the Human Trafficking National Plan of Action led to a comprehensive and coordinated approach leading to a number of achievements. Twenty-eight [28] community engagements and durbars were organized reaching over 5,600 community members, chiefs and opinion leaders on issues of child trafficking, child abuse, child exploitation and gender-based violence. The World Day against Human Trafficking was commemorated and communities sensitized on the dangers associated with child labor.

Government released an amount of ₵1,000,000 into the Human Trafficking Fund to improve the fight against human trafficking.

To improve coordination, the Human Trafficking Management Board met as expected to ensure issues of trafficking and child exploitation are tackled including the exploitation of children on the Volta Lake. This helped in a monitoring exercise to communities along the Volta Lake to increase awareness raising campaigns and sensitization on the dangers associated with child exploitation.

The Human Trafficking Secretariat has staff strength of 16, including a clinical psychologist, shelter manageresses, and administrative and support staff.

The Secretariat works closely with the law enforcement agencies, Attorney Generals Department, Ministries, department and agencies, and MMDAs. This is done at the national, regional and district level structures of such institutions.

The Human Trafficking Secretariat coordinates all issues to prevent, protect, prosecute and partner to end human trafficking in Ghana.

Due to the efforts made in the fight against human trafficking in terms of rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration, prosecutions and increased advocacy in terms of prevention efforts Ghana is on a tier two rating on the US DOL tier ranking report.

Victims of Human Trafficking from 2017 to 2019

Year	Total Victims	Type of Victim		Sex of Victims		Type of Exploitation		Nationality	
		Adult	Child	Males	Females	Labour	Sex	Ghanaian	Other Nationality
2017	583	219	364	237	346	542	41	539	44
2018	332	252	80	203	129	283	49	269	62
2019	611	411	200	197	414	112	35	276	335

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

LEAP is government of Ghana's cash transfer programme. The programme seeks to reduce vulnerability among the extreme poor in thereby limited the chances engaging their children in labour as a coping strategy for the economic hardship. In 2019, 407,620 households benefited from the LEAP. This is a nationwide programme but not limited to cocoa growing areas only.

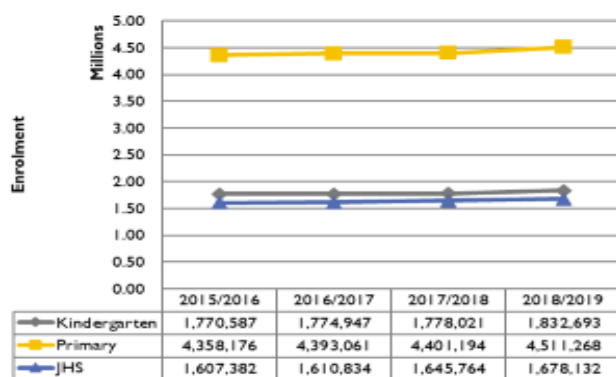
Education

All-inclusive education policies

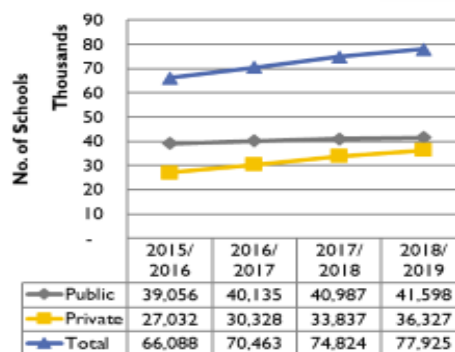
The Government has over the past decade embarked on programmes in the education sector that seeks to not get all children of school going age into school. These measures include the underlisted aim at operationalising the FCUBE Policy, which is a Constitutional right of every Ghanaian child:

- Capitation Grant (*increased from GH¢4.50 to GH¢9.00 in the 2017/2018 Academic Year*).
- School Feeding Programme covering about 50% of all public basic schools (from basic one to basic 6).
- Payment of examination fees for Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) candidates.
- Free Uniforms and Exercise Books to selected schools and pupils.
- Free SHS for all qualified children. Since the introduction of the policy in the 2017/2018 academic year, about 270,000 students who hitherto would not have attended SHS.

School Enrolment



Number of Schools



Improved School infrastructure:

- Reduction in distance to school (from 7km to about 3.5km)

Increased school enrolment at all levels for both boys and girls

COCOBOD CHILD-EDUCATION SUPPORT / ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMME

Crop Year	Number of Students/Children	Type of Interventions	Geographical Location of Interventions	Locations of Interventions in Cocoa Growing Areas	Total Expenditure (US\$)
2016/17	5,500.00	SCHOLARSHIP	All 7 cocoa growing regions and districts (10 political regions)		1,781,079.21
2017/18	1,800.00	SCHOLARSHIP			531,869.07
2018/19	3,000.00	SCHOLARSHIP			672,046.87
TOTAL					2,984,995.15

COCOA PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMMES (MASS SPRAYING)

Crop Year	Number of Adult Labourers	Areas of Coverage (ha)	Areas of Coverage in Cocoa Growing Areas (ha)	Volumes of Chemicals for Mass Spraying (litres)	Total Expenditure (US\$)
2009/10	53,242	2,185,255.00	2,185,255.00	2,097,036.00	191,402.50
2010/11	54,563	2,122,824.00	2,122,824.00	2,115,939.00	8,459,473.50
2011/12	55,844	2,212,200.00	2,212,200.00	1,959,289.00	10,797,667.97
2012/13	56,991	2,494,273.00	2,494,273.00	2,080,183.00	6,546,625.04
2013/14	56,991	1,407,010.31	1,407,010.31	736,992.00	6,132,125.39
2014/15	56,991	1,703,862.60	1,703,862.60	892,824.00	4,361,314.94
2015/16	56,991	2,898,691.68	2,898,691.68	1,239,562.00	5,154,713.41
2016/17	58,791	2,575,805.00	2,575,805.00	1,114,716.00	4,666,625.00
2017/18	58,791	2,073,881.68	2,073,881.68	1,086,714.00	14,950,355.56
2018/19	58,791	2,100,171.76	2,100,171.76	2,200,980.00	8,307,622.45
TOTAL	567,986			15,524,235.00	69,567,925.76
Source: CODAPEC Unit					

CONCLUSION

As stated in the NPA, “The Government of Ghana considers the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour a priority for the enhancement of the living standards of its people and for sustainable development.” Article 28(2) of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides that “every child has the right to be protected from engaging in work that constitutes a threat to his/her health, education or development.” For this reason, the government is determined to eliminate the WFCL and allow every child born in Ghana to benefit from its free education scheme.

In September 2010, as a signatory to the Declaration, the USDOL voluntarily committed \$10 million to combat child labor in the production of cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Since that time, USDOL has funded six projects, under the Declaration and its accompanying Framework, focused on addressing child labor in cocoa production in these two countries, totaling \$24.4 million. USDOL has also funded an additional five projects, which included components addressing child labor in cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, totaling \$17 million. USDOL has three projects currently active.

The USDOL-funded projects have embodied the spirit and intent of the Declaration and Framework, working closely with governments, companies, trade unions, and communities to address child labor in cocoa growing areas. Among their accomplishments, the USDOL-funded projects have provided educational services to more than 26,000 children engaged in or at risk of child labor in cocoa and livelihood services to approximately 8,200 of their households. These projects have also worked closely with the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, assisting in the adoption of laws, policies, and national action plans on child labor at the national level; the inclusion of budget lines on child labor elimination at the district level; and the development and piloting of government-run CLMS. In addition, USDOL has funded projects that have implemented two nationally-representative surveys in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, raised awareness on child labor in cocoa growing communities, and empowered communities to address child labor locally through the development and implementation of CAPs. USDOL-funded projects have also assisted companies in developing codes of conduct and training government officials, company representatives, trade unionists, and other civil society stakeholders on how to identify forced labor in the cocoa sector.

Projects under Declaration focused on cocoa sector

Project Name	Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based Approach (Cocoa Communities Project, CCP)
Funding Partner	USDOL, Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)
Implementing Partner(s)	ILO
Funding Amount	USD \$10 Million
Target Country(ies)	Côte d'Ivoire / Ghana
Period of Implementation	December 2010 – March 2015

Summary

In 2010, USDOL voluntarily committed \$10 million over four years to the ILO to implement the regional CCP project. This project sought to contribute to the national initiatives to combat the WFCL in cocoa producing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The CCP had five immediate objectives that underpinned the overall strategy to combat the WFCL in the cocoa sector:

- Increase the understanding of child labor and develop and implement action plans to eliminate child labor in project communities;
- Improve access to relevant quality education, including appropriate complementary or alternative opportunities for boys and girls who are out of school;
- Enhance sustainable livelihoods for families in project communities;
- Increase national capacity to deploy an appropriate CLMS framework to measure progress towards the elimination of child labor through and integrated area based approach; and

- Increase the technical and institutional capacity of ILO constituents and partner organizations to contribute to the implementation of National Plans of Action and interventions to combat child labor in cocoa growing communities.

The CCP project withdrew or prevented 5,403 children from engaging in hazardous and exploitative labor in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by providing education and/or vocational skills training to them. Some 2,200 families in cocoa growing areas also received livelihood services. In addition, the project worked with cocoa growing communities to develop CAPs to sustainably reduce child labor and assisted the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in developing and piloting its child labor monitoring system – *le Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire* (SOSTECI).

Lessons Learned and Good Practices

- It is beneficial to budget time and resources for collaboration with communities, partners, and other stakeholders at the initial stages of project formulation and implementation. It is better to spend time planning the project with the partners than relying on ad hoc planning and simply introducing the project to target districts and communities.
- Linking awareness raising with social mobilization yields attitudinal change and responsible behavior. Coupling awareness raising with CAPs is necessary to yield real action against child labor.
- Promoting the incorporation of CAPs into district/municipal planning processes is important for sustainability. A good practice was to encourage District Assemblies and Prefectures to mainstream CAPs into district level operations.
- Improving the quality of education improves access and outcomes of schooling.
- Community members should be treated as partners and not just as beneficiaries.
- The criteria for benefiting from the project needs to be made clear: **a beneficiary is a child who is engaged in child labor or at risk of falling into child labor, or his/her family/caregiver.** Care must be taken to ensure that project beneficiaries meet this qualification.
- Child participation in the implementation of the CCP project has shown results in the target areas and was effective in dealing with child labor. Children actively participated in awareness raising and social mobilization activities using various media.
- Capacity building is much more effective when it is practical and field-oriented, rather than through repeated trainings or workshops.
- Changes in government administration can affect project delivery downstream.

Project Name	Survey Research on Child Labor in West African Cocoa-Growing Areas
Funding Partner	USDOL, ILAB
Implementing Partner(s)	Tulane University
Funding Amount	USD \$1.9 Million
Target Country(ies)	Côte d'Ivoire / Ghana
Period of Implementation	September 2012 – December 2016

Summary

In 2012, USDOL awarded a grant to Tulane University's Payson Center for International Development to conduct research on the prevalence of child labor in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The Tulane project had two main objectives:

- Improve information to assess progress towards reducing the WFCL by 70 percent in the aggregate in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana; and
- Assist in increasing the capacity of the national statistical offices of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to collect nationally-representative data on the WFCL in agricultural production in cocoa growing areas.

The Tulane project aimed to develop an aggregate, representative estimate of children working in cocoa in both countries to measure progress in significantly reducing the WFCL in the cocoa sector. The project first developed population estimates for the prevalence of children working in the WFCL in agriculture, including the cocoa sector, in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana based on data from Tulane University's survey in 2008–2009. Tulane then conducted research activities, collecting nationally representative survey data on child labor in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the 2013–2014 harvest season. The project published its survey report, which assessed the prevalence of, and measured changes in, estimates of working children, children in child labor, and children in hazardous work in the West African cocoa sector between the 2008–2009 and the 2013–2014 cocoa harvest seasons.

Figures in Tulane's report, *2013/14 Survey Research on Child Labor in West African Cocoa Growing Areas*, indicated that in 2013–2014, 2.26 million children were working in cocoa production, 2.12 million children were working in child labor in cocoa production, and 2.03 million children were working in hazardous work in cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana combined. The percentages of children in agricultural households in each of these categories also rose between the two survey years: 19 percent for children working in cocoa, 16 percent for child laborers in cocoa, and 13 percent for children in hazardous work in cocoa.¹

Tulane's report also determined that access to education had improved from the 2008–2009 harvest season with more children working in cocoa production attending school in both countries. In Côte d'Ivoire, 71 percent of children working in cocoa production attended school in 2013–2014, compared with just 59 percent in 2008–2009; in Ghana, 96 percent attended school in 2013–2014 compared with 91 percent in 2008–2009.² The percentage of children in school in all agricultural households in the cocoa growing areas also increased in both countries.

In addition to conducting survey research, the Tulane project developed and provided training and other capacity building support to national survey bodies in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in order to promote their ability to carry out similar surveys in the future. The project also worked with government officials to develop comprehensive manuals on survey design for the cocoa sector, as well as detailed methodologies and tools for data collection and analysis. Capacity building efforts culminated in a detailed sustainability paper, *Child Labor and Data Collection in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana: A Plan for Sustainability*, addressing questions associated with future collection of child labor data as well as the sustainability of training and other project activities.

¹ Tulane University, Payson Center for International Development. *2013/14 Survey Research on Child Labor in West African Cocoa Growing Areas*. p. 44. July 30, 2015. Available at https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/research_file_attachment/Tulane%20University%20-%20Survey%20Research%20Cocoa%20Sector%20-%2030%20July%202015.pdf.

² Id., p. 79.

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

The implementation of the Tulane project underscored the importance of engagement and direct interaction with government stakeholders to move project activities and overall objectives forward. Stakeholder involvement and support is essential to building relationships and gaining local acceptance. As part of this process, time in country and face-to-face interactions are critical to effectively engaging local government groups and other local stakeholders.

Published Report

For more information on Tulane's findings, see [2013/14 Survey Research on Child Labor in West African Cocoa Growing Areas](#).

Project Name	Eliminating Child Labor in Cocoa (ECLIC)
Funding Partner	USDOL, ILAB
Implementing Partner(s)	The International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)
Funding Amount	USD \$4.5 Million
Target Country(ies)	Côte d'Ivoire
Period of Implementation	November 2015 – November 2019

Summary

In 2015, USDOL provided \$4.5 million to the ICI to implement the four-year ECLIC project in Côte d'Ivoire. The ECLIC project's primary objective was to reduce child labor in 50 cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire. The project had three strategic objectives:

- **Objective 1:** 50 cocoa-growing communities have developed and implemented CAPs to address child labor at the community level.
- **Objective 2:** Cocoa-growing communities are aware of and understand key issues related to child labor.
- **Objective 3:** Children engaged in or at high risk of child labor have access to educational opportunities.

ECLIC worked to attain its primary objective by increasing community mobilization in the fight against child labor, increasing the income of households with children engaged in or at risk of child labor, and improving access to quality education opportunities for children engaged in or at risk of child labor.

The project resulted in a significant increase in the number of children receiving education and vocational training services in the target communities. In particular, ECLIC facilitated the direct provision of education services to 4,621 children engaged in or at high risk of entering child labor. In addition, a total of 1,547 households received livelihoods services in order to augment household income. Of those households, 63 percent reported a perceived increase in income as a result of provision of livelihood services. ECLIC also succeeded in empowering communities through community action planning and the creation of CCPCs. The project supported 50 community-level committees to develop and implement CAPs, visit households and farms to collect data on child laborers and those at risk, and refer child protection cases to the appropriate authorities. By the end of the project, 32 CCPCs had obtained official recognition from the prefectural authorities, and

applications were filed for the remainder, thereby institutionalizing a sustainable community mobilization against WFCL in cocoa.

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

The ECLIC project generated several lessons learned.

- The project ran into implementation difficulties due to its geographical scope being widely dispersed, with difficult-to-access localities. The communities could have been supported more efficiently and effectively if they were closer together.
- The ECLIC project highlighted a need for careful consideration of the challenges of working in encampments, including integrated analyses of each specific encampment. Encampments are informal settlements adjacent to cocoa growing sites, which lack basic social, health, and other services. Such encampments may also be in or very near to protected forest areas where the inhabitants grow cocoa illegally. About two-thirds of the project communities were in areas labeled as encampments; two project-supported encampments were fully located within a protected forest, while one additional community was partially located within the boundaries of the classified forest. A study conducted by the project reported that the appropriate programming varied greatly according to the individual situation in each encampment. Much depended on the level of deforestation, distance and road quality, size of the encampment community, and other factors.
- Ensuring that CCPCs are directly anchored in functioning local social protection, child protection, and national CLMS is key to ensuring sustainability.

The project also exhibited several promising practices. Among them, the project demonstrated the importance of flexibility to find solutions to changing implementing environments at the community and national levels. Secondly, the project demonstrated the importance of persistence when seeking to raise awareness about child labor, especially in cases where efforts encountered initial resistance. Involving traditional leaders, CCPCs, field staff, and senior project staff proved useful in this regard. Such efforts are particularly effective when accompanied by the allocation of visible resources to support communities in meeting their needs.

Project Name	Mobilizing Community Action and Promoting Opportunities for Youth (MOCA)
Funding Partner	USDOL, Bureau of International Labor Affairs
Implementing Partner(s)	Winrock International
Funding Amount	USD \$4.5 Million
Target Country(ies)	Ghana
Period of Implementation	November 2015 – November 2019

Summary

In 2015, USDOL awarded \$4.5 million to Winrock International to implement the MOCA project in Ghana. The MOCA project's primary objective was to address child labor in cocoa-growing areas of Ghana. The project had four strategic objectives:

- **Objective 1:** Cocoa-growing communities design and implement CAPs to address child labor at community level.
- **Objective 2:** At-risk youth possess skills and education directly related to labor market needs.
- **Objective 3:** Youth of legal working age transition to acceptable work.
- **Objective 4:** Households are provided with livelihood services and OSH training.

The MOCA project sought to reduce incidences of child and hazardous labor in 40 cocoa growing communities through increasing engagement on child labor issues by community and external stakeholders; increasing acceptable, non-hazardous work opportunities among beneficiary youth 15-17 years of age; improving the employability of youth through increased knowledge, attitudes, and skills; and increasing income in beneficiary households.

MOCA succeeded in facilitating the development of CAPs by grassroots CAP Committees. MOCA provided in-kind grants of up to \$10,000 to each community to implement its CAP to address child labor. The CAP Committees played the leading role in consulting community members, orchestrating the investment of in-kind grants, and carrying out community sensitization activities. MOCA grants were utilized to achieve a range of priority community needs, such as for school desks, school computer labs, mechanized water boreholes, grain mills, and implementing community sensitization and awareness sessions.

MOCA provided education services to 2,806 youth in six-month community-based vocational education and training (CVET) and agriculture-based vocational training, delivered by local skilled MCPs and MFS facilitators. By the end of the project, 66 percent of youth trained were participating in formal jobs, internships, or apprenticeships, or were in self-employment.

Among the most successful and sustainable interventions of the MOCA project was the women's VSLA model implemented by Winrock in the communities. The VSLAs brought economic empowerment to 1,970 women from project-supported households and other community members as well. The VSLAs created savings and income sources for their members to defray education and business costs, resulting in the women's ability to diversify their livelihoods including into cocoa seedling production and a range of non-agricultural activities.

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

The project generated several lessons learned. One lesson learned by the project is the importance of offering a more diverse range of vocational skills for youth geared toward both existing and emerging market demands. Another lesson learned is that vocational training interventions should be sensitive to societal issues concerning gender in order to find creative solutions to increase gender equity among beneficiaries of trainings. In addition, the project demonstrated that the CVET model for youth delivered by local MCPs is viable provided that MCPs are provided with training fees and intensive support for quality control.

An important promising practice of the MOCA project was the VSLA model, which was widely viewed as an effective vehicle for women's economic resilience and empowerment. Another promising practice was MOCA's close engagement with district level governments, which improved the quality of technical support and helped to sustain interventions.

Project Name	Assessing Progress in Reducing Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana (Cocoa Research)
Funding Partner	USDOL, ILAB
Implementing Partner(s)	NORC at the University of Chicago
Funding Amount	USD \$3.5 Million
Target Country(ies)	Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana
Period of Implementation	December 2015 – November 2021 (Active)

Summary

The 2010 Framework called for the implementation of nationally representative child labor surveys every five years to assess progress in addressing child labor in the sector.

In fiscal year 2015, ILAB provided funding to NORC at the University of Chicago to conduct a survey on child labor prevalence in the cocoa-growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The results of this survey, which took place during the cocoa harvest of 2018–2019, will be used to assess progress toward meeting a target of reducing by 70 percent the WFCL in cocoa production across both countries. Progress toward this goal will be assessed against the results of a baseline survey conducted in 2008–2009.

In addition to the survey, NORC will assess the relative effectiveness of efforts to reduce child labor in cocoa production and develop a data visualization/mapping tool to inform future efforts to address the problem.

Specifically, this six-year project will produce the following outputs:

- **Mapping/Analytical Platform:** The project will identify and collect geographical and program information relating to interventions that have taken place since the signing of the Declaration to address child labor in cocoa-growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and present this information in an interactive, web-based platform.
- **Assessment of effectiveness:** The project will evaluate the relative effectiveness of interventions to address child labor in the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and progress towards achievement of the goals and targets of the Declaration and Framework. The assessment will be based on (1) information and data collected and catalogued in the mapping platform, (2) qualitative data collected via interviews and focus group discussions in cocoa-growing areas, and (3) quantitative data from nationally representative surveys of child labor in the two countries (2007–2008, 2008–2009, 2013–2014, and 2018–2019).
- **Sectorally-representative survey:** The project conducted a survey of child labor in cocoa-growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the 2018–2019 harvest seasons. It will develop population estimates for the prevalence of working children, child labor, and the WFCL (using hazardous labor as a proxy for the WFCL). The project will use the estimates to measure percentage changes in the prevalence compared to previous estimates.

Summary of Activities

- Collected geographical and program information relating to interventions that have taken place since the signing of the Declaration to address child labor in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and presented this information in an interactive, web-based platform.
- Concluded the main quantitative data collection (survey) of child labor in cocoa-growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the 2018–2019 harvest season in March/April 2019. The survey results will be used to develop population estimates for the prevalence of working children, child labor, and the WFCL.
- Conducted assessment of the relative effectiveness of these interventions based on (1) information and data collected and catalogued in the mapping platform, (2) qualitative data collected via interviews and focus group discussions, and (3) quantitative data from the national representative survey of child labor in the two countries.
- Completed the draft report, “Assessing Progress in Reducing Child Labor in Cocoa Production in Cocoa Growing Areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana” (the Report), in January 2020. The report consists of two parts: (1) quantitative survey findings and (2) NORC’s assessment of the relative effectiveness of efforts funded by public and private sector actors to prevent and reduce child labor in the cocoa sector.
- Hosted consultation workshops in July 2019 (Accra and Abidjan), January 2020 (Abidjan), and May 2020 (virtual) with CLCCG members and technical experts to review preliminary survey findings and the draft report.

Next Steps

- In July 2020, to address concerns raised by the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana on research methodologies and survey results, USDOL offered to support an independent review by an external Experts Group (EG) to review key methodological issues. The ILO is serving as the custodian to the EG process and has coordinated the review process.
- Following the conclusion of the EG’s work, NORC will be expected to take the EG’s assessment and recommendations into consideration in finalizing its Report.

Project Name	Adwuma Pa: Empowering Women and Girls in Supply Chains
Funding Partner	USDOL, ILAB
Implementing Partner(s)	CARE
Funding Amount	USD \$5 Million
Target Country(ies)	Ghana
Period of Implementation	November 2018 – November 2022 (Active)

Summary

In 2018, ILAB awarded \$5 million to CARE to implement the Adwuma Pa project to reduce the risk of child labor, forced labor, and other violations of labor rights for vulnerable women and girls working within Ghana’s cocoa supply chain. Adwuma Pa has two outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Improved economic participation of women and girls vulnerable to child labor, forced labor, and other violations of labor rights within the cocoa supply chain in Ghana.

- Outcome 2: Improved business practices by private sector actors to protect against child labor, forced labor, and other violations of labor rights for vulnerable women and girls working within the cocoa supply chain in Ghana.

The project targets 5,000 vulnerable women and adolescent girls (2,500 women and 2,500 girls aged 15 to 17) in 80 cocoa-producing communities across four districts in Ghana and is working with men and boys within the cocoa-growing communities to facilitate a change in local behavioral norms against women's economic engagement.

In order to achieve its objectives, key activities of the project include increasing women and girls' understanding of their labor rights; enhancing technical and business skills; and increasing opportunities for advancement through peer and business networking. The Adwuma Pa project is also designing a labor monitoring and mitigation system to protect against child labor and forced labor and elevating community recognition for protecting against child labor and forced labor in a national awareness-raising media campaign. In addition, the project is conducting Gender, Equity, and Diversity (GED) training for private sector actors.

The project has made progress toward achieving its goals. Upon successful entry and mobilization of all 80 communities, the project facilitated the formation and training of grassroots Community Development Committees (CDCs) in order to spearhead project implementation in their respective communities and promote sustainable community development interventions. The project has also conducted an analysis of existing structures affecting vulnerable women and girls within the cocoa supply chain in Ghana, reviewing OLAM Ghana's Suppliers Code, Code of Conduct, Child Labor Policy, and Fair Employment Policy to assess their clauses concerning child labor, forced labor, discrimination, and sexual harassment in the workplace. Finally, the project has begun engagement with District and Municipal Gender and Child Protection Committees.

Next Steps

The outbreak of the pandemic in Ghana has resulted in the suspension of all public gatherings, meetings, and workshops in Ghana. This means that until such restrictions on public activities are lifted, all community and field-related activities have been stalled.

Projects including a component Supporting Declaration

Project Name	Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa by Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation Through ECOWAS (ECOWAS I and II)
Funding Partner	USDOL, ILAB
Implementing Partner(s)	ILO
Funding Amount (Côte d'Ivoire & Ghana)	USD \$7.4 Million (ECOWAS I) USD \$2.2 Million (ECOWAS II)
Target Country(ies)	Côte d'Ivoire / Ghana
Period of Implementation	September 2009 – April 2014 (ECOWAS I) December 2010 – April 2014 (ECOWAS II)

Summary

In 2009, USDOL awarded \$7.95 million to the ILO to implement the West Africa Regional ECOWAS I project in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria, and in 2010, USDOL granted the ILO an additional \$5 million to implement a second phase of the project (ECOWAS II), adding Benin. Approximately \$7.4 million of the ECOWAS I funding went towards work in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as did approximately \$2.2 million of ECOWAS II funding. The purpose of the two projects was to support national efforts to eliminate the WFCL and to mobilize sub-regional policy makers to improve cooperation to eliminate the WFCL among all 15 member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). For the purposes of this report, only project achievements in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana will be discussed.

Some 13,362 children were withdrawn or prevented from engaging in WFCL in the cocoa sector in the two countries under ECOWAS I and II. These projects also provided livelihood services to 2,500 families with children at risk of WFCL, implementing referral, reintegration, and rehabilitation services for both targeted children and their families. One example of livelihood support activities under ECOWAS II was the transfer of corn mills to eight communities as a means of generating income.

ECOWAS I and II worked with the Government of Ghana to monitor and remediate cases of child labor through the GCLMS with the assistance of CCPCs. Remediation included the expansion of the government school feeding program, independent registration of children in the National Health Insurance Scheme, and increased coverage of the LEAP program, which included a government sponsored one-year post-basic training in vocational skills for young people. In Côte d'Ivoire, ECOWAS I and II assisted the government in piloting its CLMS (SOSTECI) in five districts.

ECOWAS I also succeeded in facilitating progress by the governments on child labor issues. In Ghana, the project assisted district authorities in mainstreaming action against child labor into their local government plans, budgets, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. ECOWAS I also provided technical support and advocacy for the adoption in October 2010 of a National Plan of Action in order to generate a framework of the country's NSCCL, the ratification of ILO Convention 138 by the Ghanaian parliament in 2011, and the passage of the Commission on Human Rights. In addition, the ECOWAS I project also provided technical assistance to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire for the adoption into law of the prohibition of child trafficking and WFCL in September 2010 and the revision of the List of Hazardous Work in January 2012. The projects also had an important impact on the national culture regarding child labor issues by successfully raising awareness in the two countries on the fight against child labor.

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

The ECOWAS I and II projects demonstrated several good practices in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, which should be considered for replicability and scalability.

- Community ownership of solutions to child labor is critical. Adoption and implementation of CAPs increased community involvement and ownership, allowing them to mobilize their own resources and other support to implement actions for the development of their communities.
- CCPCs are effective in sustaining action against child labor at the local level, by contributing to the identification, monitoring, and prevention and withdrawal of children from child labor, and necessary remediation efforts for these children.

- It is important to work with local government authorities to promote inclusion of funding for child labor elimination activities in local budgets.
- Linking child labor to government labor force surveys is an emerging best practice for data collection.
- Signing and rolling out codes of conduct for the elimination of child labor by employers and workers' organizations in the cocoa sector are effective strategies to ensure accountability of social partners in addressing the WFCL.
- The establishment of women's cooperatives in some project communities allowed mothers to make provisions for the costs associated with their children's education and keep them in school.
- The establishment of sharecroppers' unions allowed social dialogue between producers and their adult workers, the improvement of working conditions, and better compliance with international labor standards. (Côte d'Ivoire)

ECOWAS I and II also generated some important lessons learned.

- The Ministries of Education in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana need to ensure adequate school facilities and teachers for the number of children of school-going age and expand school-feeding programs. Special attention should also be given to attendance and retention of children in school, not just enrollment.
- The data-collection component of GCLMS would be more effective if managed at the district level rather than the national level. (Ghana)
- Grassroots efforts to withdraw children from the WFCL need to be encouraged at the community level for the purposes of sustainability and scalability without continuous external support.
- It is important to generate linkages with domestic CSOs, such as cooperatives and trade unions, in order to improve project sustainability as local CSOs are capable of carrying on the work of combating the WFCL even in the absence of donor funding.
- Effective efforts to withdraw children from child labor requires a breadth of development actions in resource-challenged environments. In the case of ECOWAS I, project services had to expand over time to include important psycho-social services to children, services toward procuring birth certificates for children who lacked paperwork, and the tracing and contacting of families.
- More income-generating activities should be established in communities so as to enable them to sustain their initiatives against child labor.
- Children of legal working age need access to training opportunities, including on occupational safety and health (OSH).

Project Name	Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce (CLEAR) Child Labor
Funding Partner	USDOL, ILAB
Implementing Partner(s)	ILO
Funding Amount (Côte d'Ivoire Component)	USD \$221,239
Target Country(ies)	Côte d'Ivoire
Period of Implementation (Côte d'Ivoire Component)	March 2016 – January 2019

Summary

In 2013, USDOL awarded \$7.7 million to the ILO for a global project to build the capacity of governments to reduce child labor in at least 10 countries. In 2015, the CLEAR project initiated operations in Côte d'Ivoire with a budget of \$221,239.

The overall objective of the CLEAR project was to increase the capacity of target countries to reduce child labor through improved legal or regulatory instruments, law enforcement, and policy; implementation of National Action Plans on child labor; and implementation and/or integration of child labor into national and local policies and social programs. In Côte d'Ivoire, the focus was on enhancing the capacity of the government to implement the country's CLMS (SOSTECI) and ensure its sustainability. In order to achieve this objective, CLEAR utilized good practices and lessons learned from the ECOWAS I and II and CCP projects, existing assessments of SOSTECI and other CLMS operating in the country, and new information collected from key national stakeholders.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the SOSTECI was refined and piloted with success. The process included revising procedures and tools, implementing the tools in three communities, and developing a sustainable public and private (partnership) funding mechanism. The public-private sector collaboration demonstrated its effectiveness in two key ways: (1) by strengthening the collaboration of the cocoa enterprises within the multi-sectoral CLMS and (2) by supporting sustainable funding of the CLMS. In particular, the project supported dialogue between the government and the cocoa private sector in order to produce a coordination framework for funding the SOSTECI model across the country.

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

The public-private partnership proved to be a promising emergent practice. By assisting public-private sector collaboration to create a sustainable funding framework for child labor monitoring, the funding mechanism represents an innovation in Côte d'Ivoire, which could be applicable to public-private sector cost-sharing elsewhere in the world.

Project Name	Building a Generation of Safe and Healthy Workers: SafeYouth@Work (SY@W)
Funding Partner	USDOL, ILAB
Implementing Partner(s)	ILO
Funding Amount (Côte d'Ivoire Component)	USD \$221,092
Target Country(ies)	Côte d'Ivoire
Period of Implementation (Côte d'Ivoire Component)	April 2018 – June 2019

Summary

In 2014, USDOL funded the ILO to implement the \$11.4 million, global SY@W project. SY@W aims to promote the safety and health of young workers on the job, with a particular focus on those aged 15 to 24, who are more vulnerable to occupational injuries and disease, and who as they join the workforce may be positioned to contribute to a sustainable and prevention-focused OSH culture. In 2017, SY@W began providing limited services in Côte d'Ivoire, but it was not until 2018 that Côte d'Ivoire was officially added to the project as a participating country, with a funding amount of \$221,092 and a focus on child labor in the cocoa sector.

In Côte d'Ivoire, SY@W assisted the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in developing the National Action Plan against Child Labor (NAPACL) 2019–2021, which was officially endorsed by the government in May 2019. The NAPACL has a component on OSH and calls for strategic actions to promote and enhance the use of OSH in the fight against child labor. Specifically, SY@W applied Work Improvement in Neighborhood Development (WIND) methodology to develop community-driven solutions to OSH hazards and risks, thereby sidestepping challenges

to the national OSH system to address hazards in the agriculture sector. The SY@W project also supported trainings for community development and self-help groups and cooperatives on OSH issues related to the cocoa sector in order to strengthen the capacity of Côte d'Ivoire to enforce and comply with national labor laws and regulations.

The community-driven initiatives supported by the project achieved gains. In the three beneficiary communities in Mbatto District, 20 trainers were trained through the program and continue to engage in training activities with local households. As a result of this engagement, some cocoa producers have adopted new equipment to scrape cocoa beans without using machetes and knives. Furthermore, several cocoa producing households implemented improved their income through the creation of various income-generation activities, such as the production and sale of attieke (a well-liked local food) and the production of a cocoa bio fertilizer.

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

An important lesson learned through the project was that **global projects with centralized management structures require country-level autonomy to make timely decisions regarding implementation and expenditures**. To improve efficiency and performance, it is important to decentralize, to the extent possible, decision-making and provide autonomy to country-level teams.

A positive emergent practice was the project's establishment of committees consisting of key stakeholders, including government officials, trade unions, employer organizations, universities, and NGOs. The committees met regularly to discuss progress in work plan implementation, identifying challenges, and developing solutions.

Project Name	Combating Forced Labor and Labor Trafficking of Adults and Children in Ghana (Forced Labor Indicators Project, FLIP)
Funding Partner	USDOL, ILAB
Implementing Partner(s)	Verité
Funding Amount	USD \$2 Million
Target Country(ies)	Ghana
Period of Implementation	December 2017 – May 2021 (Active)

Summary

In 2018, USDOL awarded \$2 million to Verité to improve the capacity of government, employers, civil society, and workers in Ghana to use the ILO indicators on forced labor to understand and address forced labor and labor trafficking in the cocoa, gold, and palm oil supply chains. The FLIP project promotes the ILO framework as a shared analytic framework for law enforcement, private sector due diligence monitors, social service actors, and CSOs. The project has three Outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Improved understanding of indicators of forced labor, including indicators of labor trafficking.
- Outcome 2: Improved monitoring of working conditions by labor stakeholders to identify indicators and address incidents of forced labor and labor trafficking.

- Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity of the labor inspectorate to address forced labor and labor trafficking.

The FLIP project has made progress toward improving stakeholders' understanding of forced labor indicators within the three supply chains, training participants on both national and international legal frameworks around forced labor and how to identify indicators of forced labor and labor trafficking. As of the mid-term evaluation, 23 institutions were participating in a consultation process with the project. Three institutions had developed documented strategies for adopting a forced labor indicators approach, and a significant majority of respondents demonstrated medium to high familiarity with forced labor indicators.

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

FLIP has generated an important promising practice regarding building the knowledge base on forced labor in the country. Using a participatory training approach that utilizes specific issues and cases from the Ghanaian context has enabled stakeholders to have a greater understanding of forced labor and forced labor indicators.

Next Steps

- Stakeholders will align their labor monitoring systems with the forced labor indicators approach.
- Labor Inspectorate staff will be taught the knowledge and skills needed to monitor for forced labor indicators.

2010-2019 Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group Report by the Global Chocolate and Cocoa Industry

The [World Cocoa Foundation](#) (WCF), serving as spokes organization for the global chocolate and cocoa industry in the CLCCG, is pleased to submit its final report in support of the original 2001 Harkin-Engel Protocol and the 2010 Framework of Action to reduce WFCL in the cocoa growing regions of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

WCF wishes to thank our CLCCG principals partners – ILAB at the USDOL, the National Oversight Committee and the Interministerial Committee in Côte d'Ivoire, the Ministry of Labor and Employment Relations in Ghana and the Ghana Agricultural Workers Union, and the offices of U.S. Senator Tom Harkin (ret.) and U.S. Congressman Eliot Engel – for their commitment to working in partnership through the past 20 years. WCF also gratefully acknowledges the technical support provided to industry throughout the years of the CLCCG process by the ICI. We thank in particular Congressman Eliot Engel for his dedication to the well-being of children in West Africa over the lifetime of the Harkin-Engel Protocol.

This overview report contains the following sections:

- I. Introduction: Our Commitment
- II. Chocolate and Cocoa Industry Activities and Results 2010-2019
- III. ICI 2010-2019 Activities and Results
- IV. Future Commitments
- V. Conclusion

I. Introduction: Our Commitment

Child labor remains a persistent challenge in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, despite coordinated, high-profile efforts and significant financial investments by the governments, industry, cocoa-growing communities, and development partners.

Targets to reduce child labor were set without fully understanding the complexity and scale of a challenge heavily associated with poverty in rural Africa. Government and company programs to reduce child labor are nevertheless making a difference.

A study funded by the U.S. Department of Labor under the auspices of the Harkin-Engel Framework reports that the more than 60 percent increase in total cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana over the past 10 years did not bring a similar surge in child labor. Government and company programs led to a reduction in child labor. Recent analysis by the independent research organization NORC at the University of Chicago and the ICI have shown that hazardous child labor has been reduced by one-third in communities where company programs are operating – and by one-half among those child laborers specifically identified by company due diligence measures.

In research commissioned by WCF, NORC recommended that a package of company measures addressing child labor be expanded to more communities: "... efforts to combat child labor and hazardous child labor in respective supply chains should be increased given current successes," said the study, entitled *Assessment of Effectiveness of Cocoa Industry Interventions in Reducing Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana*.

Industry is already ramping up its investments to fight child labor in recognition of our long-held conviction that child labor has no place in the cocoa supply chain. These investments support the implementation of the strong

national action plans recently developed in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders, including industry, multilateral organizations such as UNICEF and the ILO and civil society, by the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to eliminate child labor.

In 2019, industry invested \$65 million in a wide range of social development activities to address child labor in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, covering child protection, education, community development, birth registrations, income diversification for vulnerable households, and other child protection and child survival-focused activities that address the root causes of child labor – about five-times higher than what was spent per year in 2001-18.

Companies are working on a more transformative approach to make sure today's generation of children are protected from labor on cocoa farms. Success will require more ambitious partnerships and collaboration.

II. Chocolate & Cocoa Industry Activities and Results

As stated in the Framework, the objectives involved joint efforts in the following areas:

- Provision of education and vocational training services to children as a means to remove children from, or prevent them from entering, the WFCL.
- Application of protective measures to remove workplace hazards from cocoa farming to allow children of legal working age to work under safe conditions.
- Promotion of livelihood services for the households of children working in the cocoa sector.
- Establishment and implementation of a sector-wide CLMS.

What is obvious, with hindsight, is that the reduction goal underestimated the challenge.

The challenge is more complex than was understood in 2001 or 2010 because the roots of child labor are deeply anchored in persistent poverty that is widespread in rural farming communities across West Africa. Most cocoa farmers live in poverty and cannot afford to hire laborers on their farms. Instead, their children do the work. Until the COVID-19 crisis hit in early 2020, poverty was steadily declining around the world and was increasingly concentrated in Africa. Within Africa, poverty is increasingly concentrated in rural areas. This is where cocoa is grown.

Cocoa and chocolate companies have partnered with the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, worked with civil society organizations, and invested in a package of measures to fight child labor, including child protection and awareness-raising programs, schools, and women's livelihood support programs.

These company-funded programs have achieved major successes in reducing child labor. We know this because data obtained through independent research shows that the programs reduced the likelihood of a family having a child in child labor by 23 percentage points in Côte d'Ivoire and by 13 percentage points in Ghana. When measuring the impact on hazardous child labor, the same research found that company programs lowered the likelihood by 26 percentage points in Côte d'Ivoire and by 16 percentage points in Ghana.

Industry supply chain-based child labor monitoring and remediation programs currently cover about 20 percent of households in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Industry plans to raise this to 100 percent by 2025.

Industry Funded Projects under the Framework of Action 2010 to 2014

Between 2010 and 2014, WCF and eight companies including ADM, Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Ferrero, The Hershey Company; Mars Incorporated, Mondelēz International and Nestlé committed \$10.053 million towards Framework activities. These projects raised awareness about the dangers of child labor and the benefits of

education. They helped children obtain birth certificates so they could attend school, provided school uniforms and school kits, and covered the costs of enrollment fees. Industry funded projects built and furnished classrooms, bore holes for water pumps, installed solar panels for electricity, and built canteens, teacher lodging, and latrines. In other communities, to promote sustainability, projects involved in school construction worked with local school management committees (SMCs), training them to mobilize community resources, oversee construction of school infrastructure, and manage the upkeep of community schools.

ILO-IPEC Public-Private Partnership, “Combating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire” 2010-2014: \$2 million

The \$2 million project supported the International Labor Organization’s International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC) to develop and expand community-based CLMS; strengthened the capacity of government, social partners, and cocoa farmers to combat hazardous child labor in cocoa growing communities and enhanced the role of tripartite national child labor steering committees. This public-private partnership ended in December 2014.

The Cocoa Link Project; The Hershey Company: \$600,000

The CocoaLink Project used innovative mobile technology to deliver agricultural and social information to rural cocoa farmers in Ghana, providing an interactive platform which also enabled farmers to ask questions and provide and receive real-time feedback.

Mondelez International, Inc.: \$1.548 million

Mondelez’s Cocoa Life initiative used a holistic approach to support rural cocoa communities through the improvement of the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and the reduction of child labor in farming families in Ghana. By working to increase the incomes of households with at risk children and increasing educational access for children in those farming families, the program furthered the goals of the Harkin-Engel Framework. Mondelez’s Cocoa Life Ambassadors program educated children on child labor issues through a youth mentorship program, school reading clubs, and summer camps.

Nestlé Cocoa Plan: \$1.5 million

The Nestlé Cocoa Plan Schools Project financed the construction or refurbishment of up to 40 schools with a total of 120 classrooms in 40 communities in Côte d’Ivoire. The project included a number of support services for the schools and communities, including a baseline educational assessment in each community that included the incidence of child labor. Nestlé enhanced teaching effectiveness through training in pedagogy and classroom management. Nestlé built 17 primary schools in Côte d’Ivoire and established school vegetable gardens to serve as a source of revenue for items such as school repairs, equipment needs, and stipends for volunteer teachers.

Barry Callebaut The Quality Partner Program Rural Schools & Community Learning Centers Project: \$300,000

The Barry Callebaut program supported construction of a primary school in two cocoa growing communities in Côte d’Ivoire. The project included construction of teacher housing, the drilling of a bore hole and water pump on school premises, and the installation of solar panels for the school and teacher housing.

The Ferrero Cocoa Community Commitment: \$1.142 million

Ferrero worked in conjunction with NPECLC to leverage existing non-governmental organization resources in the field to expand a GCLMS to 162 communities. Additionally, village resource centers were built in eight communities.

A second Ferrero project established village resource centers and provided computers and internet connectivity to help children develop information technology skills. Ferrero established community learning centers at local schools.

Mars Incorporated: \$2,713 million

The Mars programs were coordinated under the Mars Vision for Change Program, a holistic activity that supported thriving rural cocoa communities in Côte d'Ivoire through the improvement of the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and the reduction of child labor in farming families through raising awareness on child labor, building community capacity, and working to increase the incomes of households with at risk children. Mars created CPCs and developed community development plans in 57 communities.

ICI donation: \$250,000

The eight companies provided \$250,000 to help the ICI expand its work in new cocoa growing communities in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Industry Projects outside the auspices of the Framework of Action

In addition to projects funded as part of the Framework of Action commitment, industry supported a U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) public private partnership project and also established a community development grant.

ECHOES 2007-2014

The Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities & Education (ECHOES) Alliance was a public-private partnership between USAID and WCF cocoa and chocolate companies. ECHOES strengthened cocoa-growing communities by expanding opportunities for youth and young adults through relevant educational programming in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

ECHOES was among the first programs to integrate community capacity building, livelihoods, literacy, and basic education activities as a way of strengthening the capacity of rural youth in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The program built local educational capacity while simultaneously offering viable options for local economic engagement. During its lifetime, the \$10.5 million ECHOES grant managed to leverage \$4.8 million in private sector contributions to promote basic education and livelihoods skill development in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Major accomplishments include the following:

- 189 SMC members were trained to manage WCF ECHOES activities and raise awareness of the WFCL.
- Eight (8) Women's Groups were organized in Côte d'Ivoire.
- 36 schools were built in 36 communities in Côte d'Ivoire.
- Four (4) preschool classrooms and maternal resource centers were built in Côte d'Ivoire.
- 339 Ivorian community leaders (292 men and 47 women) were trained on minimal construction norms and participated in school construction processes.
- 21 literacy centers were set up in Côte d'Ivoire and 15 adult literacy classes were set up in Ghana.
- 17 Agriculture Clubs were formed, and 32 School Demonstration Farms were set up in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.
- 1,779 pupils participated in agriculture training in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Cocoa Community Development Fund 2012-2014

The WCF Cocoa Community Development Fund (CCDF) supported cocoa communities in Cote d'Ivoire by funding community-identified projects and scientific research where WCF and WCF member-supported programs were based. CCDF was made available through a \$1 million private gift that was expanded via contributions from WCF member companies over a two-year period. The CCDF provided grants in two areas that address root causes of child labor:

- **Community Challenge Grants:** Community Challenge Grants provided small infrastructure and service provision around community identified needs to address gaps that hindered livelihoods and education development. Grant activities were based on community action plans and/or assessments.
- **Cocoa Family Scholarships:** Cocoa Family Scholarships expanded business opportunities for women in Côte d'Ivoire. The scholarships were used to simultaneously support youth education and increase retention probability from the primary to the secondary level while enhancing the mother's income-generation potential. Women scholars were selected based on a set of criteria so that the grant was used to invest in an existing business while supporting children's education and schooling. Scholars were linked with a mentor to provide one-on-one guidance and training about basic business skills.

Industry-Funded Projects 2015-2019

CocoaAction

In May 2014, ten industry partners committed to support WCF's CocoaAction program, an initiative to coordinate the cocoa sustainability efforts of the industry. As part of its community development activities, CocoaAction called on participating companies to support child labor monitoring, remediation, primary education, and vocational training. The program sought to align its support for child labor reduction efforts with community development plans and other programs supported by governments and donors.

Barry Callebaut; Blommer; Cargill; ECOM; Ferrero; The Hershey Company; Mars, Incorporated; Mondelēz International; Nestlé and Olam supported the umbrella program whose goal was to train on good agricultural practices and deliver improved planting material and fertilizer and empower communities through education, child labor monitoring, and women's empowerment.

Under a Community Development Package, WCF sought to implement activities to decrease the number of children participating in hazardous child labor; increase the number of women in leadership positions in farmer organizations and increase the percentage of school-age children regularly attending school.

CocoaAction community development activities covered three interrelated areas: child protection, education, and women's empowerment for a holistic approach to community development. The CocoaAction core interventions related to child protection were:

- Raise awareness in community on child labor
- Form and/or train CPCs or other community-based structure or person
- Build and operationalize CLMRS

CocoaAction companies pledged to empower 1,200 communities through community development interventions in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by 2020.

In addition to the CocoaAction participants listed above, WCF members Cemoi, Ecom, Meiji, Morinaga, Tachibana and Touton conducted activities in support of women's empowerment and/or child protection.

CocoaAction Community Development Data

By 2019, CocoaAction companies had completed 1,306 community needs assessments surpassing CocoaAction's target of 1,200 communities. Within those CocoaAction communities, elements of the community development package were implemented in cooperation with the communities, local governments, and civil society organizations through community action plans.

In communities in Côte d'Ivoire, the number of schools with equipment, infrastructure, and school materials interventions have more than doubled in 2019, and also increased in Ghana. In both countries, support to their SMCs has gone up, more than doubling in Ghana and increasing as well in Côte d'Ivoire. The percentage of women involved in community organization structures has decreased slightly from the levels seen in 2018, which had increased dramatically from 2017, especially in Côte d'Ivoire.

Community Development Details

Within the CocoaAction communities, the number of schools supported overall has increased from 196 in 2018 to 357 schools supported in 2019. While in 2018 the number of schools supported with teaching materials went down, in 2019 the number of schools supported with teaching materials went up dramatically to 100 schools. The number of schools supported with construction or rehabilitation, school feeding programs, school uniforms, and "other" types of support have all increased in 2019 from those supported in 2018. Overall, the total numbers of schools supported has continued to increase, along with support at all levels from larger interventions such as school construction and rehabilitation to smaller interventions such as school uniforms.

The number of women in CocoaAction communities participating in Income Generating Activities activities decreased slightly in 2019 from those participating in 2018, although the number of women reporting an increase in income has increased. In 2019, a total of 14,114 women participated in IGA activities while in 2018 a total of 14,929 women participated in IGA activities. However, in 2019 a total of 9,669 women reported increased income as opposed to 6,872 in 2018. This reflects a continuation in focus in 2019 on women's empowerment activities, with 34% of women participating in community organizations / governance structures in Côte d'Ivoire and 29% of women participating in community organizations / governance structures in Ghana.

WCF acknowledges that CocoaAction has not been able to collate and measure the numerous interventions and progress made by so many individual companies, many of which are highlighted below.

Industry Social Development Interventions 2010-2020

USAID – Industry VSLA Project \$2 million

Since April 2019, WCF members Barry Callebaut, Blommer, Cargill, Hershey, Mars, Mondelez, Nestle and Olam have been partnering with USAID in support of VSLAs in Côte d'Ivoire. VSLAs are community-based women's associations/organizations with an average of 20 members each. VSLA members regularly contribute to a savings fund based on an unanimously agreed amount and, from the funds saved, grant each other loans, contributing to improved access to income. The repayment of the loans is made with an interest rate that increases the amount available in the fund. The partnership includes the creation of 101 new VSLAs consisting of 2,507 members (2,190 female). Also, 32 mature VSLAs were linked to formal financial institutions between October 2019 and March 2020. It is expected that 20,850 participants in an estimated 934 VSLAs in Côte d'Ivoire will benefit from the program.

Projects Supporting Education, Child Protection, Child Survival and Living Income

In late 2019, fifteen chocolate and cocoa companies reported to WCF on a range of company social development interventions from 2010-2019 in the areas of education; child protection, child survival and living income support. Highlights include:

Education

School materials have been distributed to 19,888 children in Ghana and 61,044 children in Côte d'Ivoire.

Child Protection

145,540 households in Ghana and 168,572 households in Côte d'Ivoire were recipients of targeted child labor and child protection awareness raising activities.

179,037 households in Ghana and 146,806 households in Côte d'Ivoire participated in supply chain-based CLMS.

163,525 individuals in Ghana and 61,109 individuals in Côte d'Ivoire received Gender & Women's Empowerment services.

Child Survival

883 communities in Ghana and 609 communities in Côte d'Ivoire benefited from Clean Water & Sanitation projects.

559 communities in Ghana and 353 communities in Côte d'Ivoire participated in School Nutrition programs.

Living Income

56,894 households in Ghana and 35,105 households in Côte d'Ivoire received financial literacy training.

39,816 individuals in Ghana and 31,224 individuals in Côte d'Ivoire participated in Income Generating Activities.

Not every company measures progress in the same way. Therefore, where possible we have included links to individual company programs to further an understanding of the breadth of the commitment of chocolate and cocoa industry members.

Barry Callebaut: [Forever Chocolate](#) aims to eradicate child labor from its cocoa supply chain through a combination of cocoa farmer poverty alleviation, access to quality education and awareness raising. Goal: By 2025 eliminate child labor from the company's supply chain.

Blommer Chocolate Company: [Sustainable Origins](#) programs reach from West Africa to the Americas and Indonesia. To date, 80,000 farmers participated in its sustainability programs. Per a 2012 commitment, Blommer continues to provide solutions to its customers to enable them to achieve their sustainability goals as well as Blommer's own goals.

Cargill: [The Cargill Cocoa Promise](#) the company's commitment is to identify, prevent and end child labor in its supply chain by 2025. This begins with ensuring that children are protected from the WFCL and their consequences, as defined by the ILO. The challenges are complex: child labor is directly linked to rural poverty and, in poor farming communities, children's contribution on farms is often seen as a necessity. Cargill's CLMRS is at the center of a holistic approach to ending child labor.

Cémoi: [Transparence Cacao](#) Cémoi's commitment to quality begins at the foundation: with its ingredients. Alongside the company's pursuit of the finest quality cacao products, Cémoi is also committed to sustainability at every stage of its supply chain, and to creating prosperity and opportunity for farmers and their communities.

Ferrero: Ferrero is committed to supporting and improving cocoa farming sustainability through the implementation of the [Ferrero Farming Values Cocoa Program](#). The program's approach is based on three key pillars: Certification, Institutional Engagement and Project Partnerships. Ferrero has committed to source 100% certified cocoa beans by the end of 2020.

The Hershey Company: Hershey's [Cocoa for Good](#) strategy outlines the company's plan for sustainable cocoa. Hershey is investing half a billion dollars by 2030 to nourish children, elevate youth, build prosperous communities, and preserve natural ecosystems. Through a comprehensive life skills and financial education program, the company is enabling young people to become agents of change in their own neighborhoods. Participants develop their own income-generating activities through training, coaching, and establishing savings groups, which ultimately helps change their perception towards farming and working in cocoa supply.

Lindt & Sprüngli: [The Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program](#) with its farming program, Lindt & Sprüngli is committed to improving the challenging living and working conditions of the farmers in Ghana and in all the countries where the program has been introduced.

Mondelez: [Cocoa Life's](#) approach to eliminating child labor is three-pronged: it focuses on prevention, monitoring and remediation, with a heavy emphasis on addressing the root causes of child labor.

Mars Wrigley: [Sustainable in a Generation](#) protecting children and empowering women and communities are pivotal to a thriving cocoa supply chain. Mars' Strategic Approach to Protecting Children in Cocoa Farming Communities sets out to identify, prevent and mitigate human rights issues — with a focus on child and forced labor in its extended cocoa supply chain — through comprehensive human rights due diligence processes as well as community-based investments that help tackle the root causes of these complex issues. Mars Wrigley is backing up its Cocoa for Generations strategy with an investment of more than \$1 billion over the next 10 years.

Morinaga: [One Chocolate One Smile](#) this is a project that provides assistance in improving the educational environments for children in cocoa producing countries using chocolate sales. The company's partners, Plan International Japan and ACE - Japan, used the donation money to improve the school and hygiene environment, provide technology guidance to farmers, and to raise awareness of authority for children through education in support areas.

Nestlé: [Nestlé Cocoa Plan](#) real change cannot be brought about by one organization or company working in isolation. Collaboration is needed. The partnership between Nestlé and the ICI is changing the way that the cocoa industry tackles the issue of child labor. In 2012 Nestlé became the first company in the industry to establish a comprehensive supply chain approach to child labor – the CLMRS.

Olam Group: [Cocoa Compass](#). Olam Cocoa has committed to set up dedicated CLMRS across 100 percent of its direct sourcing areas. Olam:

- established 1,638 birth certificates for children who were at the risk of not being admitted to secondary school as a result of lacking such documents.
- set up over 111 VSLAs that have saved nearly \$155,000 in total and granted loans of a total value of \$63,482 and plans to set up another 165 in 2020.
- established CPCs in 33 areas that promote awareness of children's needs.

In 2018/2019 the company identified 7,059 cases of child labor in the sustainability programs it runs with its branded partners. 5,060 (72 percent) of cases have now either benefited or are currently benefiting from remediation.

Touton: The company's first sustainability programs date back to the 1990s, when the company began working on projects to increase cocoa farmers' livelihoods around its own Société Agricole de l'Ouest plantation in Côte d'Ivoire. Touton's cocoa beans are now traceable all along the supply chain, from the origin to the consumer allowing segregation of conventional and certified beans as well as better monitoring and understanding of the communities of farmers with which Touton works.

III. ICI 2015-2019 Activities and Results

The ICI, established under the Protocol, works with the industry, governments, NGOs, and other development partners to improve the lives of children in cocoa-growing communities and eliminate child labor. It supports the acceleration and scale-up of child-centered community development and responsible supply-chain management.

ICI's 2015-2020 strategy has so far directly benefited 329,000 children, 232 communities and 194 farming cooperatives.

Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation Systems

A core part of ICI's 2015-20 strategy consists of working with the cocoa sector to embed responsible risk-management within supply chains through CLMRS. These systems prevent, identify, monitor, and remediate child labor cases and were developed and adapted for the cocoa sector by ICI in 2012. They are now being implemented across the cocoa supply chain in West and Central Africa, protecting children and supporting human rights due diligence. ICI estimates that these systems cover 15% of the cocoa supply chain in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Last year, working with eight partners, ICI's CLMRS were active in 194 cooperatives, covering over 168,757 farmers across Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, and Cameroon. Since 2015, along with its partners, ICI has positively impacted the lives of 215,746 children in cocoa communities through these systems.

ICI's CLMRS – which blend monitoring, awareness raising, remediation and prevention activities – are estimated to identify at least 60% of child labor cases in farmers' cooperatives and can result in a reduction of hazardous child labor by as much as 49% among those children. This demonstrates that CLMRS are having an important impact.

But through experience ICI has also learned that the situation in cocoa communities is highly fluid. Among children who stop working, around 23% may return to carrying out hazardous tasks at some point. This underscores the necessity for continual monitoring of households, particularly to guard against relapse and to ensure that harder to reach cases receive ongoing support. Repeated follow-up visits allow vulnerable households where children continue to face the risk of child labor, to receive further targeted remediation.

Through the ongoing discussions to develop a new transformative multistakeholder partnership to address child labor from 2020 onwards, some of ICI's partners in the chocolate and cocoa industry have committed to expand CLMRS to cover their entire supply chain. Such steps are necessary if the sector is to make greater progress in reducing child labor. ICI is continuing to innovate and test adaptations to further increase the effectiveness of

such systems and reduce the costs of implementation, creating conducive conditions for the CLMRS to be scaled up.

CLMRS Statistics



Supporting empowered communities to increase child protection and reduce child labor

Community development has been integral to ICI's strategic approach for the past five years. Between 2015 and 2018, with the financial support of its members, ICI assisted 75 cocoa-growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana using ICI's community development approach to create a more protective and enabling environment for children. In 2019 the foundation commissioned an external evaluation and conducted additional analysis to understand how effective the approach has been in reducing child labor and promoting children's rights.

Analysis of the impact of ICI's community development program shows a significant reduction of child labor over the course of the project by an average of 17% across 46 communities in Côte d'Ivoire, although the reduction observed in Ghana was not statistically significant. The number of days and hours during which children carried out hazardous tasks also fell in both countries. The external evaluation also showed significant impacts in terms of improved access to quality education and community empowerment, when compared to unassisted communities.

Key to ICI's success were the CCPCs that were set up or strengthened within the assisted communities. These groups supported the development of Community Action Plans and forged vital connections with local government. Consequently, they were able to make their voices heard, receive visits from local government officials, and lobby for further support. CPCs remained active in all the communities throughout ICI's three-year program.

In tandem, communities mobilized more funds than comparison communities to pursue specific development projects and invest in children's education. Throughout the project, community financial and in-kind contributions to the implementation of their Action Plans more than doubled, from 15% to 33%, highlighting increased ownership of the development process.

Access to quality education also increased in the 75 communities. Schools were constructed or renovated, canteens were built, enabling school meal programs to be put in place, teachers' accommodations were erected, and school latrines were built to make school environments fit for learning. These actions saw enrollment levels rise by 13%, increasing children's time in the classroom and opportunities for formal learning.

Women also became empowered through a combination of literacy and numeracy classes, income-generating activities, and savings groups. This meant that women's autonomy, household incomes and self-esteem all improved in assisted communities. The external evaluation revealed that these activities were valued highly by community members.

Over the three-year period, ICI's community development program has been shown to be effective in reducing child labor. Assisted communities were empowered to put in place locally-managed child protection systems and conduct numerous activities that contribute to their community's overall development.

ICI's impact on assisted communities (compared to control communities with no intervention)

In Côte d'Ivoire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decrease in hazardous child labour prevalence (by 17%) • Significant increase in school enrolment (by 23%) • Significant decrease in average number of hours worked per day (by 26%) • No significant decrease in average number of days on which a child works per week 	In Ghana: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No statistically significant effect on hazardous child labour prevalence (although trend suggests a decrease) • No statistically significant effect on school enrolment (already high) • Significant decrease in average number of days on which a child works per week (by 35%)
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Last year, ICI delved further into the link between education quality and child labor. This research found a strong correlation between higher quality education and lower prevalence of child labor.

The study, covering 258 cocoa-growing communities, examined school access, infrastructure, services, and school management. Several of these factors were associated with lower rates of child labor, including the presence of school meal programs in Ghana, having trained SMCs in Côte d'Ivoire, and, in both countries, the existence of school toilets.

On their own, most of these factors did not have a statistically significant association with child labor. But combined, the link between child labor and quality education became stronger. Collecting these factors together into a Quality Education Index, the communities with the highest quality of education score saw child labor prevalence at 10%, or 66% lower than in the communities with the lowest quality of education score.

While quality education can positively impact a child's development, livelihood and future prospects, there is much less evidence about the causal link between education interventions and child labor. Many children successfully combine school and work. This suggests that while activities to improve access to quality education may play an important role, they are unlikely to address child labor on their own.

ICI has shared its findings on education and child labor with the cocoa sector and is using what it has learned in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. ICI is also working to fill the existing knowledge gaps. ICI continues to support ongoing research to identify which strategies are most effective in cocoa-growing communities, including through ongoing pilot innovation projects. One of these pilots is examining the impact of several different interventions

related to quality education: training on child protection, new teaching methodologies, renovation of classrooms, construction of school toilets, and school playgrounds.

IV. Future Commitments

Child labor has no place in the cocoa supply chain. Governments, industry, civil society, and cocoa-growing communities now need a more transformative approach. This approach will scale up existing programs, recruit more allies and organizations to the cause, and accelerate initiatives that fight poverty as the root cause of child labor in cocoa.

Companies and the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana now know more about what works – and are scaling up these efforts for impact.

To protect children, companies are working with the governments to increase the coverage of [Child Labor Monitoring & Remediation Systems](#) to 100% by 2025 from about 20% in 2019 in cocoa-growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

To ensure access to quality education, companies are investing \$25 million by 2025 in a new education fund in Côte d'Ivoire, led by the Jacobs Foundation, and developed in close consultation with government and industry that will reach 5 million children.

To help raise farmers out of poverty, companies have implemented the new Living Income Differential pricing policy of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in 2020/21 that will provide an estimated \$1.2 billion in additional revenues for cocoa farmers on top of official market prices.

To boost household incomes and yields, companies will reach 100% coverage by 2025 of all farmers in their direct supply chain with training, coaching, or farm development plans on good agricultural practices.

Companies are already ramping up their investments to fight child labor. This supports the implementation of the strong national action plans recently approved by Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to eliminate child labor. In 2019, companies invested \$65 million in a wide range of social development activities to address child labor, covering child protection, education, community development, income diversification for vulnerable households, and other child survival activities – about five times higher than what was spent a year in 2001-18.

Companies are working on a more transformative approach that includes more ambitious partnerships and collaboration. Companies alone cannot solve the problem – we are committed to launching a new public-private partnership with the producing and consuming governments, UN agencies, farmer groups, and civil society organization to tackle the root causes of child labor, which is heavily associated with poverty. Only by taking this more direct and comprehensive approach can we ensure today's generation of children reach their full potential and have a chance at the bright future they deserve.

V. Conclusions

Ending child labor is a challenge for all stakeholders in the cocoa supply chain. In partnership with producing governments, cocoa consuming countries, international development partners, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, the global chocolate and cocoa industry is committed to support and implement long-term solutions that will help safeguard children in the cocoa-growing communities of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

THE DECLARATION

Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol

The United States Department of Labor, Senator Tom Harkin, Representative Eliot Engel, the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of the Republic of Ghana, and representative of the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Participants") do hereby:

RECALL the pledge made to achieve the goals of the *Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and Their Derivative Products in a Manner that Complies with ILO Convention 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor* (hereinafter referred to as the *Harkin-Engel Protocol*) and the related Joint Statements of 2005 and 2008; and

REAFFIRM their commitment to financially support efforts and work in a collaborative and transparent manner to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, including through the collection of data, provision of education and other remediation services for children, and support for sustainable improvements in the livelihoods of the households of such children; and

DECLARE that, in order to accelerate work to achieve these goals and outcomes, the United States Department of Labor will commit \$10 million in FY 2010 appropriated funds, the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry commits \$7 million in new funding over 5 years and further pledges to explore the possibility of committing an additional \$3 million for remediation activities that further these goals, and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana will allocate the necessary human and financial resources to support this effort.


This Joint Declaration, and the accompanying *Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol*, hereby takes effect as of this 13th day of September, 2010.

The undersigned support the *Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol* and will work with each other and the other major stakeholders to successfully execute projects in the spirit of the *Declaration* and in accordance with the attached *Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol*.


Secretary Hilda L. Solis
United States


Minister Emile Guireoulou
Côte d'Ivoire

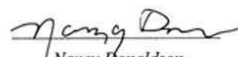

Minister E.T. Mensah
Ghana


Lawrence T. Graham
President, National Confectioners Association

We hereby witness the commitment evidenced on September 13, 2010, through this Declaration and the accompanying *Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol*.


Senator Tom Harkin
U.S. Senate, Iowa


Congressman Eliot Engel
U.S. Congress, New York


Nancy Donaldson
Director, International Labor Organization, Washington Office

Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol

The following is a Framework of Action for efforts aimed at a significant reduction in the worst forms of child labor in cocoa producing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The Framework is intended to support the further implementation and realization of the goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol.

1. **Purpose:** The overarching goal of the Framework is:

By 2020, the worst forms of child labor as defined by ILO Convention 182 in the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana will be reduced by 70 percent in aggregate through joint efforts by key stakeholders to provide and support remediation services for children removed from the worst forms of child labor, including education and vocational training, protective measures to address issues of occupational safety and health related to cocoa production, and livelihood services for the households of children in cocoa growing communities; the establishment and implementation of a credible and transparent sector-wide monitoring system across cocoa growing regions in the two countries; and the promotion of respect for core labor standards.

To reach this overarching goal, the Framework will support the development of thriving cocoa communities fostering safe, healthy, and productive environments for children and families through coordinated support for new or expanded initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in the following areas:

- a. Removal of children from the worst forms of child labor, including hazardous labor, in cocoa growing areas and provision of appropriate remediation services, including education or vocational training; or in the case of children/youth of legal working age, removal of workplace hazards and other steps necessary to bring labor conditions into conformity with national laws and international labor standards;¹
- b. Prevention of children's involvement in the worst forms of child labor, including through increased access to schooling and vocational training and improvement in the quality and relevance of education;
- c. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing areas;²
- d. Establishment and implementation of community-based CLMS in cocoa growing areas, linked to the provision of remediation for children identified as engaged in the worst forms of child labor; and

¹ For the purpose of this document, remediation services are defined as removing children from hazardous or exploitative labor through the provision of direct services. This includes education and livelihood services, protective measures to address issues of occupational safety and health related to cocoa production, and social protection services for trafficking victims. Education services may take the form of formal or non-formal education and vocational training. Livelihood services improve the ability of the family to care for the child and protect the child from the WFCL. By providing protective measures to address issues of occupational safety and health related to cocoa production, youth of legal working age who are engaged in hazardous labor could be withdrawn by transitioning them into safe, acceptable work that is in conformity with both national laws and international labor standards. Children who are victims of trafficking may need to receive social protection services, including rehabilitation and repatriation services.

² For the purpose of this document, livelihood is defined as a means of living and the capabilities, assets, and activities required for it. A livelihood encompasses income, as well as social institutions, gender relations, and property rights required to support and sustain a certain standard of living. It also includes access to and benefits derived from social and public services provided by the state, such as education, health services, and other infrastructure. In turn, sustainable livelihood programs seek to create long-lasting solutions to poverty by empowering their target population and addressing their overall well-being. (http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADR399.pdf)

- e. Continuation of nationally representative child labor surveys, recurring at least every 5 years. Nationally representative baseline data is established as the most recent data coming out of the 2008-2009 Tulane field surveys. The next nationally representative surveys in both countries will be in the field during the 2013-2014 harvest season, with a report made in 2014, and again in the field in 2018-2019, with a report in 2019. These surveys will provide comparable data for ongoing assessment of child labor prevalence in cocoa growing areas and a commitment to make publicly available the related survey methodologies, all raw data, and reports based on the findings of such surveys. In addition to such nationally representative surveys, efforts should also be made to incorporate a child labor component into existing national household surveys to support efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor nationally in each country.

2. **Key Stakeholders:** Stakeholders under this Framework are defined as follows:

- a. **Cocoa growing communities:** This group includes children in cocoa growing areas and the households of these children where efforts to promote sustainable livelihoods will address root causes of child labor.
- b. **Producer Governments:** This group includes the national, district, and local government agencies of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.
- c. **International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry:** This group includes companies participating in this Framework which are engaged in the growing of cocoa, processing of cocoa, and/or production and sale of its derivative products.
- d. **Foreign Donors:** This group includes the U.S. Government (the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and key Congressional Offices—Senator Tom Harkin and Representative Eliot Engel). Other donor entities, such as the European Union and other international donors, are encouraged to fund projects that will support the goals of this Framework.
- e. **Social Partners and Civil Society:** This group includes employer and worker organizations, NGOs, and community-based organizations in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as well the international counterparts of these groups.
- f. **Implementing Organizations (including International Organizations and other NGOs):** This group includes among others, the ILO-IPEC, the ICI, the WCF, and other organizations possessing expertise related to the initiatives under this Framework and whose projects or other inputs are integrated and supportive of achievement of the Framework's goals.

3. **Financial Partners:** The key stakeholders defined above include a subset of partners, including the U.S. Government and the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry, that have committed to provide new financial support for new or expanded interventions to achieve a significant and sustainable reduction in the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and whose actions are supportive of achievement of this Framework's goals. This subset also includes the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, who will transparently communicate their financial and human resource commitments under this Framework to the CLCCG and its Principals. (See Section 6.)

It is further noted that the group of financial partners may be expanded over the life of the Framework to include other partners, such as other private sector entities, NGOs or international organizations. In

order to ensure that new initiatives are supportive of the Framework's goals, proposals for new partners and their programs will be subject to review by the CLCCG and its Principals.

4. **Roles, Responsibilities and Commitments under this Framework:** This framework considers the roles, responsibilities and contributions of financial partners as noted below:
- a. **Producer Governments:** The Producer Governments play critical roles in planning, implementing and monitoring progress toward achievement of their respective national plans that are the foundation for reducing the worst forms of child labor. The Producer Governments must ensure coherence between project efforts under this Framework and the national plans for the purposes of national and local ownership and sustainability. Producer Governments also will ensure adequate human, financial, and organizational (e.g., decision making and internal advocacy) resource capacity in appropriate government agencies, as well as working in partnership with financial partners and other key stakeholders, to provide the following services:
 - Data collection and monitoring at the community and national level through supporting a nation-wide, community-based CLMS and by developing, funding and conducting nationally representative surveys as described in this Framework;
 - Remediation for the children removed from the worst forms of child labor through the provision of education, vocational training, and by increased support for programs to improve livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing communities;
 - Prevention of other children from involvement in the worst forms of child labor in cocoa growing communities through the provision of education, vocational training, and increased support for programs to improve livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing communities;
 - Development of physical and social infrastructure, including roads, wells and schools in cocoa growing areas; and
 - Enforcement of laws intended to protect children from the worst forms of child labor.
 - b. **International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry:** The Harkin-Engel Protocol and accompanying Joint Statements of 2005 and 2008 serve as a commitment by the representatives of the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry to carry out the industry's responsibilities to ensure that cocoa beans and their derivative products are grown and processed in a manner compliant with internationally-recognized standards on child labor. Specifically, in the Joint Statement of 2008, the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry committed itself to "continue to support efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and forced adult labor on cocoa farms and to help cocoa farmers, their families and communities by continuing to work with the national governments to ensure that the certification process, including remediation and verification are fully implemented." It is further noted in the Joint Statement of 2008 that the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry will work with the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to have a sector-wide certification process "fully in place across each country's cocoa growing sector."

Within this Framework of Action, the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry, in partnership with financial partners and other key stakeholders, will:

- Continue to support data collection and monitoring at the community and national level through a credible community-based CLMS.
- Through relevant local institutions and stakeholders, support the provision of appropriate remediation services for children based on the CLMS data, national survey data, and other credible sources of information, with the goal of protecting children from the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa growing areas of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire.
- Provide sustainable livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing communities in order to protect children from the worst forms of child labor and ensure thriving cocoa communities.
- Provide technical advice to assist in the refinement and implementation of the ILO-IPEC project referenced as: "Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach."
- Strive to ensure their cocoa supply chains use safe and responsible labor practices, including combating the worst forms of child labor. Individual companies will inform their employees who buy or sell cocoa and its derivative products of the relevant ILO Conventions, the International Cocoa Agreement, relevant labor legislation in the two countries, the Harkin-Engel Protocol and the Framework of Action.

Reflecting their commitment to the production of cocoa and its derivative products without the involvement of the worst forms of child labor, and as an immediate pledge, the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry is committing \$7 million to further the goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol and the Framework of Action, of which \$2 million will support an ILO-IPEC Public-Private Partnership and \$5 million that includes the expansion of significant current industry work on cocoa which has demonstrated the value of partnerships of this nature. This funding will be spread out over a five-year period, and the amount and timing of outlays will be discussed during CLCCG consultations. The Industry is making a further pledge to explore the possibility of committing an additional \$3 million for remediation activities that further these goals.

- c. **U.S. Department of Labor:** The U.S. Department of Labor will play an active role as a donor supporting projects that reduce the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector in West Africa, committing \$10 million in 2010 for a new, multi-year program to be implemented by ILO-IPEC that supports the efforts described in this Framework. The U.S. Department of Labor will continue to report on progress being made to address the goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol and the goals and objectives of this Framework, with a specific emphasis on the progress made by the ILO in the program noted here. As a donor, the U.S. Department of Labor will have substantial involvement in the design and development of the project and will work in partnership with financial partners and other key stakeholders.
5. **Benefits:** By promoting improved coordination and more integrated planning, implementation, and assessment of interventions, this Framework offers a number of important benefits:
- a. For cocoa growing communities, this approach can lead to thriving cocoa communities fostering safe, healthy, and productive environments for children and families.

- b. For Producer Governments, the approach helps to focus and coordinate assistance on meeting national goals related to the elimination of the worst forms of child labor, provision of universal basic education, poverty reduction, and employment creation. National capacity will be built in data collection, including nationally representative surveys; monitoring, including CLMS; impact assessment; and remediation.
 - c. For Financial Partners, the Framework offers a coordinated approach that will help maximize impact in target areas. Moreover, by demonstrating an effective model of cooperation, the Framework can serve as a platform for attracting increased funding from other donors, including other chocolate and cocoa companies, other manufacturers who purchase or use cocoa, chocolate and their derivative ingredients, and other international agencies with an interest in tackling the worst forms of child labor.
 - d. For the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry, the Framework provides an integrated approach to enable the sustainable supply of cocoa in a manner consistent with the commitments made under the Harkin-Engel Protocol.
 - e. For social partners and civil society, the Framework provides opportunities for the involvement of social partners and civil society in dialogue on how best to support sustainable change.
 - f. For all stakeholders, the Framework provides mechanisms for promoting greater transparency and accountability for all parties.
6. **Governance:** In order to meet the objectives of this Framework, the participants will operate within a well designed and articulated structure of governance.
- a. Within the context of governance, it is noted that there is a significant difference between “key stakeholders” (those with an interest in the issue) and “financial partners” (those assuming a direct responsibility for the management and ultimate success of the Framework of Action). The development of governance structures will include mechanisms for stakeholders to be informed of and to comment on the governance structures, while reserving direct and strategic decision making to the financial partners.
 - b. The CLCCG will serve as the initial coordination and steering group for the implementation of this Framework. The CLCCG is currently composed of (1) Principals representing the U.S. Department of Labor, the Harkin and Engel offices, the Governments of Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire, and the International Chocolate and Cocoa industry and (2) a larger working group of representatives from these organizations. It is envisaged that the CLCCG could be
7. **Monitoring of Progress:** Progress under the Framework will be monitored as follows:
- a. The nationally-representative surveys on child labor in cocoa will provide standardized information about the situation of the worst forms of child labor in cocoa in each country and be used to measure progress on reducing the number of children in the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sectors of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana.
 - b. The CLCCG, in consultation with technical experts, will discuss and come to agreement on a monitoring and evaluation design for use by all participants in this Framework.

- c. The CLCCG, in consultation with technical experts, will discuss and come to agreement on a set of common indicators that clearly track interim progress towards the goal of a 70 percent reduction in the worst forms of child labor in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, and other key parameters that will be reported on a regular basis.
- d. In the periods between the national surveys, information from the CLMS will provide ongoing information on the child labor situation in specific communities.
- e. Individual projects launched under the Framework will measure progress towards the specific goals of the project, report on an appropriate subset of common indicators, and include transparent impact evaluations. Where feasible, the integration of randomized control trials or other rigorous evaluation methods will be used to identify interventions that are both effective and cost efficient so that they may be promoted for future replication and scaling-up.
- f. A series of milestones, or performance goals, will be developed to assess the progress being made to significantly reduce the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The benchmarks will be unique for each country and will be based on the commitments of specific action on an annual basis.
- g. A process evaluation of the Framework itself will be conducted two years after implementation of the Framework begins, and an annual review will be carried out every twelve months subsequently.

8. Timeline to Launch the Framework

- a. A Meeting of Principals will be held on September 13 to issue a Declaration of Joint Action, including this Framework, and a joint public and media announcement will be made.
- b. The Principals will deposit copies of key national plans (in the case of the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana), identify Framework points of contact, and agree on a schedule of meetings (the next to be held by December 31, 2010) to begin implementing this Framework.
- c. Meetings of the CLCCG will be held in Washington, DC and in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana on a rotating basis. These meetings will be organized around concrete agendas to address program design, financing, governance, and other matters necessary to fully implement this Framework.

By-laws for Governance of the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG)

October 24, 2011

I. Purpose of the CLCCG

Recalling that the Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol is working to achieve the overarching goal:

By 2020, the worst forms of child labor as defined by ILO Convention 182 in the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana will be reduced by 70 percent in aggregate through joint efforts by key stakeholders to provide and support remediation services for children removed from the worst forms of child labor, including education and vocational training, protective measures to address issues of occupational safety and health related to cocoa production, and livelihood services for the households of children in cocoa growing communities; the establishment and implementation of a credible and transparent sector-wide monitoring system across cocoa growing regions in the two countries; and the promotion of respect for core labor standards.

And that in order to reach this overarching goal, the Framework will support the development of thriving cocoa communities fostering safe, healthy, and productive environments for children and families through coordinated support for new or expanded initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

The purpose of the CLCCG is to support the effective implementation of the Framework of Action and the Joint Declaration to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol in Ghana.

II. Areas of Activity and Responsibility

The CLCCG, with input from the Ivorian and Ghanaian NSCs on Child Labor and technical experts as appropriate, is responsible for the following:

1. Assessing areas of need for additional action, taking into consideration the following priority factors:
 - a. The nature, extent and geographical location of the WFCL in cocoa growing areas;
 - b. Past, current and planned efforts to combat the WFCL, to promote education and training opportunities and sustainable livelihoods for households, and to establish and implement child labor monitoring systems in both countries; and
 - c. Existing gaps in current interventions or programming as identified through consultation of CLCCG members and other implementing institutions.
2. Assessing and prioritizing new investments to address these areas of need.
3. Determining, based on an established criteria,¹ whether funding for new or increases to existing activities or programs in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as proposed by the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry (Industry) shall be assessed:

¹ See Attachment 1: Criteria for Assessing whether New Programming Should Count Toward Industry Commitment.

- a. As new resources committed by Industry under the Declaration signed on September 13, 2010;
 - b. As supportive of the overall goals or certain elements of the Framework, but not part of Industry's commitment of new resources under the Declaration signed on September 13, 2010; or
 - c. As not related to the overall Framework and therefore not part of Industry's monetary commitment under the Framework.
4. Encouraging and contributing to coordination across projects that come under the Framework, ensuring that projects under the Framework are linked to relevant national plans; and fostering coordination, to the extent possible, with projects that fall outside of the Framework but also have the potential to contribute towards the achievements of its goal. The CLCCG may develop a coordination mechanism to facilitate this effort.
5. Establishing credible **milestones** for measuring commitment and progress toward the achievement of the overarching goal of the Declaration and its accompanying Framework. The benchmarks will be unique for each country and will be based on the commitments of specific action on an annual basis.
6. Establishing in consultation with technical experts, including the ILO, a **common set of indicators**. These indicators will enable the CLCCG to both monitor specific types of interventions and track interim progress towards the Framework's overarching goal. This will include indicators for at least the following types of interventions:
 - a. Remediation services for children under the age of 18 years withdrawn from the Worst Forms of Child Labor (as defined under ILO 182);
 - b. Sustainable education and training services provided to children under the age of 18 years as a means of preventing their involvement in the Worst Forms of Child Labor;
 - c. Efforts that raise awareness or provide ongoing sensitization, including for communities, on the WFCL;
 - d. Efforts to promote the development, implementation, and sustainability of the Child Labor Monitoring Systems in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana;
 - e. Supporting efforts to address workplace hazards and improve workplace safety in a sustainable manner; and
 - f. Sustainable livelihood services provided to households of children under the age of 18 years with the intent of supporting the withdrawal or prevention of children from involvement in the WFCL. Such livelihood services may include support for improvement in household income, provision of social protection services, or improvement of community infrastructure that either reduces reliance on the labor of children or supports a potential opportunity for increased income of the aforementioned households.

7. **Monitoring progress** being made toward achieving milestones.
8. **Monitoring and assessing the effectiveness and impact** of programs implemented under the Framework to combat the WFCL. The CLCCG will review progress reports from projects included under the Framework and may provide feedback as appropriate.
9. **Convening an annual briefing** to inform representatives of civil society and other key stakeholders about the status of efforts under the Framework.

III. CLCCG Membership

1. The membership of the CLCCG shall serve without remuneration, fees or honorariums.
2. The CLCCG shall consist of the two types of Members: Principals and Working Group Members. The CLCCG shall also recognize Key Stakeholders. (See Section III, 2, C)
 - a. The **Principals** of the CLCCG shall consist of the Minister responsible for Labor for the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and, at a minimum, the following entities:
 1. The Secretary of Labor for the U.S. Department of Labor;
 2. Senator Tom Harkin;
 3. Congressman Eliot Engel; and
 4. A representative of the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry.
 - b. A Principal may designate a representative to act on their behalf, including for decision-making purposes.
 - c. **Working Group Members** shall conduct the day-to-day business of the CLCCG, engaging in discussions that lead to decisions by the Principals. Working Group Members shall be made up of representatives of Financial Partners as defined within the Framework. Each Working Group entity may include up to 7 members in its delegation, consisting of those parties necessary for it to consistently and effectively engage in the day-to-day business of the CLCCG, with the membership of each delegation determined by its Principal.
3. Point of Contact: Each of the aforementioned CLCCG entities shall designate a Point of Contact (POC) for efforts under the Framework. If any entity changes its designated POC, it must send the name and contact information to the Secretariat. See Section IV(3).
 - a. The POC will be available to coordinate with the Secretariat on matters related to the CLCCG, the Declaration and the Framework.
 - b. The POC will update the Principals and other CLCCG Working Group Members on relevant initiatives and maintain official records of relevant CLCCG documents, including notes of previous meetings and shared foundation documents, including the national plans of action against the worst forms of child labor.
 - c. In order to inform the CLCCG's discussion of areas outlined in Section II(1), the POC shall be responsible for conveying pertinent information and assessments to the CLCCG.
4. Decisions concerning the **inclusion of additional entities** on CLCCG must be approved by a consensus of the Principals of the CLCCG as outlined in section 2.a. above. In order to consider a

motion to expand the CLCCG, the entity offering a new organization for membership must provide the name and relevant background information about the proposed new entity(s) to each Principal of the CLCCG at least 30 calendar days prior to a scheduled meeting. All Principals of the CLCCG must have the opportunity to provide their feedback on the proposal before consensus can be reached.

IV. Structure of the CLCCG

1. Meetings of the CLCCG will be chaired by a representative of the host government when the meeting takes place in Côte d'Ivoire or Ghana. Other meetings will be chaired on a rotating basis by the other Principals of the CLCCG or as otherwise determined by the members.
2. The host for a given meeting shall be responsible for providing interpretation services as needed and a venue for the meeting. Each entity of the CLCCG is responsible for its own expenses, such as travel, accommodation and per diem, if applicable.
3. The CLCCG may also decide to select one of the Financial Partners to serve as a Secretariat to facilitate operations and regular meetings. The Secretariat would serve a term of one year, unless extended by an agreement reached through consensus of the Principals and have the following responsibilities:
 - a. The Secretariat shall work with the Chair to facilitate a given meeting, including reviewing summary notes from the preceding meeting, reviewing the meeting agenda, monitoring time and movement of the group through a given agenda.
 - b. In the absence of the Chair, the Principals may appoint from among the membership a person to assume duties of the chair.
 - c. The Secretariat shall be responsible for developing and maintaining summary notes of the meetings and distributing copies of summary notes to CLCCG members.
 - d. The Secretariat shall seek input from members to determine the date, time and agenda for meetings.

V. Meetings

1. CLCCG Working Group Members shall hold regular meetings, in person or via video conference or teleconference, on at least a quarterly basis.
2. Meetings where attendance in person is preferred will be hosted on a rotating basis in the United States, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana or in another mutually agreed upon location.
3. Special meetings or teleconference calls of either the Principals or the Working Group Members may be held at any time as determined necessary by the Principals or the Working Group Members.
4. The Secretariat shall distribute meeting agendas at least 10 calendar days prior to a scheduled quarterly meeting or 3 calendar days prior to interim meetings should such meetings be determined as necessary by the members. Issues which require decisions will be clearly noted in the agenda.
5. Translations and maintenance of documents are the responsibility of each entity. The function of maintaining relevant records is the role of the POC for each entity.
6. For meetings of the principals or working group that make decisions regarding CLCCG Areas of Activity and Responsibility (Section II) in either Côte d'Ivoire or Ghana, a representative of that government at the appropriate level must be present.

VI. Committees and Technical Meetings

1. The Principals of the CLCCG may appoint standing and ad hoc committees as needed and include outside experts as warranted. The role of such committees and ad hoc experts shall be advisory in nature and shall not be a constraint or a mandate on the Principals of the CLCCG.
2. The Principals and/or Working Group Members of the CLCCG may request meetings on technical matters that include outside experts. Principals of the CLCCG will seek to reach consensus on such meeting requests, with clarity on meeting objectives. In the case that consensus can not be reached at least 2/3s of Principals must agree for a meeting to be held. Such meetings shall be organized and may include outside experts to discuss methods for evaluation of project interventions which may include discussions of emerging methodologies or assessing impact on hard-to-reach populations.

VII. Decision-making

1. The CLCCG will endeavor to be a consensus-based group. In the event that a consensus on a particular issue cannot be reached within the allotted time scheduled for discussions on the matter, a vote may be called for.
2. If a vote is called for, the following will apply:
 - a. Passage of a motion requires a 2/3 vote of the Principals of the CLCCG.
 - b. Any Principal of the CLCCG who is unable to attend a meeting in person or participate in a conference call may designate another Principal of the CLCCG to serve as their proxy. To do so, they need to inform the Secretariat and all other Principals of the CLCCG prior to the meeting. Given that all entities will have 10 calendar days notice of an issue coming before the CLCCG for consideration at a quarterly meeting or 3 calendar days notice prior to interim meetings, it is the responsibility of each entity to ensure that they can attend meetings or designate a proxy. If the appropriate notice has been given and a Principal fails to attend a meeting or designate a proxy, the group may choose to consider an issue in the absence of the Principal.
 - c. Determinations by the CLCCG on whether to consider individual investments or proposed investments in programming as part of the new resources committed by the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry under the Declaration must be based on a decision of the Principals as described for in this section.

VIII. Conflict of Interest

Any member of the CLCCG who has a financial, personal, or official interest in, or conflict (or appearance of a conflict) with any matter pending before the CLCCG, of such nature that it prevents or may prevent that member from acting on the matter in an impartial manner, must offer to voluntarily excuse him/herself and refrain from participating in the discussion and voting on said item.

IX. Confidential Treatment of Business Proprietary Information

CLCCG Principals and Working Group Members must comply with applicable national laws governing the release of confidential information. The CLCCG will establish procedures to protect the confidentiality of any business proprietary information presented or discussed during the course of its activities. CLCCG members shall not retain copies of business proprietary information that they may have reviewed, nor disclose proprietary information to any person. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, CLCCG Principals and Working Group members may discuss such information with their immediate project team, provided that the project team adheres to the same restrictions concerning proprietary information.

X. Communications

APPENDIX 3: BY-LAWS

The CLCCG will establish communication procedures regarding the public dissemination of information related to the work of the CLCCG, including, but not limited to, criteria utilized in program evaluation, statements regarding progress toward agreed upon milestones, distribution of meeting summaries and decisions taken by the CLCCG.

XI. Amendments

These by-laws may be amended by a consensus of the Principals of the CLCCG at any meeting (in person or via telephone/teleconference), provided that each Principal of the CLCCG is present and is provided a copy of the proposed amendment(s) at least 10 calendar days prior to said meeting.

ATTACHMENT 1

Criteria for Assessing whether New Programming Should Count Toward Industry Commitment

Funding committed to the ILO-IPEC Program, as specified in the Framework of Action which accompanies the signed Declaration, is considered to be within the Framework and does not require further review described in this section. Notwithstanding, the ILO-IPEC Program should provide its final project document to the CLCCG, indicating how it will promote a coordinated strategy for combating the WFCL in cocoa growing areas.

Before any determination may be made by the CLCCG on whether to consider individual company investments in company specific projects or investments made by companies in support of relevant Trade Association or Foundation programming as part of the new resources committed to by the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry under the Declaration, the following criteria must be met:

1. As a general principle, given funding commitments must **not** have been undertaken prior to the signing of the Declaration on September 13, 2010. However, each company working within the Framework of Action will be given the opportunity to discuss specific circumstances of programming that were planned after discussion began on the Concept Paper issued by USDOL in June 2010. A company must have notified the CLCCG of its intent to bring it forward such a proposal by December 31, 2010. The CLCCG will review such projects intended to be implemented under the Framework and issue a determination on whether such projects meet the timing exception.
2. The funding must represent an increase in industry's overall commitment for a given program; and
3. The funding must represent an increase in a given company's commitment over the previous calendar year's baseline funding of the identified program.

Once the factors above have been confirmed, the CLCCG shall use the following questions to help guide their determination as to whether an individual investment or proposed investment in programming will be considered part of the new resources committed to by the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry under the Declaration:

1. Would a proposed new program or a proposed new investment in an ongoing program support the goals outlined in the Framework, including promoting a coordinated strategy for combating the WFCL in cocoa growing areas? This should be demonstrated by addressing at least the following for one or more of the identified categories:
 - a. For livelihood, education, and social protection projects: Would the given program target the withdrawal from, or prevention of, children in the WFCL?
 - b. For livelihood, education, and social protection projects: Would the program target households of working children or children at risk of the WFCL?
 - c. For livelihood, education, and social protection projects: Would the program direct resources to remediation for households of children withdrawn from the WFCL, including as a result of CLMS referral efforts?

- d. For capacity building projects: Would the program work with the relevant Government agencies and ILO to promote implementation of the CLMS in cocoa-growing areas?
 - e. Would the program direct resources to raise awareness or provide sensitization on the worst forms of child labor, including for social partners?
 - f. For infrastructure projects: Would the program direct resources for infrastructure improvements, which would improve the situation of children so as to promote access to schooling or otherwise contribute to the reduction of the worst forms of child labor?
 - g. For education projects: Would the program assess impact on children in terms of educational participation and work status?
 - h. For livelihood projects: Would the program assess impact on children's households in terms of income and sustainable livelihoods?
2. Would a given program target specific gaps in current services and support relevant national plans in the country where the interventions would take place?
3. Would a given program prioritize target areas to consider one or all of the following:
 - a. based on areas of greatest need for remediation of children in WFCL? (For example, areas selected based on the results of surveys or information collected by the GCLMS or child protection committees.)
 - b. based on support national plans that will contribute to a reduction of the WFCL in cocoa growing areas?
 - c. in a way that supports the coordinated approach to combating the WFCL in cocoa growing areas outlined in the Framework?
4. Would a given program be sustainable?
5. Would the project promote and sustain good practices linked to reducing the worst forms of child labor, including by the assessment of impact and the scaling-up of efforts?
6. Would a given program seek to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS*; (2) *Towards Child Labour Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach*; and (3) the designated Industry-IPEC Private-Public Partnership Program) in order to leverage resources and enhance short term and long term impact of these efforts?
7. Would a given program be willing to work with the CLCCG to incorporate common indicators into its monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework?
8. Would a given program make available to the CLCCG and the public information, on funds allocated for the project, project target areas, regular progress reports, updates on funding expenditures, and evaluation reports?