

2017



CLCCG ANNUAL REPORT

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U.S. Department of Labor

Government of Côte d'Ivoire

Government of Ghana

International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry

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ACE	Action against Child Exploitation
ANADER	National Agency for Rural Development Support/l'Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural
CAP	Community Action Plan
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
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
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
Declaration	Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol
DPIJ	Directorate of Judicial Protection of Childhood and Youth/Direction de la Protection Judiciaire de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse
ECLIC	Eliminating Child Labor in Cocoa
FCFA	Financial Community of Africa Franc/Franc Communauté Financière Africaine
Framework	Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
Harkin-Engel Protocol	Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products
ICAEW	Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales
ICCES	Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
IDH	Sustainable Trade Initiative
IGA	Income Generating Activity
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
ISAE	International Standard on Assurance Engagements
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Center

MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
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
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO/ONG	Non-Governmental Organization/Organisation Non Gouvernementale
N.O.R.C.	Formerly known as the <i>National Opinion Research Center</i> at the University of Chicago
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
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
OICG	Opportunities Industrialization Centre Ghana
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PIP	Public Investment Program/Programme d'Investissement Public
PPP	Combatting Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, a public-private partnership between ILO-IPEC and Industry
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
RAP	Regional Action Plan
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
SDG/ODD	Sustainable Development Goals/Objectifs de Développement Durable
SDLTEDJ	The Police Branch Responsible for Combatting Trafficking in Children and Juvenile Delinquency/la Sous-Direction de la Police Criminelle Chargée de la Lutte Contre la Traite d'Enfants et la Délinquance Juvénile
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
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USD	United States Dollar
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans 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)¹ 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). 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 Harkin-Engel Protocol, including the formation of the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG).²

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 is 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 of national representative child labor surveys at least every five years.

The partners have joined together to release this report covering the 2017 calendar year to inform interested stakeholders and the general public of the actions taken as part of this endeavor, and the

1 The Chocolate Manufacturers Association and the World Cocoa Foundation signed the Protocol. ADM, Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Ferrero, The Hershey Company, Kraft Foods, Mars, Incorporated, and Nestlé formed the Cocoa Global Issues Group to implement activities under the Protocol.

2 The Framework established the CLCCG to function as a steering committee and a working task force. With Senator Harkin’s retirement, the CLCCG is now comprised of representatives of USDOL, the Government of Côte d’Ivoire, the Government of Ghana, Industry, and U.S. Representative Eliot Engel. The role of the CLCCG is to promote more effective coordination of action under the Framework, avoid duplication of remediation efforts, monitor and assess the progress of programs, and support the goal of a more rapid reduction in the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana.

progress made during 2017 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 commitments of 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.

OVERVIEW OF 2010–2016

Since the signing of the 2010 Declaration, the USDOL has committed nearly \$24 million to support projects aimed at preventing and reducing child labor, including research on the prevalence and nature of child labor in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

In follow-up to the signing of the Declaration, USDOL committed \$11.9 million to efforts under the Framework:

- In 2010, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) allocated \$10 million in funding to implement the *Toward Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Base Approach* (CCP) project, implemented by the ILO. The CCP project withdrew or prevented over 5,400 children from WFCL through education and training services and economically empowered 2,200 households, through training on income generating activities, financial management skills development, and improved access to micro-credit, which helped support families to keep their children in school and out of WFCL. In addition, the project worked with both governments to strengthen and expand child labor monitoring systems (CLMS) for the cocoa sector.
- In 2012, ILAB provided \$1.5 million to Tulane University to support the collection of nationally representative survey data on child labor in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the 2013-2014 harvest season. In 2014, an additional \$424,560 was provided to the project.

In 2015, USDOL increased its commitment to efforts to address child labor in West African cocoa growing areas through three new projects, totaling \$12 million in funding:

- \$3 million to N.O.R.C. (formerly known as the National Opinion Research Center) at the University of Chicago to evaluate and measure progress to reduce child labor in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. During the 2018/2019 harvest season, N.O.R.C. will conduct a survey to assess the prevalence of the WFCL in agriculture, including the cocoa sector, in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and measure the percent changes in the prevalence with the baseline 2008/2009 survey data.

- \$4.5 million to the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) to implement the Eliminating Child Labor in Cocoa (ECLIC) project in Côte d'Ivoire, which is targeting 5,450 vulnerable children engaged in or at risk of child labor for education services and 1,500 vulnerable households for sustainable livelihoods promotion. Both the ECLIC and MOCA projects will include a specific focus on community action and empowering communities through the creation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) and CAP committees. In 2017, ECLIC provided education services to 2,195 children engaged in, or at risk of, the WFCL and assisted 600 households through the provision of livelihood services. The project also established 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.
- \$4.5 million to Winrock International to implement the Mobilizing Community Action and Promoting Opportunities for Youth in Ghana's Cocoa Growing Communities (MOCA) project, which is targeting 3,200 youth ages 15–17 for vocational/non-formal education services and 1,600 adult female household members for sustainable livelihoods promotion. In 2017, MOCA provided vocational training services to 1,166 youth ages 15–17 and assisted 917 women in households with children engaged in or at risk of WFCL through the provision of livelihood services. The project also established 30 community-level committees to develop and implement CAPs and support community led efforts to address child labor and promote acceptable working conditions for youth.

Between 2010 and 2016, Industry committed a total of \$10.1 million to Framework activities, including providing funding to the public-private partnership, Combating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire (PPP) project, implemented by the ILO. Barry Callebaut; Ferrero; The Hershey Company; Mars, Incorporated; Mondelez International; and Nestlé also each implemented their own projects under and in support of the Framework.

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. In 2017, these Industry partners included Barry Callebaut; Blommer; Cargill; Ferrero; The Hershey Company; Mars, Incorporated; Mondelez International; Nestlé; and Olam. By 2020, this umbrella program intends to train and deliver improved planting material and fertilizer to 300,000 cocoa farmers and empower communities through education, child labor monitoring, and women's empowerment.

Overall, Industry anticipates that there will be an estimated \$400 million in total investments in support of the CocoaAction program for the period between 2015 and 2020. These investments support a combination of efforts under a productivity package and a community package of services, which includes efforts to address the WFCL in cocoa growing areas. Figures are not currently available regarding the amount of CocoaAction funding going specifically to address the WFCL in cocoa growing areas.

Since signing the Declaration, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire had made significant strides in adopting legislation relevant to addressing child labor in cocoa production. Between 2015–2016, the Government 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. The Government 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. Activities included strengthening the legislative and regulatory framework and institutional mechanisms for child protection, raising awareness, improving access to education, and the consolidation and expansion of 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). During the time period, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire also drafted the new NPA, which is being implemented between 2015 and 2017 with an overall budget of approximately \$24 million.

From 2010 to 2014, the Government of Ghana implemented the Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System (GCLMS), improved economic livelihoods for women in cocoa growing communities, assisted law enforcement, conducted community awareness raising programs, and taught farmers labor saving techniques. The Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) also committed \$1.1 million in 2015 to its Child Education Support Program and committed to fund annually towards building more schools to expand infrastructure in selected cocoa growing communities in Ghana. COCOBOD initiated two other interventions, including raising awareness and providing training on farming cocoa to youth in order to address youth unemployment and to support the Government of Ghana's efforts.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF 2017

In 2017, the partners to the Declaration continued to carry out activities to help reduce the WFCL in West African cocoa growing communities:

- 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 13–16. The Government also continued its work with SOSTECI, expanding its work into 19 new communities and launching SOSTECI (2018 – 2020), which aims to expand the system into 33 new departments. In addition, the Government implemented a law for free and compulsory education up to the age of 16 and worked to improve school infrastructure in support of the NPA.
- The Government of Ghana approved the National Plan of Action Phase II (NPA2) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2017–2021) and began preparing for the second phase of the National Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour in Cocoa II (NPECLC II). The Government also continued a number of efforts, including a child education support program, implemented by COCOBOD. The program started construction of six new schools during the 2016/2017 school year.

- The USDOL-funded ECLIC and MOCA projects continued to take steps toward effective implementation of key activities, including conducting baseline surveys, providing direct education and livelihood services, and establishing CAP committees to begin designing and implementing CAPs. The USDOL-funded N.O.R.C. project continued to make progress in all three objectives of its project, including preparing for the assessment of relative effectiveness of different types of interventions, and working on the sampling and listing plan for the 2018/2019 prevalence survey.
- Industry actions in support of CocoaAction continued to expand, with full implementation continuing in 2017. CocoaAction companies implemented community development activities in their supply chains, including conducting community needs assessments, establishing CCPCs and CAPs, implementing CLMRS, and providing educational services. Progress continued with on-the-ground projects that will lead to reportable quantitative metrics, including on the number of children identified in child labor, the number of identified children receiving follow-up, and the number of remedial actions taken with respect to these children. In addition, Industry members worked together on a broad sustainability strategy and coordinated closely with governments and other stakeholders.

In addition, the commitment of the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to the Declaration was clearly demonstrated by the personal participation of the Ministers of Labor from both countries during the CLCCG Annual Principals' Meeting in Washington D.C. in August 2017. During the meeting, members discussed their current efforts in combatting child labor in cocoa and the importance of bringing new partners and allies to the table, as we look towards 2020 and beyond.

Finally, the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana continued to demonstrate their commitment to address child labor at both the regional and global level. In October 2017, the First Lady of Côte d'Ivoire hosted a Conference of First Ladies of West Africa and the Sahel on Child Protection. During the conference, the First Ladies of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana discussed their governments' efforts to prevent child labor and enhance regional cooperation. In November 2017, the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana also made pledges to enhance their efforts to address child labor issues, when the Ministers of Labor from both countries participated in the IV Global Conference on Child Labor in Argentina.

BUILDING MOMENTUM

As the parties committed to the Declaration and Framework continue their efforts to prevent and reduce the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, it is important that we continue to work towards building momentum as part of a broader effort. While the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana remain at the forefront of this fight, this past year reflects the continued shared responsibility by governments, Industry, and civil society to this effort.

We have seen a growing number of companies make pledges to sustainably source¹ 100% of the cocoa in their supply chains, including: Mars, Incorporated,² Olam,³ and The Hershey Company⁴ by 2020; Barry Callebaut⁵ and Ferrero⁶ by 2025; and Cargill⁷ by 2030. Other companies, including Blommer,⁸ Mondelez International,⁹ and Nestlé¹⁰ have made their own commitments regarding the sustainable sourcing of cocoa within in their supply chains. Collaborative efforts among companies, including through CocoaAction, are also emphasizing supply chain-based solutions. Companies are working with the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), an organization promoting child protection in cocoa growing communities, to pilot child labor monitoring and remediation systems (CLMRS) as a potential model for identifying and addressing child labor in cocoa supply chains. In addition, the Governments of the Netherlands, Germany, and Switzerland have worked with their respective cocoa industries to set targets on sustainable sourcing of cocoa.¹¹ Ensuring there is transparency and accountability within the cocoa supply chain is an important step toward addressing the WFCL in the cocoa sector.

Civil society also continues to play a crucial role in building momentum around the world. The Voice Network,¹² an association of NGOs and trade unions working on sustainability in cocoa, has provided an important platform for civil society to actively engage with both private and public sector actors. The Voice Network also regularly publishes the Cocoa Barometer,¹³ which serves as a valuable source of information on sustainability in cocoa. In addition, the U.S.-based Child Labor Coalition¹⁴ continues to serve as an important voice for civil society organizations committed to the elimination of child labor around the world, including child labor in the cocoa sector of West Africa. The Japanese organization Action against Child Exploitation (ACE)¹⁵ is playing a leading role in raising awareness in Japan to address child labor in cocoa supply chains. As these examples demonstrate, civil society and other key stakeholders around the world continue to be crucial partners in the CLCCG's efforts.

Moving forward, the parties to the Declaration and Framework must continue to build on their commitment to take the necessary steps to meet their shared goals for preventing and reducing the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The long-term sustainability of this effort must come from the leadership of the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, in partnership with other governments, Industry, and civil society. We must also continue to work toward building momentum through engaging new partners and allies in this effort. As we look towards 2020 and beyond, all of the CLCCG partners remain committed to work with other stakeholders to ensure that no child is exploited

¹ *Sustainably sourced cocoa includes standards for labor (including child labor), environmental, and farming practices. However, exact definition and standards for "sustainably sourced cocoa" vary by company, please see individual company websites for more information.*

² <http://www.mars.com/global/sustainable-in-a-generation/our-approach-to-sustainability/raw-materials/cocoa>

³ <http://olamgroup.com/products-services/confectionery-beverage-ingredients/cocoa/sustainability/>

⁴ https://www.thehersheycompany.com/en_us/responsibility/good-business/creating-goodness/cocoa-sustainability.html

⁵ <https://www.barry-callebaut.com/sustainability/forever-chocolate/2025-we-will-have-100-sustainable-ingredients-all-our-products>

⁶ <https://www.ferrero.com/our-commitment/our-goals-for-2020>

⁷ <https://www.cargill.com/sustainability/cargill-cocoa-promise>

⁸ <http://www.blommer.com/sustainable-origins.php>

⁹ <https://www.cocoalife.org/progress/cocoa-life-progress-report-2016>

¹⁰ <http://www.nestlecocoaplan.com>

¹¹ https://www.confectionerynews.com/Article/2018/01/26/Swiss-chocolate-industry-pledges-80-sustainable-cocoa-by-2025?utm_source=newsletter_daily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=31-Jan-2018&c=bolePNOGWSIXRUq46k4ABlqT2PkarMgF&p2=

¹² <http://voicenetwork.eu/Home.html>

¹³ <http://www.cocoabarometer.org>

¹⁴ <http://stopchildlabor.org>

¹⁵ <http://acejapan.org/english/>

or placed in harm's way in the production of cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. By doing so, we aim to bring positive change and new hope for children-in-need and their families.

**GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY EFFORTS AND
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BETWEEN
DECEMBER 2016 AND DECEMBER 2017**

Name of the activity	National Action Plan 2015-2017 of the fight against child trafficking, exploitation, and child labour
Financial partners	CNS, CIM, Le Conseil du Café-Cacao, UNICEF, ILO
Execution partners	CNS, CIM, Le Conseil du Café-Cacao, UNICEF, ILO
Funding of the National Action Plan 2015-2017 to fight against child labour in cocoa sector	<p>The amount of provisional funding for the National Action Plan 2015-2017 totals 12,920,296,600 FCFA* (\$24,324,643).</p> <p>The funding covers all sectors of activity including the cocoa sector and is distributed as follows: 2015: 3,816,648,300 FCFA (\$7,185,486) 2016: 5,124,148,300 FCFA (\$9,646,075) 2017: 3,979,500,000 FCFA (\$7,492,081)</p> <p>Regarding the provisional amount of 12,920,296,600 FCFA (\$24,324,643), CNS has financing of 1,124,000,000 FCFA (\$2,116,120) CIM of 2,968,000,000 FCFA (\$5,587,762) and <i>le Conseil du Café-Cacao</i> of 6,629,000,000 FCFA (\$12,480,213), hence a total amount of 10,721,000,000 FCFA (20,184,094) funding from the Ivorian Government and 2,259,296,600 FCFA (\$4,253,507) from the Technical and Financial Partners.</p>
Other funds committed to fighting child labour in the cocoa sector	All funds for the fight against child labour in Côte d'Ivoire are capitalized in the overall financing of the 2015-2017 National Action Plan.
Funds disbursed during the reference period (2016-2017)	During 2016-2017, the CNS, the CIM and <i>le Conseil du Café-Cacao</i> , have invested a total amount of more than 8,000,000,000 FCFA in the fight against child labour in Côte d'Ivoire, more than \$4,249,864.00.
Target country	Côte d'Ivoire
Implementation period of the activity	2016-2017

1 FCFA = \$531,1608*

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS REPORT

Côte d'Ivoire, the world's largest cocoa producer, is making the fight against child trafficking and the WFCL in cocoa production a national priority. The activities that were carried out over the 2016-2017 period were aimed at consolidating the gains made through the implementation of the 2012-2014 National Action Plan and at meeting new challenges for increased child protection against trafficking and exploitation.

The objective of Côte d'Ivoire is to create a permanent framework for sub-regional cooperation, inter-structural collaboration and public-private partnership for pooling efforts and enhancing any synergy of action in order to achieve more effective results.

For this reason, the First Lady Madame Dominique Ouattara, in her capacity as President of the National Oversight Committee for the Fight against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labour (CNS), initiated important activities such as the West African First Ladies' Conference on the Fight against Cross-border Child Trafficking, Violence against Children and the Worst forms of Child Labour as well as the elaboration of a list of light work authorized for children between the ages of 13 and 16 and the redefinition of the list of prohibited hazardous work for children between the ages of 5 and 17.

TARGETS

The targets		The actual beneficiaries during the reference period (2016-2017)
# Children	All children between 5 and 17 years old implicated in the WFCL in cocoa producing areas.	328 children victims of WFCL have been rescued and have benefited from direct assistance.
# Households	All vulnerable households in cocoa producing communities	500 vulnerable households have benefited from direct assistance
# Cocoa producers	All the cocoa producers	480,186 cocoa producers have benefitted from direct assistance
# Cocoa farming communities	All the communities of women cocoa producers	450 cocoa farming communities have benefited from direct assistance

Activities' Goals

The activities carried out from 2016 to 2017, which are described below, are part of the implementation of the 2015-2017 National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labour. They aim, among other things, to:

- Prevent trafficking and the WFCL in Côte d'Ivoire;
- Rescue and provide assistance to victims;
- Eliminate the vulnerabilities of children to trafficking and exploitation;
- Protect children against the risks of trafficking and exploitation;
- Prosecute and convict the perpetrators of child trafficking and exploitation; and,
- Coordinate, monitor and evaluate actions to combat trafficking and the WFCL.

Summary of the Activities

INTRODUCTION

The fight against the WFCL in Côte d'Ivoire is conducted through a holistic and inclusive approach within the framework of a Public-Private Partnership. This combat is part of the implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol of 2001 and its 2010 Action Plan, which aims to reduce by at least 70% the WFCL in cocoa production areas in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by 2020.

Stakeholder initiatives are geared towards achieving the goals set out in the 2015-2017 National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labour. As such, the CNS and the Inter-Ministerial Committee against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labour (CIM), the main national actors, catalyze efforts through the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities to fight child trafficking, exploitation and child labour at the national level.

The purpose of this report is to present the efforts of the Government and those of the main institutional partners, namely the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the ILO, over the period 2016-2017. The activities presented in this report are not exhaustive but describe Côte d'Ivoire's ongoing commitment and willingness to fight the WFCL in order to achieve the elimination of this phenomenon on its entire territory.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES 2016 – 2017

Prevention

1. Improving Knowledge of the Phenomenon of Child Labour

- The completion of the UNICEF study on the impact of the cocoa supply chain on children's rights. The purpose of this study was to determine the potential impact of the cocoa supply chain on violations of the rights of the child, including the right to protection, identity, education and health, access to water, etc. The estimated cost of this study is 22,000,000 FCFA (\$41,419).

2. Improving Children's Access to Education

- 1,084 nursery classrooms built and equipped in 2016 and 224 in 2017 by the Ministry of National Education, of Technical Education and Vocational Training.
- 1,893 primary classrooms built and equipped in 2016 and 8,166 in 2017 by the Ministry of National Education of Technical Education and Vocational Training.
- 24 primary classrooms, 24 teachers' quarters, 4 canteens and 32 latrines were built in 2016-2017 by *Le Conseil du Café-Cacao*.

- 75 nursery and primary classrooms were built, 6 primary classrooms were rehabilitated, 36 school canteens and 74 latrines for pupils and teachers were built, at a total cost of 1,059,525,000 FCFA (\$1,994,735) with the support of UNICEF.
- 3,494,924 primary school pupils received school kits in 2016 and 4,408,596 in 2017 from the Ministry of National Education, of Technical Education and Vocational Training.
- 60,000 school kits were distributed in 2016-2017 by *Le Conseil du Café-Cacao* for an amount of 216,865,474 FCFA (\$408,286).
- 100 primary school students in the locality of M'Batto received school kits in 2016 thanks to the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection.
- In 2017, the Government in partnership with UNICEF, launched the special birth registration procedure for 1,165,325 primary school students, that is to say 39% of the enrollment in this school year's cycle.
- 13 colleges built and/or equipped in 2016 and 21 in 2017 by the Ministry of National Education, of Technical Education and Vocational Training.

3. Strengthening the Legislative and Regulatory Framework

- The Government adopted the Law N°2016-1111 dated December 8, 2016 on the fight against trafficking in persons.
- The Government adopted the Decree N°2017-016 MEPS/CAB dated June 2, 2017, establishing the list of light work authorized for children between 13 and 16 years of age.
- The Government adopted the Decree N°2017-017 MEPS/CAB dated June 2, 2017, revising the list of hazardous work prohibited for children under 18.

4. Raising Awareness among the Populations and Mobilizing Communities.

- More than 3,000 people were sensitized on the fight against the WFCL in June 2016, in Abidjan and M'Batto, during the commemoration of the World Day against Child Labour.
- More than 1,000 people were sensitized on the fight against the WFCL as part of the implementation of SOSTECI, in San Pedro and Grand Bereby, July 18 to 22, 2017.
- Development of awareness tools consisting of two brochures, one illustrating hazardous work prohibited to children and the other light work allowed to children whose age is between 13 and sixteen 16 years.
- Implementation of the community outreach program in 450 localities of Côte d'Ivoire, by the Ministry of Women, Child Protection and Solidarity, in partnership with UNICEF. The program has reached more than 270,000 people. These various interventions resulted in the

establishment of 450 local child protection committees (CPCs). The estimated cost of this program is 233,000,000 FCFA (\$438,662).

5. Strengthening Sub-regional Cooperation

- Conference of the First Ladies of West Africa and Sahel on the fight against violence against children, child trafficking, exploitation and child labour, from 14 to 18 October 2017 in Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire on the theme: "Protection of children: What contribution can be made by the First Ladies to combat violence against children, trafficking, exploitation and child labour in West Africa and the Sahel". A Joint Declaration of Commitment to cooperate and act together against violence against children, child trafficking, exploitation and child labour was signed during the Conference.

6. Reinforcing the Public-Private Partnership

- Signature of a partnership agreement between the CNS and the ICI Foundation in the fight against child labour. This Convention was signed during ICI Stakeholder Meeting, on November 6, 2017 in Abidjan with as a theme: "Exploring Opportunities for Education and Vocational Training for Adolescents (13-17 years)."

7. Strengthening international cooperation

- Participation of the First Lady Madame Dominique Ouattara as a special guest, at the 3rd International Congress "Hidden Hunger", March 20-22, 2017, in Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Germany.
- Participation of Côte d'Ivoire in the Consultative Meeting of Sub-Saharan African Countries on the preparation of the IV Global Conference on Child Labour 2017 in Argentina and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Alliance 8.7, June 22-23, 2017, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Participation of Côte d'Ivoire at the 7th Annual Meeting of the CLCCG, August 28-30, 2017, Washington, DC, United States of America.
- Participation of Côte d'Ivoire in the IV Global Conference on the Sustainable Eradication of Child Labour, November 14-16, 2017, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Protection and Assistance to Victims

1. Relief and Assistance to Child Victims of Trafficking and Exploitation

- 167 child victims of trafficking and exploitation were rescued and taken care of by the competent services of the State. Of the 167 child victims, 113 are boys and 54 are girls. Of the 167 child victims, 67 have the Ivorian nationality, 72 are from Burkina Faso, 4 from Mali, 1 from Benin, 7 from Togo, 5 from Ghana, 4 from Nigeria, 1 from Guinea and 3 from Sierra Leone.

- Between January and November 2017, 270 child victims of the WFCL were attended and heard by the social service of the Criminal Police Sub-Directorate for Combating Child Trafficking and Juvenile Delinquency (SDLTEDJ). Some of these children were referred to NGOs for treatment and the rest were reintegrated into their home or host families.
- Over the reference period, 16 cases of child victims of exploitation and 25 child victims of trafficking were registered by SDLTEDJ and 17 cases of child victims of exploitation were registered by the Directorate of Judicial Protection of the Childhood and Youth (DPJEJ). They were removed from their environment and taken over by the relevant structures.

2. Strengthening the Labor Inspection Services

- Five (5) new labor inspection services were created in 2017. These are four (4) Regional Labour Directorates and one (1) Departmental Labour Directorate. These services are located in the south, north, center and west of the country. They are responsible for all labour issues including child labour and hazardous child labour.

3. Capacity Building of Stakeholders

- Training of 30 labour inspectors, medical inspectors and heads of labour inspection from the National Labour Inspectorate, regarding hazardous work prohibited to children and light work for children between 13 and 16 years old. This training took place, on August 17-18, 2017, in Grand-Bassam.
- Training in 2016 of 144 police officers and gendarmes on the protection of children, trafficking and the WFCL, as part of continuing training. In 2016, a total of 587 officers were trained, including 173 investigating officers.
- Sixteen (16) social services were equipped with computer equipment and motorcycles to improve the quality of assistance to child victims of violence and exploitation. And, 133 professionals working in social services and in the justice system were trained to assist children victims of violence and exploitation, in accordance with national standards.

Improving the Living Conditions of farmers

1. Assistance to Vulnerable Families

- 300 vulnerable families in the cocoa zones of San Pedro and Soubré benefited from an unconditional cash transfer of funds, at an estimated cost of FCFA 54,000,000 FCFA (\$101,664), thanks to the support of the UNICEF through the National Agency for Rural Development Support (ANADER).
- 200 vulnerable families received funding for income-generating activities and 750 farmers were trained in agricultural entrepreneurship for an estimated 20,000,000 FCFA (\$37,653), thanks to UNICEF through ANADER.

2. Construction, Rehabilitation and Equipment of Basic Social Infrastructure

- 297 hydraulic pumps benefiting 186,800 persons at an estimated cost of 2,161,000,000 FCFA (\$4,068,447), thanks to the support of UNICEF.
- 3 dispensaries, 1 maternity ward, 4 nursing and midwifery units were built by *le Conseil du Café-Cacao* in 2016-2017.
- 36 medical ambulances were offered by *le Conseil du Café-Cacao* to Transua, Gagnoa, Kouibly, Assinie, Ghent Lahou, Zou, Oume, Divo, Zouan Hounien, Gonate, Maféré, Aboisso, Noé, Béoumi, Worofla, Séguélé, Smatiguila, Touba, Dianra, Zoukougbeu for the sum of 1.179 billion FCFA (\$2,219,666,812) in 2016-2017.
- 137 water wells were drilled by *le Conseil du Café-Cacao* for an amount of 782,260,547 FCFA (\$1,472,737) in 2016-2017.
- 89 supplies providing and installation of pumps were carried out by *le Conseil du Café-Cacao* for an amount of 224,084,111 FCFA (\$421,876) in 2016-2017.

3. Increasing Productivity

- 42,000 cocoa farmers benefited from selected cocoa seeds in 2016-2017 through *le Conseil du Café-Cacao* for an amount of 973,070,200 FCFA (\$1,831,969).
- 437,486 cocoa producers benefited from the distribution of phytosanitary products in 2016-2017 through *le Conseil du Café-Cacao* for an amount of 2,600,000,000 FCFA (\$4,894,940).

Repressive Measures

- 969 workplace inspections were carried out by the labour inspection services in 2017. These inspections are made within a general framework that take into account the work dimension of children.
- 42 investigations were conducted on WFCL offenses from January to December 2017.
- 42 offenses related to the WFCL were found by the police.
- 243 people were identified (victims, witnesses and involved) during the investigations.
- 42 people were brought before court.
- 95 established procedures (42 cases brought to justice and 53 simple cases transmitted).
- 17 individual defendants were prosecuted for alleged crimes related to WFCL.

Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

- Registration of SOSTECI to the PIP (Public Investment Program) over the period 2017-2020, with a budget of 2,250,000,000 FCFA (\$4,236,005). Regarding 2017, SOSTECI benefited from a budget of 164,662,537 FCFA (\$310,005) for a lasting sustainable implementation in the Department of San Pedro and SOSTECI's extension to Grand Bereby.
- Realization of a follow-up mission and remobilization of the local SOSTECI actors in the San Pedro region, July 18 -22, 2017.

COORDINATION AND SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

The coordination and monitoring-evaluation of the actions make it possible, on the one hand, to deploy efforts with more efficiency on the entire national territory and in all sectors of activities concerned by child labour and, on the other hand, to favour the collaboration and cooperation between actors on the ground, hence better capitalizing the results of the initiatives. This coordination takes place at two scales, at the national and at the local level.

- Coordination at the national level is ensured by the CIM and the CNS. The coordination strategy mainly includes prior project approvals and coordination meetings.
- At the local level, coordination is provided by the departmental or sub-prefectural committee against WFCL, chaired respectively by the prefect and the sub-prefect of the locality. At this level, projects must first be submitted to the local authority before being implemented.
- Monitoring and evaluation at the national level are carried out through: 1) periodic activity reports sent to CNS, 2) the joint field visits of CNS and CIM, 3) periodic follow-up meetings, 4) the mid-term evaluation of the National Action Plan and 5) final evaluation of the National Action Plan and impact surveys.
- At the local level, the departmental and sub-prefectural committees against WFCL are responsible for monitoring projects and activities implemented in the localities of their territorial division.

LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES

In the implementation of projects and activities against trafficking and the WFCL, certain strategies and practices have led to improved results and the achievement of objectives. These strategies and practices can rightly be considered as good practices. Among those, three (3) were identified, namely:

- The effective support and involvement of local authorities and beneficiary communities in the implementation of projects promote ownership of the project by stakeholders and are a factor of success and sustainability.

- Public-private partnerships allow a better synergy of action, a more rational management of the resources and a more efficient capitalization of the acquired assets.
- SOSTECI, as a mechanism for monitoring child labour, has made it possible to have a database and a more accurate mapping of the phenomenon of trafficking and the WFCL in Côte d'Ivoire.

CONCLUSION

Numerous activities to fight against the WFCL have been carried out during the period 2016-2017. These activities are increasingly part of a global framework for the fight against poverty and for economic and social development. Côte d'Ivoire, a stakeholder in the SDGs, aligns its strategy and objectives with those set out in these SDGs to make the elimination of child labour a reality by 2025.

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PICTURES OF 2016-2017 ACTIVITIES

First Ladies Conference of West Africa and the Sahel on fighting violence against children, child trafficking, exploitation and child labour, October 14-18, 2017 in Abidjan



Awareness Campaigns – Fight Against Child Labor, June 12, 2016, in M'Batto



Mission of Monitoring and Remobilization of SOSTECI's local actors in the region of San Pedro July 18 – 22, 2017



Official Ceremony of Commemoration of World Day against Child Labor June 12, 2017, Abidjan



Nom de l'activité	Plan d'Action National 2015-2017 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants
Partenaires financiers	CNS, CIM, Le Conseil du Café-Cacao, UNICEF, BIT
Partenaires d'exécution	CNS, CIM, Le Conseil du Café-Cacao, UNICEF, BIT
Fonds engagés dans le cadre Plan d'Action National 2015-2017 pour lutter contre le travail des enfants dans le secteur du cacao	<p>Le financement prévisionnel du Plan d'Action National 2015-2017 est de 12.920.296.600 FCFA</p> <p>Ce financement concerne tous les secteurs d'activité y compris le secteur du cacao et est reparti comme suit :</p> <p>2015 : 3.816.648.300 FCFA 2016 : 5.124.148.300 FCFA 2017 : 3.979.500.000 FCFA</p> <p>Sur le financement prévisionnel total de 12.920.296.600 FCFA, le CNS a un financement prévisionnel de 1.124.000.000 FCFA, le CIM, 2.968.000.000 FCFA et le Conseil du Café-Cacao, 6.629.000.000 FCFA, soit un total de 10.721.000.000 FCFA de la part du Gouvernement et 2.259.296.600 FCFA de la part des Partenaires technique et financiers.</p>
Autres fonds engagés dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans le secteur du cacao	Tous les fonds destinés à la lutte contre le travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire sont capitalisés dans le financement global du Plan d'Action National 2015-2017.
Fonds déboursés au cours de la période de référence (2016-2017)	Au cours de la période 2016-2017, le CNS, le CIM et le Conseil du Café-Cacao, ont investi un montant total de plus de 8.000.000.000* de FCFA dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire, soit plus de 4,249,864,00 USD
Pays cible	Côte d'Ivoire
Période de mise en œuvre de l'activité	2016-2017

1 FCFA = 531,1608 USD*

RESUME DU RAPPORT DE PROGRES

La Côte d'Ivoire, premier producteur mondial de cacao, fait de la lutte contre la traite d'enfants et les pires formes de travail des enfants dans la production de cacao, une priorité nationale. Les activités qui ont été réalisées sur la période de 2016 à 2017, avaient pour objectifs de consolider les acquis obtenus dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action National 2012-2014 et de relever de nouveaux défis pour une protection plus accrue des enfants contre la traite et l'exploitation.

L'objectif visé par la Côte d'Ivoire est de créer un cadre permanent de coopération sous-régionale, de collaboration inter-structurelle et de partenariat public-privé, pour une mutualisation des efforts et une synergie d'action, afin de parvenir à des résultats plus efficaces.

A ce titre, la Première Dame, Madame Dominique Ouattara, en sa qualité de Présidente du Comité National de Surveillance des actions de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (CNS), a initié et suscité d'importantes activités telles que la Conférence des Premières Dame de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Sahel sur la lutte contre la traite, les violences faites aux enfants et les pires formes de travail des enfants et l'élaboration de la liste des travaux légers autorisés aux enfants dont l'âge est compris entre treize et seize ans et la redéfinition de la liste des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants dont l'âge est compris entre cinq et dix-sept ans.

CIBLES

Les cibles		Les bénéficiaires réels pendant la période de référence (2016-2017)
# Enfants	Tous les enfants de 5 à 17 ans impliqués dans les Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants dans les zones de production du cacao.	328 enfants victimes de pires formes de travail des enfants ont été secourus et ont bénéficié d'une assistance directe.
# Ménages	Tous les ménages vulnérables dans les communautés productrices de cacao.	500 ménages vulnérables ont bénéficié d'assistances directes.
# Producteurs de cacao	Tous les producteurs de cacao	480.186 Producteurs de cacao ont bénéficié d'assistances directes.
# Communautés de planteurs de cacao	Toutes les communautés productrices de cacao	450 communautés de cacaoculteurs ont bénéficié d'assistances directes.

Objectifs de l'Activité

Les activités réalisées de 2016 à 2017 qui sont ci-dessous décrites, s'inscrivent dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action National 2015-2017 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants. Elles ont pour objectifs entre autres, de :

- Prévenir la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire,
- Secourir et apporter assistance aux victimes,
- Éliminer les facteurs de vulnérabilité des enfants à la traite et à l'exploitation,
- Protéger les enfants contre les risques de traite et d'exploitation,
- Interpeller et Condamner les auteurs de traite et d'exploitation d'enfants,
- Coordonner, suivre et évaluer les actions de lutte contre la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants.

Résumé des activités

INTRODUCTION

La lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire se mène à travers une approche holistique et inclusive dans le cadre d'un partenariat Public-Privé. Ce combat s'inscrit dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Protocol Harkin-Engel de 2001 et de son plan d'action de 2010, qui vise à réduire d'au moins 70%, les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les zones de production de cacao en Côte d'Ivoire et au Ghana à l'échéance 2020.

Les initiatives des parties prenantes sont orientées vers la réalisation des objectifs définis par le Plan d'Action National 2015-2017 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants. A ce titre, le CNS et le Comité Interministériel de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (CIM), principaux acteurs nationaux, catalysent les efforts à travers la coordination, le suivi et l'évaluation des activités de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants au niveau national.

L'objectif du présent rapport, est de présenter les efforts du gouvernement et ceux des principaux partenaires institutionnels, à savoir l'UNICEF et le BIT, sur la période de 2016 à 2017.

Les activités présentées dans le présent rapport ne sont pas exhaustives, mais décrivent l'engagement permanent et la volonté soutenue de la Côte d'Ivoire, de combattre les pires formes de travail des enfants afin de parvenir à l'élimination de ce phénomène sur l'ensemble de son territoire.

LES ACTIVITES MAJEURES DE 2016 A 2017

Dans le domaine de la prévention

1. L'amélioration des connaissances sur le phénomène du travail des enfants

- La réalisation de l'étude de l'UNICEF sur l'impact de la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao sur les droits des enfants. Cette étude avait pour objectif de déterminer l'incidence potentielle de la chaîne d'approvisionnement du cacao, sur les violations des droits de l'enfant, notamment le droit à la protection, à l'identité, à l'éducation, à la santé, à l'accès à l'eau, etc. Le coût estimatif de cette étude est de vingt-deux millions de francs CFA (22,000,000 FCFA).

2. L'amélioration de l'accès des enfants à l'éducation

- 1 084 salles de classes maternelles construites et équipées en 2016 et 224 en 2017 par le Ministère de l'éducation nationale de l'enseignement technique et de la formation professionnelle.
- 1 893 salles de classe primaires construites et équipées en 2016 et 8166 en 2017 par le Ministère de l'éducation nationale de l'enseignement technique et de la formation professionnelle.

- 24 salles de classe primaires, 24 logements d'enseignants, 4 cantines et 32 latrines ont été construits en 2016-2017 par le Conseil du Café-Cacao.
- 75 salles de classe maternelles et primaires ont été construites, 6 salles de classe primaires ont été réhabilitées, 36 cantines scolaires et 74 latrines pour les élèves et les enseignants ont été construites, pour un coût global d'un milliard cinquante-neuf millions cinq cent vingt-cinq mille francs CFA (1 059 525 000 FCFA), avec l'appui de l'UNICEF.
- 3 494 924 élèves du primaire ont reçu des kits scolaires en 2016 et 4 408 596 en 2017 par le Ministère de l'éducation nationale de l'enseignement technique et de la formation professionnelle.
- 60 000 kits scolaires ont été distribués en 2016-2017 par le Conseil du Café-Cacao pour un montant de 216,865,474 FCFA
- 100 élèves du primaire dans la localité de M'Batto ont reçu des kits scolaires en 2016 grâce au Ministère de l'emploi et de la protection sociale
- En 2017, le gouvernement a lancé en partenariat avec l'UNICEF, l'opération spéciale de délivrance d'acte de naissance à 1 165 325 élèves du primaire, soit 39% de l'effectif de ce cycle d'enseignement.
- 13 collèges construits et/ou équipés en 2016 et 21 en 2017 par le Ministère de l'éducation nationale de l'enseignement technique et de la formation professionnelle.

3. Le renforcement du cadre législatif et règlementaire

- Adoption de la Loi n° 2016-1111 du 08 décembre 2016 relative à la lutte contre la traite des personnes.
- Adoption par le gouvernement de 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.
- Adoption par le gouvernement de l'Arrêté n°2017-017 MEPS/CAB du 02 juin 2017 déterminant la liste des dangereux interdits aux enfants.

4. La sensibilisation des populations et la mobilisation communautaire

- Plus de 3 000 personnes ont été sensibilisées sur la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants en juin 2016 à Abidjan et M'Batto, lors de la commémoration de la Journée Mondiale contre le Travail des Enfants.
- Plus de 1 000 personnes ont été sensibilisées sur la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Système d'observation et du suivi du

travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI) à San Pedro et à Grand Bereby, du 18 au 22 juillet 2017.

- Environ 1 000 personnes ont été sensibilisées sur la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants en juin 2017 à Abidjan, lors de la commémoration de la Journée Mondiale contre le Travail des Enfants.
- Élaboration d'outils de sensibilisation constitués de deux brochures dont l'un illustre des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants et l'autre les travaux légers autorisés aux enfants dont l'âge est compris entre treize (13) et seize (16) ans.
- Mise en œuvre du programme d'animation communautaire dans 450 localités de la Côte d'Ivoire, par le Ministère de la Femme, de la Protection de l'Enfant et de la Solidarité, en partenariat avec l'UNICEF. Ce programme a permis de toucher plus de 270.000 personnes. Ces différentes interventions ont abouti à la mise en place de 450 comités locaux de protection de l'enfant. Le coût estimatif de ce programme est de deux cent trente-trois millions de francs CFA (233,000,000 FCFA).

5. Le renforcement de la coopération sous-régionale

- Conférence des Premières Dames de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Sahel sur la lutte contre les violences faites aux enfants, la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants, du 14 au 18 octobre 2017 à Abidjan en Côte d'Ivoire sur le thème : « Protection des enfants : Quelle contribution des Premières Dames dans la lutte contre les violences faites aux enfants, la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest et au Sahel ». Cette Conférence a été sanctionnée par la signature d'une Déclaration conjointe d'engagement pour des actions communes contre les violences faites aux enfants, la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants.

6. Le renforcement du partenariat Public-privé

- Signature d'une convention de partenariat entre le CNS et la Fondation ICI en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants. Convention signée lors de la réunion des partenaires de la Fondation ICI, lundi 6 novembre 2017 à Abidjan sur le thème : "Explorer des Opportunités d'Education et de Formation Professionnelle pour les Adolescents (de 13-17 ans)"

7. Le renforcement de la coopération internationale

- Participation de la Première Dame, Madame Dominique Ouattara comme invitée spéciale, au 3^{ème} Congrès International « Hidden Hunger » du 20 au 22 mars 2017 à Stuttgart-Hohenheim en Allemagne.
- Participation de la Côte d'Ivoire à la réunion consultative des pays de l'Afrique subsaharienne relative à la préparation de la 4^{ème} conférence mondiale sur le Travail des

Enfants de 2017, en Argentine et la mise en place de l'Alliance 8.7 des ODD, du 22 au 23 Juin 2017 à Addis Ababa en Ethiopie,

- Participation de la Côte d'Ivoire à la 7^{ème} réunion annuelle du groupe de coordination des actions de lutte contre le travail des enfants dans la cacaoculture (CLCCG), du 28 au 30 août 2017 à Washington, DC aux Etats Unis d'Amérique.
- Participation de la Côte d'Ivoire à la 4^{ème} conférence mondiale sur l'élimination durable du travail des enfants qui s'est tenue du 14 au 16 Novembre 2017 à Buenos Aires, en Argentine.

Dans le domaine de la protection et de l'assistance aux victimes

1. Le secours et l'assistance aux enfants victimes de traite et d'exploitation

- 167 enfants victimes de traite et d'exploitation ont été secourus et pris en charge par les services compétents de l'Etat. Sur les 167 enfants victimes, 113 sont des garçons et 54 sont des filles. Sur les 167 enfants victimes, 67 sont de nationalité ivoirienne, 72 du Burkina Faso, 4 du Mali, 1 du Benin, 7 du Togo, 5 du Ghana, 4 du Nigeria, 1 de la Guinée et 3 de la Sierra Léone
- 270 enfants victimes de pires formes de travail des enfants ont été reçus et écoutés par le service social de la Sous-Direction de la Police Criminelle chargée de la Lutte contre la Traite d'Enfants et la Délinquance Juvénile (SDLTEDJ), entre janvier et novembre 2017. Certains de ces enfants ont été référés dans les ONGs pour une prise en charge et les autres ont été réinsérés dans leur famille d'origine ou d'accueil.
- Sur la période de référence, 16 cas d'enfants victimes d'exploitation et 25 cas victimes de traite enregistrés par la SDLTEDJ ainsi que 17 cas d'enfants victimes d'exploitation enregistrés par la DPJEJ (Direction de la Protection Judiciaire de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse, ont été retirés de ces situations et pris en charge par les structures compétentes.

2. Renforcement des Services d'Inspection du Travail

- Cinq (5) nouveaux services d'inspection du travail ont été créés en 2017. Il s'agit de quatre (4) Directions Régionales du Travail et d'une (1) Direction Départementale du Travail. Ces services sont situés au sud, au nord, au centre et à l'ouest du pays. Ils sont chargés de toutes les questions de travail dont le travail des enfants et le travail dangereux des enfants.

3. Le renforcement des capacités des acteurs

- Formation de 30 Inspecteurs du Travail, de Médecins Inspecteurs, de Responsables des Services d'Inspection du Travail issus des Inspections de Travail à l'échelle nationale, sur les travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants et sur les travaux légers autorisés aux enfants dont l'âge est compris entre treize (13) et seize (16) ans. Cette formation a eu lieu du 17 au 18 août 2017 à Grand-Bassam.

- Formation en 2016 de 144 Policiers et Gendarmes sur la protection de l'enfant, la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants, dans le cadre de la formation continue. En 2016, se sont au total 587 agents qui ont été formés dont 173 officiers enquêteurs.
- Seize (16) services sociaux ont été équipés de matériel informatique et de motos pour améliorer la qualité de l'assistance aux enfants victimes de violence et d'exploitation et 133 professionnels des services sociaux et de la justice ont été formés pour assister les enfants victimes de violence et d'exploitation, conformément aux normes nationales.

Dans le domaine de l'amélioration des conditions de vie des producteurs

1. L'assistance aux familles vulnérables

- 300 familles vulnérables dans les zones cacaoyères de San Pedro et de Soubré ont bénéficié d'un transfert monétaire de fonds sans condition, pour un coût estimatif de cinquante-quatre millions de francs CFA (54,000,000 FCFA), grâce à l'appui de l'UNICEF à travers l'ANADER.
- 200 familles vulnérables ont bénéficié de financement pour la réalisation d'activités génératrices de revenus, et 750 producteurs ont été formés en entrepreneuriat agricole, pour un montant estimatif de vingt millions de francs CFA (20,000,000 FCFA), grâce à l'UNICEF, à travers l'ANADER.

2. La construction, la réhabilitation et l'équipement d'infrastructures sociales de base

- 297 pompes hydrauliques au profit de 186,800 bénéficiaires pour un coût estimatif de deux milliards cent soixante et un millions de franc CFA (2.161.000.000 FCFA), grâce à l'appui de l'UNICEF.
- 3 dispensaires, 1 maternité, 4 logements d'infirmiers et de sage-femme ont été construits en 2016-2017 par le Conseil du Café-Cacao.
- 36 ambulances médicalisées ont été offertes par le Conseil du Café-Cacao en 2016-2017 aux localités de Transua, Gagnoa, Kouibly, Assinie, Gand Lahou, Zou, Oumé, Divo, Zouan Hounien, Gonaté, Maféré, Aboisso, Noé, Béoumi, Worofla, Séguélé, Smatiguila, Touba, Dianra, Zoukougbeu pour un montant de 1,179,000,000 FCFA.
- 137 forages ont été réalisés en 2016-2017 par le Conseil du Café-Cacao pour un montant de 782,260,547 FCFA.
- 89 fournitures et pose de pompes ont été réalisés en 2016-2017 par le Conseil du Café-Cacao pour un montant de 224,084,111 FCFA.

3. L'appui à la productivité

- 42.000 producteurs de cacao ont bénéficié de semences sélectionnées de cacao en 2016-2017 par le Conseil du Café-Cacao pour un montant de 973,070,200 FCFA
- 437,486 producteurs de cacao ont bénéficié de distribution de produits phytosanitaires en 2016-2017 par le Conseil du Café-Cacao pour un montant de 2,600,000,000 FCFA

Dans le domaine de la répression

- 969 inspections des lieux de travail ont été effectuées par les services d'Inspection du Travail en 2017. Ces contrôles sont faits dans un cadre général qui prend en compte la dimension travail des enfants.
- 42 enquêtes ont été menées pour les infractions liées aux pires formes de travail des enfants de janvier à décembre 2017.
- 42 infractions liées aux pires formes de travail des enfants ont été constatées par les services de Police
- 243 personnes ont été identifiées (victimes, témoins et mis en causes) au cours des enquêtes menées.
- 42 personnes ont été mises à la disposition de la justice (dférées).
- 95 procédures établies (42 dossiers pour personnes déférées et 53 dossiers simples transmis).
- 17 prévenus individuels ont été poursuivis pour des crimes présumés liés aux pires formes de travail des enfants.

Dans le domaine de la coordination et du suivi-évaluation

- L'inscription du SOSTECI au PIP (Programme d'Investissement Public) sur la période 2017-2020, avec un budget de 2 250 000 000 FCFA. Au titre de l'année 2017, le SOSTECI a bénéficié d'un budget de 164 662 537 Franc CFA pour sa pérennisation dans le département de San Pedro et son extension à Grand Bereby.
- Réalisation d'une mission de suivi et de remobilisation des acteurs locaux du SOSTECI dans la région de San Pedro, du 18 au 22 Juillet 2017.

STRATEGIE DE COORDINATION ET DE DURABILITE

La coordination et le suivi-évaluation des actions permettent d'une part, de mieux repartir les efforts sur l'ensemble du territoire national et dans les secteurs d'activités concernés par le travail des enfants et d'autre part, de favoriser la collaboration et la coopération entre les acteurs sur le terrain et de mieux

capitaliser les résultats des initiatives. Cette coordination se réalise à deux échelles, au niveau national et au niveau local.

- La coordination au niveau nationale est assurée par le CIM et le CNS. La stratégie de coordination comprend principalement la validation préalable des projets et les réunions de coordination.
- Au niveau local, la coordination est assurée par le Comité départemental ou sous-préfectoral de lutte contre le travail des enfants, présidés respectivement par le Préfet et le Sous-préfet de la localité. A ce niveau, les projets doivent être préalablement présentés à l'Autorité locale avant leur mise en œuvre.
- Quant au suivi-évaluation, il se réalise à travers les rapports périodiques d'activités transmis au CNS; les visites conjointes de terrain du CNS et du CIM; les réunions périodiques de suivi ; l'évaluation à mi-parcours du Plan d'Action National ; l'évaluation finale du Plan d'Action National et les enquêtes d'impact.
- Au niveau local, les comités départementaux et sous-préfectoraux de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants sont chargés du suivi des projets et des activités mis en œuvre dans les localités de leur circonscription territoriale.

LEÇONS APPRISES ET LES BONNES PRATIQUES

Dans la mise en oeuvre des projets et activités de lutte contre la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants, certaines stratégies et pratiques ont permis d'améliorer les résultats et d'atteindre les objectifs escomptés. Ces stratégies et pratiques peuvent à juste titre être considérées comme des bonnes pratiques. Au titre de ces stratégies et pratiques, trois ont été identifiées, à savoir:

- L'adhésion et l'implication effectives des Autorités locales et des communautés bénéficiaires, dans la mise en oeuvre des projets, favorisent l'appropriation du projet par les parties prenantes et constituent un facteur de succès et de durabilité.
- Le partenariat public-privé permet une meilleure synergie d'action, une gestion plus rationnelle des ressources et une capitalisation plus efficace des acquis.
- Le SOSTECI, comme mécanisme de suivi du travail des enfants, permet aujourd'hui de disposer d'une base de données et d'une cartographie plus précise du phénomène de la traite et des pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire.

CONCLUSION

La période 2016-2017 a été riche d'activités en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants. Ces activités s'inscrivent de plus en plus dans un cadre global de lutte contre la pauvreté et de développement économique et social.

La Côte d'Ivoire, partie prenante des ODD, aligne sa stratégie et ses objectifs sur ceux énoncés par ces Objectifs de Développement Durables afin de faire de l'élimination du travail des enfants, une réalité d'ici à 2025.

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PHOTOS DES ACTIVITES REALISEES

Conférence des Premières Dames de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Sahel sur la lutte contre les violences faites aux enfants, la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants - 14 - 18 Octobre



Sensibilisation dans le Cadre de la Lutte Contre le Travail des Enfants, 12 Juin 2016 a M'Batto



Mission de Suivi et de Remobilisation des Acteurs Locaux du SOSTECI dans la Région de San Pedro, 18-22 Juillet 2017



Cérémonie Officielle de Commémoration de la Journée Mondiale contre le Travail des Enfants, Abidjan, 12 Juin 2017



INTRODUCTION

The Government of Ghana recognizing that child labour has adverse effects on children’s rights, health and education, and the serious hindrance it poses to the achievement of national education and human resource development goals put in place constitutional provisions: policy, legal, institutional infrastructure and programmes to consign child labour to history. According to the 1992 Constitution, “every child has the right to be protected from work that constitutes a threat to his health education and development”¹. This constitutional guarantee presents a clear national intention to prevent child labour and promote the welfare of children with a relatively comprehensive legal framework that adequately undergirds policy formulation against child labour.

The National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC) was formed as part of measures being implemented to enforce the child labour provisions of the Children’s Act (Act 560) and as a follow-up to the ratification of the relevant international conventions, notably the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the ILO Convention on the WFCL (No. 182) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The programme also sought to respond to international concerns about child labour abuses on cocoa farms in West Africa, as reflected in the *Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products*, otherwise known as *Harkin-Engel Protocol*.

Further to the implementation of NPECLC, Cabinet approved the first National Plan of Action (NPA1) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2009-2015) in 2010. The goal was to reduce the WFCL to the barest minimum, while laying strong social, policy and institutional foundations for the prevention and elimination of all other forms of child labour in the longer term. Significant gains were made during the implementation of NPA1: the plan provided an overarching framework that linked the various policies, legal and institutional elements designed to improve the welfare of children. Both the process of its development and implementation fostered an accelerated collaboration among government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). It enhanced coordination thereby improving synergies among public institutions tasked with the responsibility of child protection and development. It also provided a focus for government partnership with civil society and international organizations working to improve the wellbeing of children. Very importantly, NPA1 helped to enhance awareness and establish child labour as a topical national issue.

The National Steering Committee on Child Labour (NSCCL) and the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR) led the review of the NPA1, which guided the design of NPA2 (2017 – 2021).

The formulation of NPA2 was based on a thorough consultative process involving key institutions at the national level such as the relevant MDAs, social partners and civil society as well as the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCC) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) at the sub-national level. It integrated findings from the Review of NPA1; recommendations from the Child Labour

¹ 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana. Article 28 (2).

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.

It is also 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 SDGs. Among the 17 targets of the SDGs this programme seeks to contribute as follows; Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere, Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all with a special focus on target 8.7 on eliminating child labour in all forms, including slavery and trafficking, goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, with a focus on target 16.2 to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children and Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership

Recent findings according to Tulane University survey, 2008/2009, the population of children in the cocoa sector was 2,160,877. Out of the total number 947, 777 were involved in economic activities classified as child labour. This represents 43.9%. Furthermore, in 2013/2014 out of the population of 2,236,124 children, 918, 543 representing 41.1% were involved in child labour within the cocoa production process based on which NPECLC II goal is framed as below:

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

The strategic objectives include the following: To improve collaboration, coordination and resource mobilization for policy development and implementation against child labour in cocoa production sub-sector.

- To Promote Community empowerment and sustainable action against child labour in cocoa communities.
- To improve on child labour data collection, monitoring and remediation interventions in cocoa production sub-sector.
- To enhance the knowledge base on child labour in the cocoa production sub-sector.
- To create awareness on the existing legal framework for addressing WFCL in cocoa growing areas
- To promote universal basic education and human resource development in cocoa growing areas
- To explore alternative labour source for cocoa farmers
- To re-organise and build the technical capacity of stakeholder institutions involved in the implementation process

The MELR/NSCCL will provide the overall coordination of the programme implementation, including coordination of resource mobilization activities within the framework of NPA2, 2017 – 2021. The NSCCL and its Sub-Committees responsible for direct action will play the supervisory role to provide the necessary focus for the interventions contained in this programme. However, there will be a NPECLC Stakeholder Committee that will collaborate closely for effective implementation of the programme.

NPECLC implementation document have been finalized and high level consultations with the MELR and Labour Relations and Ministry of Agriculture/ COCOBOD had also been concluded. Specific NPECLC activities delayed in taken off because COCOBOD had not released funds yet. However, the NSCCL carried out monitoring exercise in seven districts which included three cocoa districts of the country.

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 namely: ***Adansi South, Assin South and Birim South in the Cocoa Sector; Adansi North and Obuasi Municipal in the Mining Sector and KpandoTorkor and Central Tongu in the Fishing Sector in the Ashanti, Central and Volta Regions in Ghana*** in order 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 districts.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

1. Observe and verify the impact, progress of implementation of Programmes and sustainability/ownership by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies.
2. To 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

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

TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

- a) Children;
- b) Families;
- c) Communities;

INDICATORS

- a) Prevalence rate of child labour in the district since 2015
- b) Existing forms of child labour in the district

- c) Types of sustainability drivers (e.g. local ownership / partnership / transformed relationships / local and national advocacy / household and family resilience

PHOTO GALLERY OF MONITORING EXERCISE



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



Corn mill at Mensahkrom



Monitoring Team in discussions with Teachers in some schools visited



District Child Protection Committees (DCPC)



Farmer groups and parents of beneficiary children in ICI project districts interacting 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 LEAP and high rate of enrollment

5. Activities of *Operation Vanguard* and the introduction of the *Free Senior High School Programme* are gradually reversing the high prevalence rate of child labour and increasing enrollment.
6. It was found out that there were multiple forms of child labour in all the districts that were visited. In the cocoa districts, it was realized that mining and/or fishing, and trafficking were present.
7. The Implementing Agencies were working closely with the Focal Persons (FPs) but some of the FPs were not reporting to the Assemblies.
8. Some IAs were not also submitting copies of reports to the Assemblies which made it difficult for the Assemblies to know the state of projects.
9. The short duration of most child labour projects and the 'one-time' support have not been sufficient enough to make the needed impact on beneficiaries.
10. The Adansi North District Assembly which is both a cocoa and a mining district had come out with the following innovative ways to check child labour and increase enrollment:-
 - The *Truancy Free Zone* which involves the vigilance of both the Assembly and the community leaders to ensure that no child of school-going age was found loitering about during school hours or market days. Where a child flouts this by-law, 'minimal force' was applied to take the child to school by fining the parents.
 - The *Inspiration Campaign* provides an opportunity for school children to receive free tuition from past students of the school who had excelled in academia.
 - The *Reading Project* is where Annual Competition is organized for the various schools in the District, and the schools that excel are given prizes to serve as a motivation.
 - The *Beautification Project* was also one of the innovations introduced by the District to attract children to school. In this case, the children who are already enrolled at the basic level are supervised by their teachers to plant flowers, green grass, and white wash stones and used them to decorate their compounds. The various compounds are assessed annually and the schools with the most beautiful landscapes are given awards. This attracts children who have not enrolled to convince their parents to get them enrolled because they yearn to be associated with the award winning schools. This project had increase enrollment of children who hitherto were not interested in schooling.
11. It was found out that buyers were exploiting farmers by using adjusted weighing scales or bigger measuring containers to measure their products as such less is paid to them which affects their earnings.

12. Treasury bills were purchased farmer groups with fines paid as a result of absenteeism or lateness to community meetings of cocoa farmers. This activity helped them to be committed to meetings which improve their knowledge on the issues of child labour, importance of education and what they need to do to earn more so that they can better take care of their children when projects end.
13. Lack of accommodation for teachers who are transferred to deprive communities is affecting teaching and learning
14. Absence of CHPS Compounds in some communities is affecting the health of the members especially, children.
15. Long distances that some children have to cover to school affected their school attendance
16. Lack of boreholes in some of the communities compelled children to walk long distance in search of water which eventually results in lateness to school. This, most of the time does not allow the children to benefit fully from school activities and performance eventually falls.
17. Failure on the part of some NGOs to register with the Assembly makes it difficult if not impossible for the Assembly to take over and sustain the interventions.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE DURING THE MONITORING

1. There is the need for Government to scale-up the School Feeding Programme and the LEAP in child labour endemic communities.
2. There is the need for stakeholders to push for the success of the ongoing Free 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 should make sure that MMDAs are involves in the projects implementation and not only the Focal Persons.
6. Implementing Agencies 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.

ACTIVITIES OF COCOBOD

COCOBOD continued to fund the construction of primary schools' and cocoa roads network improvement which it began in the year 2016. The projects constituted COCOBOD's contribution to complement the Government of Ghana's efforts at improving livelihoods in cocoa communities and reducing worst form of child labour in cocoa. The interventions aim at improving child access to schools particularly in deprived communities and enhancing farmer access to markets to sell other farm produce.

In the 2014/2015 year, COCOBOD completed the site selection, obtained authorization from the local authority in the 14 beneficiary communities, and secured approval from the Public Procurement Authority to award the contracts for Phase I of its Child Education Support Program. Entity tendering processes were completed and contracts were awarded for construction to commence.

Construction of seven (7) of the approved fourteen (14) school buildings commenced in the year 2015/2016 with a further six (6) starting in the 2016/2017 year. Currently, two (2) of the fourteen (14) have been completed and handed over to the beneficiary communities. Six are more than 80% complete and that includes two which are 98% and 97% complete. The rest are between 14% and 65% completion.

Public education in cocoa communities about the WFCL through extension farmer contacts and farmer rallies have been intensified and are ongoing. Child labor education at farmers' meetings continues to be a part of the cocoa extension curriculum. Providing basic school infrastructure, including kindergarten, in deprived communities and motivating the youth to appreciate the economic benefits of cocoa remain essential socioeconomic goals. COCOBOD continues to engage the youth to develop professional careers in cocoa farming to improve their livelihoods.

Starting with 2000 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 current membership, as at the end of the 2016/2017 year was 52,472, made up of 34,125 males and 18,347 females with 139,116.98 hectares under cultivation.

ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

The focus of COCOBOD's Child Education Support Program is to increase access to schools at short distances. Siting of schools in deprived cocoa communities will stimulate interest and encourage children to remain in the classrooms while parents attend to their cocoa farms. The direct beneficiaries of the program include children/wards of cocoa farmers and local residents.

The Youth-In-Cocoa program is an initiative designed to encourage the youth to turn to cocoa farming as a livelihood option. The program's focus is to reach out to the unemployed school leavers including universities graduates and corporate youth to appreciate the economic benefits of cocoa farming.

- The principal objective of the Youth-in-Cocoa program is to assist youth in developing careers in the cocoa business, improve rural livelihoods and establish the foundation for a sustainable cocoa supply.
- The young entrepreneurs will benefit from continued technical assistance from COCOBOD in the form of free hybrid cocoa seedlings, fertilizers, extension education in good agricultural practices including child labor, and farmer business school support.
- Ensuring active participation of young women to assist them in gaining economic independence and prepare financially to support their families.

Starting 2017, COCOBOD has been providing funding to rehabilitate diseased and aged cocoa farms. Chiefs and landowners have responded favorably to appeals from COCOBOD urging the release of their lands to the youth under special financing agreements.

Summary of Activities

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

- 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 in deprived cocoa communities to increase school attendance, and help 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 is optimistic that its program of support for basic education is consistent with President Akufo-Addo's government 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 include;

- Assisting the young cocoa farmers to achieve and sustain farm productivity at 1000kg/ha;
- 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;
- 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.

Next Steps

As part of its commitment towards eliminating the WFCL, COCOBOD will continue to commit funds, annually, towards building more schools to expand the infrastructure base in other selected deprived

cocoa communities in Ghana. Further, COCOBOD with the support of the government of Ghana planned to resume funding for the key activities of NPECLC in October 2017. The MELR initiated consultations with the partners to restructure NPECLC and ensure a sustainable future of the program.

COCOBOD continues to provide technical and material support to the young farmers and assists them to form cooperatives so that they can access bank credits. The Youth-In-Cocoa initiative is a child labor intervention in that it is addressing youth unemployment and helping families to address the labour needs of cocoa farming. By assisting the youth to become gainfully employed in the cocoa business and providing school infrastructure, COCOBOD is using the two interventions concurrently to reduce rural poverty and urban migration. Rural poverty is the principal trigger of the WFCL.

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 Expert 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 Organisations of the United Nations System and Development Partners also took part in this- 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.

More specifically, the aim was to:

Share experiences and best practices with respect to child protection, and more specifically in the fight against child abuse, child trafficking and child labour,

Consult, with a view to implementing a common strategy to support the efforts of governments, international, Regional and sub-regional institutions in the fight against child abuse, child trafficking and child labour.

Issues discussed at the conference included the following:

- "The situation of Child Protection in West Africa and the Sahel: facts, figures and characteristics".
- "The situation of Child Labour and Child Trafficking in West Africa and the Sahel: Facts, Figures and Characteristics".
- "Trends and responses to the various issue of Child Protection in West Africa and the Sahel".
- "Regional Action Plan 8.7 on the Elimination of Child and Forced Labour in Africa".

- "The ECOWAS Initiatives in the Fight against Cross- border Trafficking and Child Labour".
- The conference also 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 present at the conference

SUMMARY OF GHANA'S FIRST LADY'S STATEMENT

The First Lady of Ghana admitted that children are one of the vital assets of every nation and the potentials of its future human resource base, and that it was therefore imperative that we protect and preserve them through the formulation of policies and programmes that will ensure that their welfare is always prioritized. She added that she will do all in her power to facilitate the efforts of Government and all Stakeholders to protect children from abuse, trafficking, exploitation and child labour in Ghana. She pledged to stand by the president to make sure that the rights of children are protected and promoted.

GLOBAL CONFERENCE

The IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour was hosted by Argentina, with technical assistance from the ILO, from 14 to 16 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 objectives of the conference:

- The IV Global Conference’s main objective was to strengthen collective efforts in order to accelerate the pace in the reduction of child labour worldwide, in line with the SDGs. SDG Target 8.7 which calls for the elimination of forced labour by 2030;
- The Conference also sought to within the framework of the SDG, 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, to the elimination of forced labour by 2030 in line with target 8.7; and,
- It further sought to discuss good practices and challenges related to the elimination of forced labour of children and adults.

The main result 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. SDG Target 8.7 which calls for the elimination of Child Labour by 2015 and forced labour by 2030. The declaration and the pledges are to guide nations, worker’s and employer’s organizations and civil society in the implementation of actions against child labour and forced labour.

There were nine thematic areas and high level panel discussions at the Global Conference. It provided a tripartite perspective to the debates; in addition, the views of other key stakeholders, including UN agencies and civil society, were also considered to enrich the discussions.

The Conference was attended by Development Partners, Government Officials, Worker’s and Employers’ Organizations and the Civil Society Organizations globally.

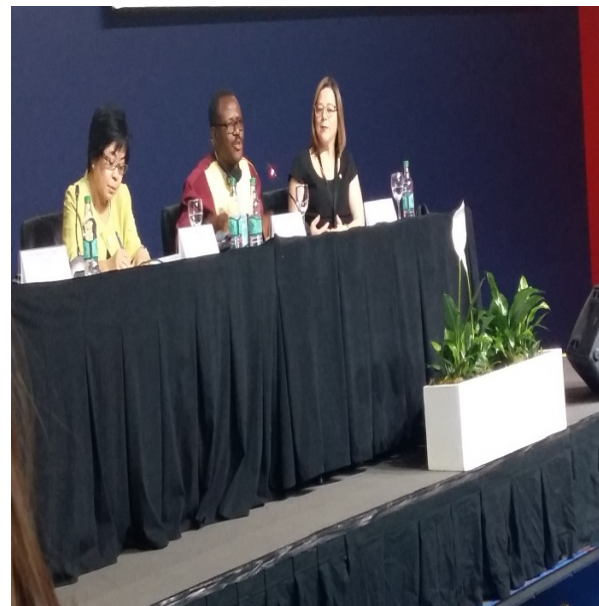
Ghana’s delegation which was led by the Hon. Minister for Employment and Labour Relations included:

- Hon. Ignatius Baffour Awuah, Minister of Employment and Labour Relations
- Mrs. Emma Ofori Agyemang, Director PPME, MELR
- Ms. Elizabeth Akanbombire, Principal Labour Officer, Labour Department, MELR
- Mrs. Rita Owusu Amankwah, Director, Social Protection Programme, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
- Mr. Alex Gyedu, Office of the President
- Mr. Andrews A. Tagoe, Dep. General Secretary, GAWU



The Ghanaian delegation at the global conference A cross-section of participants at the conference

Both the Hon. Minister of Employment and Labour Relations and the Deputy General Secretary of GAWU were on the Rural Economy panel as below.



Hon. Ignatius Baffour Awuah, Minister and Andrews A. Tagoe of GAWU on the panel.

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 is, presented the following:

Characteristics of the rural economy:

- Two thirds of Africa's population live and work in rural areas, which occupy huge land surfaces,

- Agriculture represents 65 per cent of jobs in Sub-Saharan 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 percent of Sub-Saharan's GDP
- Rural Economies productivity is low and even declining
- Over 60 per cent of rural people live in extreme poverty
- Many flee to the cities creating high rates of unemployed informal workforce
- Largely informal (about 90%)
- Basically agrarian and uniquely the backbone of the economy
- Limited access to credit facilities
- Basically without social protection
- High Decent work deficits
- High prevalence of Child Labour

He reiterated that poverty and disparities in the sector pave way for all abuses of the vulnerable including child labour. He discussed what the Government of Ghana is doing to protect children from child labour as below:

- Recognising the Rural Economy, its contribution to national development
- Promotion of development oriented policies in the rural economies
- Development and implementation of relevant policies, programmes and projects in the Health, Education, Agriculture, and Industrialisation
- Provision of Basic Amenities and Infrastructure to enhance living conditions of the people and create the enabling environment to support sustainable, competitive and responsible businesses to grow. These include:
 - Good Road Network,
 - Electricity,
 - Hospitals/Health Facilities,
 - Portable Water,
 - Schools, and
 - Markets.
- Strengthen local governance and administration through the Decentralisation concept
- Provision of livelihood support systems to the vulnerable and poor households

He also touched on Governments successes that Ghana has made to include:

Institutional Arrangement

- Mainstreamed in National Development Plans
- Most MMDAs have integrated issues of Child Labour into their Medium-term Development Plans.
- NSCCL (multi-sectoral)
- Child Labour Unit (CLU)
- Existence of District/Community Child Protection Committees (DCPC/CCPC)

Interventions

- NPECLC
- NPA
- Private sector, CSOs, Rural workers' and small producers' organisations involvement in child labour prevention activities

Improved collaboration between relevant stakeholders in the fight against child labour

Improved School infrastructure:

- Reduction in distance to school (from 7km to about 4km)
- Increased school enrolment in all at all levels for both boys and girls

Skills Development

- Skills Training (TVET of MELR: NVTI, OICG, ICCES)
- Co-operatives Development
- Labour-intensive Public Works

Youth Employment Interventions by Government

- Youth Employment Modules YEA
- National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)
- Microfinance and Small Loans Center (MASLOC)

CONCLUSION

The Government of Ghana will continue to commit its resources towards the elimination of Child Labour and to promote and protect the rights of children.

Funding Partner	US Department of Labor	
Project Title	Implementing Organization	Funding Amount
Eliminating Child Labor in Cocoa (ECLIC)	International Cocoa Initiative	\$4.5 Million
Mobilizing Community Action and Promoting Opportunities for Youth (MOCA)	Winrock International	\$4.5 Million
Assessing Progress in Reducing Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Areas of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana	N.O.R.C., University of Chicago	\$3 Million
Funds Spent During Reporting Period	\$2,447,736	
Target Country(ies)	Côte d’Ivoire / Ghana	

SUMMARY PROGRESS REPORT

In 2015, USDOL committed \$12 million to the alleviation of child labor in cocoa through three projects. USDOL awarded \$4.5 million to ICI to implement the ECLIC project in Côte d’Ivoire. Winrock International received \$4.5 million to implement the MOCA project in Ghana. In addition, N.O.R.C. of the University of Chicago received \$3 million to identify various interventions carried out since the signing of the Declaration in 2010, to assess their relative effectiveness, and to measure progress towards the achievement of the various goals and targets outlined in the Declaration and Framework, including the goal of a 70 percent reduction in aggregate of the WFCL in the cocoa sectors of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana by 2020.

In 2017, ECLIC and MOCA staff conducted baseline surveys in project areas. The projects identified project communities and participants and began implementing direct education services to 3,361 children and livelihood services to 1,517 households through the project activities mentioned below. Both projects worked with project communities and CAP committees to begin designing and implementing CAPs. N.O.R.C. continued to make progress in all three objectives of its project. N.O.R.C. completed the initial iteration of the mapping tool, which it demonstrated to, and received feedback from, CLCCG members at the 2017 Principals Meeting in Washington, D.C. N.O.R.C. also worked closely with its in-country partner to assess the data need for household listing with the stakeholders in Ghana. It also continued its negotiation with the Office of the First Lady of Côte d’Ivoire in order to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). In addition, N.O.R.C. worked on the sampling and listing plan for the 2018/2019 prevalence survey and the preparation for the assessment of relative effectiveness of different types of interventions.

During 2017, there were two other USDOL-funded projects that supported efforts to reduce the WFCL in cocoa growing areas through capacity building and research. In Côte d’Ivoire, support was provided to implement and expand SOSTECI through an ILO-implemented global project. In Ghana, a report on child labor, including in the cocoa sector, was released in October 2017 by Understanding Children’s Work through another ILO-implemented global project. The report’s analyses use data from the Ghana Living

Standards Survey. In addition, in 2017 USDOL awarded a \$2 million cooperative agreement to Verité to implement the *Combating Forced Labor and Labor Trafficking of Adults and Children in Ghana* project. This project will work with the government and businesses operating in Ghana to end labor abuses, including labor trafficking, in global cocoa supply chains as well as other sectors identified early in the project.

TARGETS

Target Beneficiaries	
# of Children	8,650
# of Households	3,100
# of cocoa farmers	N/A
# of communities	90

The ECLIC project will target 5,450 vulnerable children engaged in or at risk of child labor in Côte d’Ivoire, with a focus on child labor in cocoa production. The project will also target 1,500 vulnerable households for sustainable livelihoods promotion. The MOCA project will use an integrated area based approach to target 3,200 youth ages 15–17, who are engaged in or at risk of entering hazardous child labor in Ghana, with a focus on child labor in the cocoa sector. In addition, the project will provide livelihood services to approximately 1,600 adult female household members as a strategy for reducing household reliance on child labor. These two USDOL-funded country-specific projects will also focus on community action and empowering communities to lead the charge in the fight against the WFCL in the cocoa sector.

Since the project implemented by N.O.R.C. will focus on mapping interventions, assessing the effectiveness of these interventions, and child labor research, there are no direct service targets to be counted.

ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

The ECLIC project’s overarching objective is to reduce child labor in 50 cocoa growing communities in Côte d’Ivoire 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 MOCA project seeks to reduce incidences of child and hazardous labor in the project’s 40 target 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.

The objectives and activities to be conducted by N.O.R.C. can be seen in more detail in the section on Summary of Activities below.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

MOCA

- Conducted a baseline survey in project areas.
- Established 30 community-level committees to develop and implement CAPs, train community members, including youth, on child labor, acceptable work, and occupational safety and health (OSH), and support community led efforts to address child labor and promote acceptable working conditions for youth ages 15–17 at the local and district level.
- Provided education services to 1,166 youth ages 15–17, by working to increase access and improve quality of vocational training opportunities, align the training curriculum with local job market needs, and ensure adequate materials and equipment are made available to support training needs.
- Provided livelihood services to 917 adult female household members, by organizing women into community-based organizations to provide livelihood skills training, expand access to microloans and savings, and implement income generating activities (IGAs).

ECLIC

- Conducted a baseline survey in project areas.
- Established 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 in accordance with existing protection mechanisms.
- Trained children, communities, and committees on child labor, the causes, consequences and solutions (with a focus on education and vocational training) and OSH.
- Provided education services to 2,195 children, by working to increase access and improve quality of educational opportunities for children through formal education services (e.g. birth certificates, provision of scholastic materials), nonformal education services (e.g. vocational training, bridging classes), increased capacity of school management committees and teachers, and reinforcing child protection in schools.
- Provided livelihood services to 600 households, by organizing adults and young people into community-based organizations to implement IGAs.

N.O.R.C.

- Worked to identify and collect detailed 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.
- Made preparations to evaluate the 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 national representative survey of child labor in the two countries.

- Prepared to conduct a survey of child labor in cocoa-growing areas of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana during the 2018/19 harvest season to develop population estimates for the prevalence of working children, child labor, and the WFCL.

NEXT STEPS

In 2018, ECLIC and MOCA staff will continue implementing direct services to participants. Both projects will continue to work with project communities to design CAPs, as well as provide grants for implementing CAP activities. N.O.R.C. signed the MOU with the Office of the First Lady of Côte d’Ivoire in February 2018 and will be starting the household listing exercise in order to develop a sampling frame for the 2018/19 survey. It will continue to work with the Ghana Statistical Service to access the data it needs to start the household listing exercise in Ghana. N.O.R.C will also continue on its work with the mapping tool and the assessment. In 2018, the ILO project will continue to support SOSTECI to revise operating procedures and tools, as well as their rolling out plan at community and sub-prefecture level. During 2018, the Verité project will prioritize project start-up activities including conducting a pre-situational analysis and developing their Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Verité as well as their subgrantees, ICI and N.O.R.C, will continue to engage with the government and other relevant stakeholders to determine the sectors on which to focus, building from the experiences in combatting child labor in cocoa to adapt tools and approaches.

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INTRODUCTION

The World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), on behalf of nine leading members of the chocolate and cocoa industry, is pleased to submit its 2017 CocoaAction overview report in support of the original 2001 Harkin-Engel Protocol and the 2010 Framework of Action to reduce the WFCL in the cocoa growing regions of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The report below reinforces the chocolate and cocoa industry's commitment to both the overarching goal of the Framework, as well as specific activities outlined in the Framework that support the overarching goal. CocoaAction is also closely aligned with the United Nations Global SDGs, adopted in 2015, namely those focusing on poverty eradication, quality education, gender equality, reduced inequalities, elimination of the WFCL and partnerships to achieve these goals.

Because of the unprecedented scope of interventions and requisite coordination across the nine CocoaAction companies, the World Cocoa Foundation informed the CLCCG in early 2018 that, as was the case last year, a complete report, including quantitative information, for 2017 activities will not be published until later in the year.

This following overview report contains data from three sources:

- I. CocoaAction 2016
- II. CocoaAction preliminary data 2017
- III. International Cocoa Initiative 2017 Activities and Results

I. CocoaAction 2016: Learning as We Grow: Putting CocoaAction into Practice

CocoaAction Vision

CocoaAction is a voluntary industry-wide strategy for a rejuvenated and economically viable cocoa sector.

Our vision is a sustainable and thriving cocoa sector – where farmers prosper, cocoa-growing communities are empowered, human rights are respected, and the environment is conserved.

CocoaAction aims to work with 300,000 farmers so that they adopt CocoaAction productivity practices and empower 1,200 communities through community development interventions in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Independent Assurance

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) were appointed to provide independent assurance on our CocoaAction Annual Report for the year ended September 30, 2016. PwC performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), 'Assurance Engagements Other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information', issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and in doing so, they applied the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales (ICAEW) Code of Ethics.

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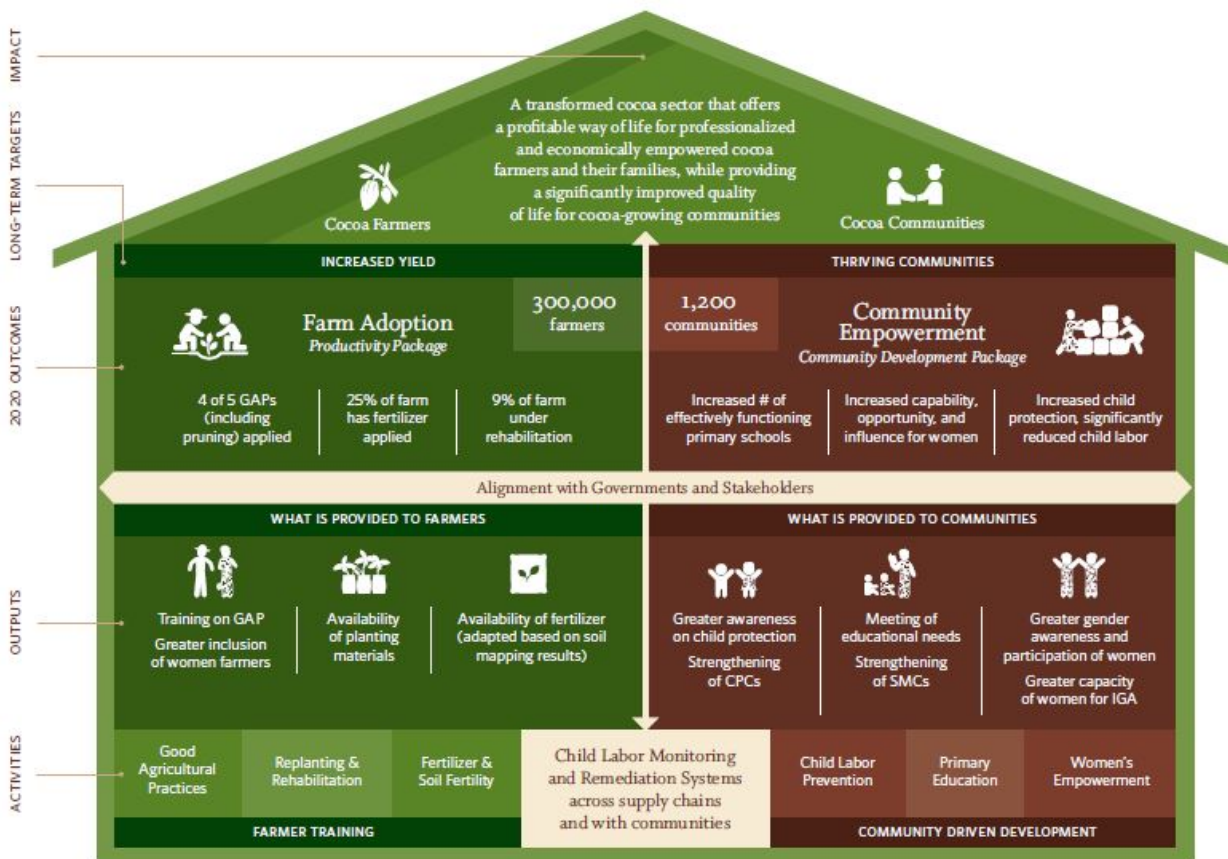
About CocoaAction: Transforming the Cocoa Sector

"We at Ferrero believe in the CocoaAction model and are using the framework to build our 2030 sustainability strategy." -- Stefano Severi, Product Sustainability Manager, Ferrero

Launched in 2014, CocoaAction is a voluntary, industrywide strategy that aligns the world’s leading cocoa and chocolate companies, the governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana, and key stakeholders on priority issues in cocoa sustainability. The CocoaAction vision is a sustainable and thriving cocoa sector where farmers prosper, cocoa-growing communities are empowered, human rights are respected, and the environment is conserved. As Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana currently account for close to 60 percent of the world’s cocoa supply, this geographically compact region is the logical starting point for a transformative initiative like CocoaAction.

“The CocoaAction platform brings the strength of an integrated, holistic approach to address real challenges in the cocoa value chain by working directly with farmers and their families.” -- Cathy Pieters, Director, Cocoa Life, Mondelez

CocoaAction West Africa Results Framework: What We Measure



Nine of the world’s largest cocoa and chocolate companies – Barry Callebaut; Blommer; Cargill; Ferrero; The Hershey Company; Mars, Incorporated; Mondelez International; Nestlé; and Olam—are partners in CocoaAction. These companies are helping to lead the sector in building an economically viable and sustainable cocoa industry by:

- Aligning on priority issues
- Enabling scale through common interventions and an agreed-upon framework for measuring results
- Employing a holistic focus on the farming household and cocoa-growing communities
- Sharing best practices and failures through ongoing learnings
- Working closely with the governments of cocoa-producing countries and other key stakeholders

WCF is the strategy holder and backbone organization for CocoaAction. WCF facilitates company implementation and measurement of the strategy, identify and mobilize to fill gaps in policy and resources, and generate new insights and learnings to amplify CocoaAction impact.

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An Inclusive, Replicable Model

The CocoaAction strategy functions through the following process:



In 2014, CocoaAction organized around eight thematic work streams that companies identified as priority areas in which to intervene. CocoaAction work streams evolve as needs within West Africa cocoa change, and companies lead specific work streams based on their unique expertise, carrying out intervention activities in partnership with the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, civil society organizations, and other cocoa sustainability stakeholders.

Workstreams



Within these work streams eight specific challenges were developed. Three of these challenges have a significant impact on child labor including:

- **Access to Education:** In some areas, a lack of quality basic education affects farmer labor practices and business decisions. It also encourages youth migration to urban areas, hindering the long-term viability of cocoa farming. Functional literacy, agricultural livelihoods training, youth leadership, and teacher training programs that improve access to a quality and relevant education are essential to sustain cocoa-growing communities in the long term.
- **Child Protection:** According to some estimates, there are 2.1 million children working in conditions of child labor in the cocoa supply-chain of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. While the vast majority of these children are helping out on their families' farms, they often undertake hazardous tasks and sometimes work to the detriment of their schooling. Preventing and reducing child labor in the cocoa sector is a shared responsibility that must be shouldered by industry leaders together with governments, civil society organizations, communities and farming families.
- **Gender Equality:** Women in cocoa-growing communities are often not acknowledged for the roles they play in the cocoa supply chain. Studies have found that women perform about half of farm-level tasks on West African cocoa farms.

While CocoaAction does not include market challenges in its definition of community development these challenges relating to farmer income do affect child labor.

- **Market Challenges:** While the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana manage the internal price of cocoa for their farmers, the percentage of the world trade price that cocoa farmers receive globally varies significantly by region. This is due to a number of factors, including: the regulatory environment; access to market information; selling cocoa individually versus leveraging the power of group buying as part of a co-op; understanding of cocoa quality requirements; and transportation costs.

Goals

CocoaAction companies commit to using their resources to help create a sustainable, thriving cocoa sector. CocoaAction companies aim to support 300,000 cocoa farmers and empower 1,200 communities through community development interventions in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.



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A Summary of CocoaAction Progress in 2016

In order to create the sustainable, thriving cocoa sector that CocoaAction envisions, WCF plays a variety of roles:

Strategic Driver

Through CocoaAction companies' implementation work in 2016, the strategy moved from the theoretical to the practical. Because 2016 was the first year that both CocoaAction programmatic areas – productivity and community development – were implemented, WCF's role as strategic driver was critical.

WCF regularly convened CocoaAction companies to discuss challenges and learnings they uncovered during implementation. These discussions have enabled WCF and its member companies to iterate and scale the CocoaAction strategy to achieve sector-wide transformation.

Partnership Builder

WCF champions multi-stakeholder partnerships, acknowledging that achieving sector-wide transformation requires coordinating activities with key stakeholders including farmers and farmer cooperatives, cocoa-producing country governments, donors, civil society organizations and certification and standard-setting bodies. Through partnerships, CocoaAction companies and WCF coordinate complementary interventions to improve cocoa sector sustainability and create a knowledge platform to share best practices and challenges.

One key partner group is the four-major cocoa certification and standards bodies—Fair Trade USA, Fairtrade International, Rainforest Alliance and UTZ. CocoaAction companies and WCF continued to work in close collaboration with these organizations in 2016 to refine implementation processes and establish joint trainings on CocoaAction interventions.

“CocoaAction companies’ activities complement our own work, and collaboration and transparency allows us to learn from each other and improve our programs.” -- Karen Reijnen, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, Customized Services, UTZ

Resource Mobilizer

In CocoaAction’s early days, WCF was challenged by producing-country government partners to create new programs or investments that would resemble traditional donor-funded activities. As CocoaAction pursues a long-term strategy that will accomplish more than any one company could achieve on its own, WCF plays a key role in developing relationships with new donors and partners and in ensuring that resources are efficiently used to further progress toward CocoaAction targets.

Technical Convener

While the CocoaAction companies were aligning their approaches, WCF recognized a need to engage external experts to fine-tune the CocoaAction approach and build efficiencies. WCF continues to engage technical experts such as the Jacobs Foundation, ICI, and the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) to provide critical feedback on the CocoaAction approach to education, child labor prevention, and fertilizer and planting materials, among other issues.



Data and Learning Facilitator

Cooperative data collection enables CocoaAction companies to better understand their impact, promote accountability and inform areas for further research than they could with individual efforts. The wealth of data collected on cocoa farming in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana — a total of 15,000 data points, or single measurements — represents an unprecedented industry effort to collect co-owned data. As this was the first year that data was collected and compiled within the CocoaAction measurement and evaluation framework, companies further enhanced their learning from an aligned approach to data collection itself. Armed with these insights, CocoaAction companies and WCF can continuously fine tune and expand interventions and inform future activities and programs.

2016 CocoaAction Data: Telling a Story of Progress

“One of our greatest accomplishments in 2016 was learning. We're moving forward with a heightened sense of understanding and urgency because of what we were able to learn from our first year of quantitative data gathering.” -- Nicko Debenham, VP Head of Sustainability & MD Biolands Group, Barry Callebaut

2016 CocoaAction Community Development Data: Executive Summary

In 2016, CocoaAction companies identified approximately 330 communities to engage with community development interventions, such as preventing child labor practices, increasing primary education among cocoa farmers and their families, and empowering women to join the effort to build a sustainable cocoa industry. While some CocoaAction companies were already conducting these types of community development interventions before CocoaAction's inception as part of their individual sustainability programs, in 2016, these interventions were aligned with the CocoaAction strategy. Companies brought new focus to launching community needs assessments, establishing supply chain-based CLMRs and in aligning women's empowerment interventions.

Despite several indications of progress, data also showed that CocoaAction companies encountered unforeseen difficulties in cocoa farmers' adoption of certain community development interventions. In addition, aligning methodologies for data collection has presented some limitations. To address these challenges, CocoaAction companies are identifying where improvements can be made in coming years.

CocoaAction is designed for learning and scaling impact. CocoaAction companies will continue to identify knowledge gaps that may inform where future activities should be focused, and new interventions developed. Our commitment to continued learning and improvement is the reason CocoaAction has emerged as a successful platform for building new partnerships among governments and donor partners to advance cocoa sustainability efforts.



Every member company contributed data, creating the first co-owned, cross-operational dataset in cocoa—a groundbreaking step for voluntary collaboration on sustainability data within the sector.

Groundbreaking Collaboration to Collect Co-Owned Productivity and Community Development Data

After working with origin governments, civil society organizations and technical experts to agree upon CocoaAction's six core intervention areas in 2015, CocoaAction companies and WCF developed and finalized an approach to measuring their results using a comprehensive set of key performance indicators (KPIs)—the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Results Framework.

WCF published the Results Framework and key performance indicators in the M&E Guide, which launched in March 2016.

In 2016, for the first time, CocoaAction companies collected and reported data on cocoa farmers, their farms and communities according to the framework and indicators published in the M&E Guide.

About the CocoaAction Monitoring & Evaluation Results Framework

The CocoaAction Results Framework provides the specific performance indicators that are used to help measure companies' progress against CocoaAction's theory of change for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The framework has five levels that span CocoaAction's two programmatic areas of productivity and community development:

- Level One: The productivity and community development programmatic areas complement and enhance each other, emphasizing CocoaAction companies' understanding that sustainable cocoa can be grown only by professional farmers whose communities are thriving.
- Level Two: Each of the two programmatic areas has an outcome statement to guide implementation and to focus efforts on creating change that improves cocoa farmers' realities long-term. To reach the long-term outcomes, each programmatic area is subdivided into three action pillars. In community development, action pillars are Primary Education, Child Labor Reduction and Women's Empowerment.
- Level Three: Each action pillar includes a results statement describing our anticipated outcomes and the accompanying indicators that will be used to measure progress.
- Level Four: Outputs describe the most immediate performance of CocoaAction interventions, and these outputs feed directly into each of our anticipated outcomes.
- Level Five: The fundamental layer of the CocoaAction Results Framework comprises the activities, or interventions, that CocoaAction companies agree to implement.

The CocoaAction Results Framework features 12 indicators at the output level (four on the productivity side and eight on the community side), 14 indicators at the outcome level (three on the productivity side and 11 on the community side) and one indicator per programmatic area at the long-term outcome level.

Contributing to the Sustainable Development Agenda

In 2015, a year after the CocoaAction strategy was established, the United Nations developed the SDGs to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people can live in peace and prosperity. Since then, civil society and the private sector have collaborated to create practical tools and guidelines that assist businesses putting the SDGs into action and integrating their existing purpose frameworks.

Through their collaborative effort to promote best practices in the cocoa industry, CocoaAction companies are naturally aligned with and helping to advance key SDGs — including sustainable agricultural production, poverty reduction and gender equality. In addition, collective CocoaAction efforts demonstrate the value of sector collaboration as described in the United Nations' sustainable development agenda.

"We are at the beginning of the implementation process, and there is no precedent for an effort like CocoaAction. We must remain flexible and remember that in instances where we've faced challenges, we have not failed—we've just started." -- Jean-Philippe Ake, Senior Director, Global Commodities Management, The Hershey Company

About 2016 CocoaAction Data

The purpose of aggregated CocoaAction data is to drive cocoa sustainability by:

- Increasing collaborative learning on measuring and reporting best practices;

- Improving identification of critical sustainability issues informed by data; and
- Benchmarking results of sustainability initiatives against CocoaAction targets and average performance.

CocoaAction companies collected data in alignment with the agreed-upon CocoaAction M&E Results Framework and the M&E Guide. WCF then analyzed the data using a process verified by PricewaterhouseCoopers to produce a central set of results.

Roadmap to Success

The CocoaAction Five-Year Roadmap, published in October 2016, is an effort to provide a long-term strategy balanced with the guidance required for near-term implementation. The document is not intended to be an exhaustive and complex list of all detailed activities. Instead, it is intended to provide those directly and indirectly involved with CocoaAction with an overview of the critical path and main moving parts of CocoaAction, and how these moving parts fit together to lead to CocoaAction's success. To view our five-year Roadmap, visit our website.

Data Collection Methodology

CocoaAction companies used a methodology called “adoption observation” to collect 2016 productivity data. This methodology has traditionally been used in similar contexts. It has limitations—mainly because employing data collectors, or enumerators can introduce inconsistency. While enumerators in 2016 attended CocoaAction trainings, in some cases skills were lacking and assessment ambiguity introduced potential error around some data. This means that:

- CocoaAction data is appropriate to identify trends at the macro level, but micro patterns are less reliable. The data will provide reasonable absolute estimates at an aggregate level in the absence of scientific studies.
- Comparison between individual member data is not recommended.
- The need to build the capacity of data collectors in cocoa is an important finding that will require intervention to improve the general state of sustainability data at sector level.

In July 2017, CocoaAction members and their partners joined together for on-farm data collection training sessions. These trainings present an opportunity to build the capacity of data collectors to improve the quality and consistency of cocoa sustainability data in the future.

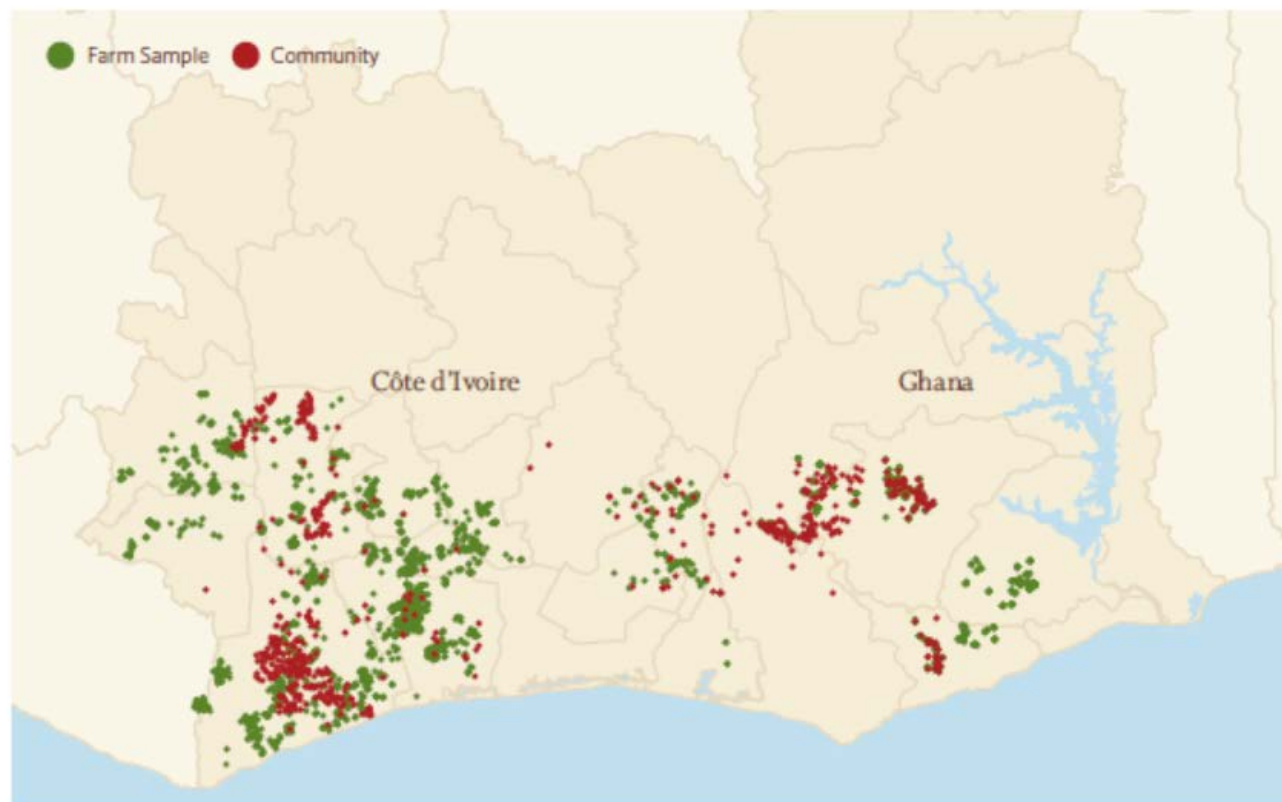
The central set of 2016 data that CocoaAction companies and WCF produced is based on a sample of nearly 3,000 farms that represents 147,000 smallholder cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana whom CocoaAction companies have engaged through their sustainability programs.

The majority of this data relates to productivity interventions. In 2016, companies began to align their work in cocoa-producing communities with CocoaAction, and therefore have not yet gathered sufficient data to collectively report on activities related to the Community Development programmatic areas and pillars.

CocoaAction companies will continue to share information with one another and jointly discuss how they can improve their work to implement CocoaAction's key priorities. This is essential to identifying lessons learned and next steps, and to extracting the full value of aggregated data from 2016.

“First-year data collection has reaffirmed areas we knew were weak, but this is not discouraging. As a result, we understand where to focus our energy so that we can improve in future years.” -- Darrell High, Cocoa Manager, Nestlé

Overview of CocoaAction Community and Farm Locations



Community Development Data

Because CocoaAction companies began to align their existing community development interventions with the CocoaAction strategy for the first time in 2016, there was limited aligned data to report. However, the following data points demonstrate early progress toward CocoaAction targets.

- In Côte d'Ivoire, all CocoaAction companies began implementing community needs assessments—the first step in community-driven development—in approximately 85 cocoa-growing communities. In Ghana, community needs assessments were conducted in approximately 244 communities.
- Four CocoaAction companies' initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire involved nearly 15,000 CocoaAction farmers in CLMRSs — an approach reviewed by ICI to monitor for and remediate cases of child labor in supply chains, while child labor awareness and child protection capabilities are broadened in cocoa-growing communities through CPCs. In addition, across four CocoaAction companies' initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire, more than 1,100 women participated in IGAs, which over time can empower them to generate additional income.

CocoaAction companies continue to implement an array of community development activities in cocoa-growing communities. In 2017, CocoaAction companies will further align their initiatives with CocoaAction community development interventions, and WCF anticipates a deeper discussion of community development results.

Learnings and Future Planning

Because 2016 was the first year that CocoaAction companies collected data according to the M&E Results Framework, many learnings were gleaned from the process of data collection itself. As CocoaAction companies implemented this groundbreaking, collective impact effort, they identified areas for further exploration and improvement. These opportunities include improving understanding of farmer priorities and how they impact adoption of the full productivity package; undertaking a gender-focused study to learn more about women's needs and the roles they play in West Africa societies and cultures; and building capacity for community implementation.

Additionally, through the data collection process, CocoaAction companies understood their own capacities, helped promote accountability and encouraged learning. Aligning nine company data-collection systems and improving consistency takes time. CocoaAction companies are learning how to collect data in a consistent manner and are developing specific tools to facilitate data collection. As companies continue reporting against the M&E framework, they will highlight necessary improvements to be made at the central CocoaAction level and, correspondingly, at the company level.

While 2016 data collection confirmed that more work still needs to be done to understand more about cocoa farmer behavior and what actions most significantly impact farms and livelihoods long-term, the process also yielded 15,000 data points about cocoa farming in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Aggregated insights from 2016 and beyond are crucial to allowing CocoaAction companies to check their progress individually and as a sector. Year over year, collected data will reveal patterns, outliers, successes and failures, and will be used to expand, correct and scale the CocoaAction strategy as needed to enable broader impact.

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Our Work on the Ground: Reaching Cocoa-Growing Communities

The Farmers' Perspective

Smallholder cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are not simply viewed as beneficiaries of the CocoaAction strategy. Rather, they are strategic partners to CocoaAction companies and WCF, providing perspectives and learnings that enable iterations in strategy to improve impact.

In 2016, by implementing CocoaAction interventions, companies worked closely with 147,000 smallholder cocoa farmers and developed a better understanding of the challenges and obstacles they face. In the last quarter of 2016, the world trade price of cocoa dropped significantly – from USD \$2,711.35 per ton to \$2,287.80 per ton (International Cocoa Organization – ICCO) – in a short span of time. While the sector is still recovering, this price drop challenged CocoaAction companies and WCF to accelerate their work on sustainable livelihoods and risk-reduction methods for cocoa farmers.

CocoaAction companies and WCF are addressing market challenges by:

- Making additional investments to improve the long-term productivity and profitability of cocoa farming in all the major origin countries through individual company sustainability programs and pre-competitive collaboration.
- Supporting the development and expansion of markets for cocoa and chocolate and promoting responsible consumption around the world.
- Providing premium payments for certified and/or verified sustainable cocoa on top of official prices, which increase farmers' incomes and provide critical financing for the development of cocoa-growing communities.

CocoaAction companies and WCF realize that further and ongoing industry collaboration is needed to strengthen the business environment for cocoa and help secure sustainable livelihoods for cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

In conversations with farmers, CocoaAction companies have identified economic challenges that, at times, impede adoption of CocoaAction interventions.

"The best way to create impact is to think and act at the individual farm level. Part of the CocoaAction Strategy is promoting knowledge among farmers through comprehensive training and data collection on each farm." -- Andrew Brooks, Product Country Head, Olam

While these financial and cultural barriers may be challenging to overcome, CocoaAction companies and WCF are committed to improving farmer livelihoods as a primary objective and are taking steps to enable cocoa sustainability and profitability for years to come. This includes developing innovative ways to provide farmers with access to financial support and to coaching so that they can better understand and navigate financial risks and rewards.

Aligning on Community Development

International Cocoa Initiative
Established in 2002 as a result of the Harkin-Engel Protocol, ICI is supported by and works with the cocoa industry, as well as civil society and national governments in cocoa-producing countries, to ensure a better future for children and contribute to the elimination of child labor.
As a leader on the issue of child labor, ICI has played a significant role in developing CocoaAction's approach to child labor through the contribution of deep experience and expertise on the issue. CocoaAction companies continued to strengthen their collaboration with ICI throughout 2016, and ICI continued to provide technical assistance at the governance level of CocoaAction and support to CocoaAction companies.
In collaboration with ICI, a number of CocoaAction companies went through a CLMRS effectiveness review, which was developed not only for the cocoa sector but for other agricultural sectors as well.

ICI's partnerships across sectors have already reached 1,139 children and women in the first year of implementation and are expected to benefit 3,600 by 2018.

"ICI's operations expanded dramatically in 2016, as CocoaAction companies engaged us to help them implement their CocoaAction commitments. The scale-up of industry action that is now underway is a significant step forward in the fight against child labor in cocoa." -- Nick Weatherill, Executive Director, ICI

The majority of this data relates to productivity interventions. In 2016, companies began to align their work in cocoa-producing communities with CocoaAction, and therefore have not yet gathered sufficient data to collectively report on activities related to the Community Development programmatic area and pillars.

In 2016, in addition to productivity data collection, CocoaAction companies prioritized adjusting their individual sustainability initiatives to further align with the CocoaAction community development activities focused on Child Labor Reduction, Primary Education and Women's Empowerment.

Working in Supply Chains and in Communities to Prevent Child Labor

In 2016, reducing child labor remained a primary driver of non-competitive industry and cross-sector collaboration in the cocoa sector. CocoaAction companies' "dual approach" to the problem, reviewed by ICI, aims to identify and respond to reported child labor in the cocoa supply chain while tackling its root causes in communities. Through CocoaAction companies' implementation of CLMRSs, 15,000 farmers and supply chain members have been engaged to monitor for and report instances of child labor. In 2016, through CocoaAction companies' partnerships with the ICI and other organizations at the community level, the reach of CLMRS extended to 55,000 farming households in Côte d'Ivoire and expanded to Ghana. In communities, CocoaAction companies are working to increase awareness of child labor and its effects, creating alternatives for children through improved access to primary education and improving child protection capabilities through CCPCs.

Because child labor is both a symptom and a cause of poverty, CocoaAction companies also provided 1,500 women and 660 men with support for additional IGAs. Increased income can support the hiring of laborers to work on their farms or cover school-related expenses for their children.

"CocoaAction has accelerated our drive, our understanding and our actions around child labor." -- Taco Terheijden, Director of Cocoa Sustainability, Cargill

In addition, in partnership with ICI, a number of CocoaAction companies mobilized and equipped labor groups to undertake some of the tasks that are traditionally done by younger children. These labor pools are filled with workers who offer their services to farmers at a subsidized or discounted rate. This boosts local workers' income, while serving as an alternative to child labor.

Child Labor in Cocoa Coordinating Group Principals Meeting

On June 22, 2016, USDOL hosted the CLCCG Principals Meeting to discuss progress and challenges under the Harkin-Engel Protocol's Framework of Action. Then-Acting WCF President Tim McCoy provided remarks highlighting the need for continued public-private partnerships to combat and prevent child labor, despite the progress made since 2010 -- when the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, U.S. Congressman Engel and Senator Harkin and the chocolate and cocoa industry joined hands to form the CLCCG Framework of Action. Read Tim McCoy's full remarks [here](#). WCF serves as the chocolate and cocoa industry's point of contact and spokes-organization for the CLCCG process.

To read Tim McCoy's full remarks, please visit worldcocoafoundation.org.

"If it takes a village to raise a child, then stakeholders must step back and see children at the heart of their families and communities. Children's parental and familial circles must be their primary sources of protection." – Aarti Kapoor, Managing Director and Lead Consultant, Embode

Empowering Women in Cocoa Producing Countries

In both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, long-standing cultural traditions and social constraints often prohibit women from assuming leadership roles and contributing to their families' incomes. Despite accounting for nearly 50 percent of pre- and post-harvest labor associated with cocoa production, in Côte d'Ivoire women represent only 5 percent of members of farmer or community organizations and make up just 8 percent of community governance structures. In implementing CocoaAction women's empowerment activities, therefore, CocoaAction companies and WCF are faced with the challenge of producing short-term results against deep-seated cultural forces.

With expertise and insight provided by partner organizations such as CARE International, which places empowering women and girls at the center of its approach to end global poverty, WCF and a number of CocoaAction companies are raising the profile of women in cocoa-growing communities and addressing their needs. In addition to community needs assessments, some CocoaAction companies have conducted gender assessments to better understand the roles of women in cocoa-growing communities.

"More women are assuming leadership roles and participating in income-generating activities, but it is difficult to change 100-year traditions in five years of CocoaAction work." – Patience Nambo, Gender Specialist, World Cocoa Foundation

WCF staff members work with CocoaAction companies to help align their existing sustainability initiatives with the agreed-upon CocoaAction women's empowerment activities. In Côte d'Ivoire alone, three CocoaAction companies are supporting 1,157 women to undertake income-generating activities.

In 2016, CocoaAction companies also continued work with Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)—first pioneered by CARE International in 1991. While not an integrated piece of the

CocoaAction strategy, VSLAs complement and amplify CocoaAction interventions, and have proven to be an impressive model for empowering women in cocoa communities.

In addition, WCF helps develop policies to empower women in cocoa-producing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by liaising with government agencies. In 2016, WCF worked with CocoaAction companies and farmers to implement field-based activities. Through the implementation of these activities, CocoaAction companies and WCF collected learnings that have allowed them to bring an informed perspective to conversations about the value of including women in an industry approach to improving sustainability.

CocoaAction companies' efforts in women's empowerment have laid the groundwork for critical conversations with the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as well as a Global Conference on Women in Cocoa, which took place in early 2017, on the importance of women's empowerment to improving farmer livelihoods and building a more sustainable cocoa sector. The conference focused on women's economic empowerment and financial inclusion; land tenure/land rights; and child protection. By collaborating with government agencies on women's empowerment, CocoaAction companies and WCF can accelerate change and challenge other partners to make progress on this issue.

"CocoaAction companies understand that women's empowerment is not merely a nice thing to do—it's the smart thing to do. This shift in industry's mindset is helping to make the business case for women's empowerment to the governments of cocoa-producing countries." -- Youssouf Ndjoré, former Cocoa Sustainability Director, CARE International

II. CocoaAction 2017 Preliminary data

The scope of interventions and requisite coordination across the nine CocoaAction companies make it impossible, as was the case in 2016, to publish complete and measurable data to meet USDOL's early to mid-year reporting deadlines. A complete report on 2017 activities that includes quantitative information will be published later in the year. However, preliminary data provides a snapshot of the CocoaAction community development activities in 2017. Of note: the subset of the community development and CLMRS activities reported by CocoaAction but implemented by ICI are reported in greater detail in the ICI results section below.

Community Needs Assessments or Community Action Plans

In 2017, all nine conducted Community Needs Assessments or CAPs.

Community Needs Assessments are the first step for most companies to be a part of the CocoaAction community. CAPs were also widely put in place as a first step. Many companies also formed community development committees to oversee implementation of the CAPs.

Community Protection Committees (or other community-based structures or individuals) can play a key role in child labor. Where these structures do not yet exist in a community companies may support the formation of such committees. In addition, companies can provide training and support to these entities to help them fulfill their activities.

Education

In 2017 seven out of nine companies conducted activities in education predominantly focusing on renovating existing infrastructures and providing literacy trainings.

These educational activities were often linked to other programs, including literacy programs beyond the CocoaAction platform.

Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation Systems

Eight out of nine companies indicated the presence of CLMRS or child labor CAPs that stood on their own or were imbedded in women's empowerment programs.

Some companies have achieved full implementation of their CLMRS in portions of their supply chains and have conducted remediation activities for children. For these companies the next steps are to extend CLMRS further in the supply chain and to scale up and to evaluate and standardize remediation plans.

For others the next steps are to determine appropriate remediation for the children identified to be in need. Working with CLMRS and/or CPCs is widespread, although still in its pilot or beginning phases in most cases.

Women's Empowerment

Eight out of nine companies have IGAs and/or women's groups or women's empowerment as part of their programming.

Women-focused activities are the most prolific and progressed across companies with gender sensitization (for men and women) common and straightforward. Support to women's groups tend to embed several programmatic components including child labor sensitization, community development capacity and sensitization. IGAs, savings and economic empowerment activities are common, supporting women with finances, diversification, leadership and decision-making.

Company Profiles**

Barry Callebaut Group is the world's leading manufacturer of high-quality chocolate and cocoa products and has been dedicated to this business for more than 150 years. The Group runs more than 50 production facilities worldwide and employs a diverse and dedicated global workforce of more than 9,000 people. The Barry Callebaut Group serves the entire food industry, from industrial food manufacturers to artisanal and professional users of chocolate, such as chocolatiers, pastry chefs, bakers, hotels, restaurants or caterers. The two global brands catering to the specific needs of these Gourmet customers are Callebaut® and Cacao Barry®. The Barry Callebaut Group is committed to sustainable cocoa production to help ensure future supplies of cocoa and improve farmer livelihoods. It supports the Cocoa Horizons Foundation in its goal to shape a sustainable cocoa and chocolate future.

Blommer Chocolate Company is the largest cocoa processor and ingredient chocolate supplier in North America. Founded in 1939, the family-owned and operated company has more than 800 employees and five strategically

located manufacturing facilities in North America and China. The company provides comprehensive business solutions for domestic and international customers of all sizes in the confectionery, baking and dairy industries. Among Blommer's core competencies are cocoa bean processing, chocolate manufacturing, commodity risk management, and product and process R&D. The company is a leader in advancing sustainable cocoa farming as a founding member of the World Cocoa Foundation, a member of the CocoaAction sustainability initiative, and through its privately managed farmer programs in Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia and Ecuador.

Cargill Cocoa & Chocolate offers its customers quality products and services they trust to help them thrive, today and in the future. Cargill consistently delivers a wide range of products—including cocoa powder, liquor and butter, chocolates, fillings and coatings—to help customers stand out from the crowd. Day-to-day the company works to the highest safety standards and offers insight-driven price risk management and sustainable cocoa services. For recipe development and optimization, Cargill has seven specialized Application Centers around the world. The company's insights on market and consumer trends, combined with its innovation support and consistent performance, make Cargill a proactive partner in all major consumer markets. Cargill customers also benefit from bean sourcing and research capabilities in key origin countries, including Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Indonesia. With a team of more than 3,000 passionate cocoa and chocolate experts in 35 locations, connected to 150,000 Cargill employees around the globe, the company provides unique knowledge and proactive services across five continents, built on a foundation of 150 years of experience. Information about Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate's efforts to ensure a sustainable cocoa supply chain can be found in its [Cocoa Promise annual report](#).

The Ferrero Group is present with more than 40,000 people in 53 countries, with 22 production plants and 9 agricultural companies in Chile, Argentina, Bulgaria, Georgia, South Africa, Australia, Turkey, Italy and Serbia. Ferrero products are present and sold, directly or through authorized retailers, in more than 160 countries around the world. Since the beginning, in Ferrero, innovation combines modern methods with ancient passion, permeating all steps of the value chain, from research and development to the final product. Nutella, Ferrero Rocher, Raffaello, Tic Tac and the Kinder line (Kinder Surprise, Kinder Joy, Kinder Bueno, Kinder Chocolate, Kinder Milk Slice, Kinder Pingui, Kinder Delice) are some of the Ferrero products best known and appreciated by consumers all around the world. Information about The Ferrero Group's Corporate Social Responsibility efforts can be found in the [company's annual CSR Report](#).

The Hershey Company, headquartered in Hershey, Pennsylvania, U.S., is a global confectionery leader known for bringing goodness to the world through its chocolate, sweets, mints and other great-tasting snacks. Hershey has approximately 22,000 employees around the world who work every day to deliver delicious, quality products. The company has more than 80 brands around the world that drive more than \$7.4 billion in annual revenues, including such iconic brand names as Hershey's, Reese's, Hershey's Kisses, Jolly Rancher, Ice Breakers and Brookside. Building on its core business, Hershey is expanding its portfolio to include a broader range of delicious snacks. The company remains focused on growing its presence in key international markets while continuing to extend its competitive advantage in North America. For more than 120 years, Hershey has been committed to operating fairly, ethically and sustainably.

Mars, Incorporated is a family-owned business with more than a century of history making diverse products and offering services for people and the pets people love. Our global headquarters is in McLean, Virginia, U.S. We

operate in over 80 countries worldwide and our net sales add up to almost \$35 billion a year. Our global business manufactures some of the world's best-loved brands, including: M&M's®, SNICKERS®, TWIX®, MILKY WAY®, GALAXY®, DOVE®, EXTRA®, ORBIT® and SKITTLES®, Our more than 85,000 Associates are guided by The Five Principles: Quality, Responsibility, Mutuality, Efficiency and Freedom. We are committed to creating enduring, mutual benefits for us and our stakeholders while operating sustainably. On 6 September 2017, we introduced our new Sustainable in a Generation plan. The plan focuses on areas where Mars can impact change on some of the world's biggest problems, as defined by the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The plan includes a set of far-reaching goals and ambitions underpinned by science and a determination to drive impact throughout the extended supply chain including cocoa.

Mondelēz International, Inc. is a global snacking powerhouse, creating delicious moments of joy in 165 countries. Mondelēz International is a world leader in biscuits, chocolate, gum, candy and powdered beverages, with billion-dollar brands such as Oreo, LU and Nabisco biscuits; Cadbury, Cadbury Dairy Milk and Milka chocolate; and Trident gum. Mondelēz International's goal is to sustainably source all the company's cocoa supply, mainly via Cocoa Life, which aims to reach more than 200,000 farmers across six countries, benefiting more than a million people. By working in partnership with farmers, NGOs, suppliers and government institutions, Cocoa Life is part of Mondelēz International's Impact For Growth, which urges employees, suppliers and community partners to join to develop new approaches that can have a positive impact on the planet and its people. Impact For Growth focuses on four key areas where the company can make the greatest impact: well-being snacks, sustainability, community and safety.

Nestlé is the world's leading nutrition, health and wellness company. The company employs more than 335,000 people and has 436 factories in 86 countries. Nestlé products are sold in 197 countries. Nestlé is the worldwide leader in product categories such as soluble coffee, infant nutrition, bottled water, condensed and evaporated milk, ice cream, as well as chocolate and malt drinks, and culinary. Nestlé's confectionery brands include Kit Kat, Nestlé and Toll house. To build a business capable of both delivering superior shareholder value and helping people improve their nutrition, health and wellness, Nestlé takes its Creating Shared Value approach to the business as a whole. In addition to nutrition, this approach focuses on water scarcity—a very serious issue in many parts of the world—because water is quite simply the linchpin of food security. Creating Shared Value also focuses on rural development because the overall well-being of farmers, rural communities, small entrepreneurs and suppliers is intrinsic to the long-term success of Nestlé's business. It is incorporating CocoaAction into its cocoa sustainability strategy, the 'Nestlé Cocoa Plan.'

Olam International is a leading agri-business operating across the value chain in 70 countries, supplying various products across 16 platforms to more than 16,200 customers worldwide. From a direct sourcing and processing presence in most major producing countries, Olam has built a global leadership position in many of its businesses. Headquartered in Singapore, Olam has built its cocoa business by combining unique and unparalleled strengths at origin with market presence as well as research, information, analysis, and futures market expertise. In October 2015, the company created a new entity, Olam Cocoa, following the acquisition of ADM Cocoa. In combining a leader in cocoa bean sourcing with one of the world's leading cocoa processors, Olam has formed a fully integrated cocoa business that supplies cocoa beans and cocoa products, establishing a new dynamic in the industry. The Olam team is a highly motivated group of 2,400 chocoholics who believe in their business and the cocoa and chocolate industry. The company supports all relevant organizations and has Board representation on

many bodies including the Federation of Cocoa Commerce, World Cocoa Foundation, European Cocoa Association and the Cocoa Association of Asia. This year, Olam was featured in Fortune “Change the World” list of 50 global companies aligning social and environmental impact with their economic objectives.

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

III. International Cocoa Initiative

Established in 2002 as a result of the Harkin-Engel Protocol, ICI is supported by and works with the cocoa industry, as well as civil society and national governments in cocoa-producing countries, to ensure a better future for children and contribute to the elimination of child labor.

While the complete WCF report on CocoaAction child labor activities will not be available until later in the year, ICI has provided the following information on the results of work carried out by it in 2017 in partnership with a number of leading chocolate and cocoa industry members.

Summary of ICI Cumulative, Consolidated Results since 2007:

Since 2007, ICI has worked:

- At community level, with 656 communities (352 in Côte d’Ivoire and 304 in Ghana) reaching more than 700,000 children.
- In the supply-chain, with 127 farmers’ groups / cooperatives (122 in Côte d’Ivoire and 5 in Ghana) targeting 90,826 cocoa-farming households, identifying 14,986 children in child labor and providing assistance to 10,110 children. Since 2012, 14,137 supply-chain actors have been trained, with 64,455 farmers and 238,003 community members also reached by awareness-raising activities.
- In support of education in cocoa-growing communities with 1,337 classrooms built or renovated.
- In support of women’s empowerment and sustainable livelihoods, establishing 851 women’s IGAs and community labor groups.

2015-2017 beneficiaries:

2017 was the third year of implementation of ICI’s 2015-2020 strategy adopted in 2014. ICI’s 2015-2020 Strategy has an end-target of “improved child protection for 1 million children by 2020”, of which the strategy anticipates at least 20% (200,000 children) should be assisted through ICI’s direct action. At end-2017, half way into the six-year timeframe, ICI estimates that its direct action has so far benefitted 187,767 children, already reaching 94% of the original strategic 2020 target.

2017 results:

Community development:

As part of ICI’s “Core Programme”, a total of 75 communities benefited from child-centered community development interventions aligned with the CocoaAction Community Development package. In addition, the ECLIC program supported by USDOL was implemented in 50 communities in Côte d’Ivoire.

In the 75 Core Programme communities, the following results were achieved in 2017:

- Awareness-raising activities for 36,566 community members with positive impact on Knowledge (43% increase) and Attitudes (11% increase).
- CCPCs established in all 75 communities.
- CAPs defined and under implementation in all 75 communities, developed with the participation of women and children, and implemented across a growing number of community actions (5.5 actions per community in 2017 compared to 4.1 in 2016 and 1.7 in 2015), with a sustained level of support from local authorities (17%) and from the communities' themselves (27%).
- By end-2017, 3,378 more children were enrolled in school (at all levels) compared to 2016. Primary School enrollment in ICI-assisted communities in both countries reached 90%, with primary school attendance reaching 88.7% in Ghana and 98.3% in Côte d'Ivoire. Gross enrollment rates across all schooling levels increased by 27% between 2015 and 2017 in Côte d'Ivoire, and by 2.9% in Ghana.
- 2,577 households were enrolled in IGAs.

ICI and USDOL: collaborating to support community development in cocoa-growing communities

ECLIC ("*Eliminating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities*") is a USDOL-funded ICI project supporting 5450 children and 1500 vulnerable households in 50 communities in Cote d'Ivoire since November 2015.

The main project objectives are:

- 1. To increase community mobilization in the fight against child labor;**
- 2. To increase incomes of households with children at risk of, or engaged in child labor;**
- 3. To improve access to quality education opportunities for children at risk of, or engaged in child labor.**

The main results so far are as follows:

- *46 Community Action Plans (CAPs) developed with implementation ongoing in 37 communities (including construction or renovation of basic school infrastructures);*
- *3978 community members reached through awareness-raising activities;*
- *975 women and 177 young men involved Community Based Organisations;*
- *454 women and 102 men benefiting from literacy/numeracy classes;*
- *1238 community members (out of which 975 women and 263 men) supported to implement Income Generating Activities (IGA);*
- *2409 children received various services (school kits, school fees, bridging classes);*
- *240 teachers and 6539 students received training on child rights, child protection and child labor issues.*
- *Local partners mobilized, such as the regional councils and the Ministry of education for the equipment of classrooms and the provision of pedagogical material to the teachers.*

The project is scheduled to conclude in November 2019.

Responsible Supply-Chain Management:

NB: as the following activities were implemented by ICI as projects with its industry members, there is some risk of overlap between ICI's reporting and individual company reporting.

CLMRS was implemented with 6 companies in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. In total, by end-2017, 127 farmer groups / cooperatives were covered (of which 5 were in Ghana) corresponding to 90,826 farmers' households. The following results were achieved in 2017 through ICI-supported CLMRS:

- 2,453 supply-chain actors trained.
- 22,747 farmers and 86,287 community members were reached with awareness-raising activities.
- A cumulative total of 14,986 children were identified in child labor representing 17% of all children monitored.
- 6,724 were followed-up with a specific interview and/or a household level awareness-raising session.
- 15,093 direct, individual remediation actions were implemented benefiting at least 10,110 children.

ICI and Industry: collaborating to scale up good practices

In the cocoa sector, Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS) were first piloted by ICI and one company in 2012. Since then, an additional 6 companies have embarked on a journey to establish child labour due diligence systems in their supply-chain. By the end of 2017, 127 farmers' cooperatives had been covered by the systems, reaching more than 90,000 farmers living in more than 1'000 communities across Ghana and Ivory Coast.

CLMRS is now considered a best practice, adopted as a core intervention within industry's CocoaAction initiative, and embedded as a requirement in the UTZ Code of Conduct as well as the final draft of the CEN/ISO International Standard for Sustainable Cocoa.

These systems have so far allowed industry partners to identify 14'986 children in hazardous child labour and to assist them, their households and their communities with remediation and support. A sample survey revealed that 51% of identified child labourers were no longer in child labour after three years in the system.

Despite positive prospects and results, up-scaling CLMRS to cover the millions of cocoa farmers in West Africa remains a daunting challenge. Existing approaches and tools will need to be adapted to improve the cost-effectiveness, scalability and sustainability of the model.

Influencing and Support to National Authorities:

Actions and results to improve knowledge and capacity of key stakeholders were as follows:

- Publication of the first report of the CLMRS Effectiveness Review, gathering data and preliminary lessons learnt from multiple actors' implementation of CLMRS in various smallholder agriculture sectors in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Development of good practice / policy guides on the situation of older children (15-17 years) at risk of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and the organization of a Stakeholder Meeting on education and vocational training opportunities for those older children.
- Training of 42 journalists and 143 government officials about child labor.
- Signature of a MOU with the Côte d'Ivoire CNS supporting the development of a web-based cartography of school infrastructure, the revision of ICI's nationally endorsed training material, the improvement of social

infrastructures in ICI-assisted communities and the strengthening of public/private collaboration and coordination with SOSTECI.

ICI and the Government of Cote d'Ivoire: collaborating to reinforce synergies

On the 6th of November 2017, ICI and the National Oversight Committee chaired by the First Lady of Côte d'Ivoire signed a renewed Memorandum of Understanding focusing on the following three areas of collaboration:

- The revision of ICI's nationally endorsed training and awareness-raising material to reflect new legislation, and the training of national actors.
- Improvement of community-level social infrastructures.
- Public/private coordination on Child Labour Monitoring Systems including the organisation of an annual technical workshop.

ICI subsequently hosted a technical workshop in Abidjan to define a framework for integrated public-private coordination and cooperation on Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation. This workshop led to the endorsement and adoption of a coordination matrix defining respective roles and responsibilities for public and private actors in implementation, data-collection, coordination, coherence and quality-assurance. This collaborative approach will allow for different systems to operate independently, but in a coherent, integrated and mutually reinforcing way under national leadership, ownership and oversight.

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.

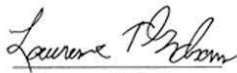
This Joint Declaration, and the accompanying *Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol*, hereby takes effect as of this 13th day of September, 2010.

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

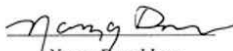

Minister E.T. Mensah
Ghana


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
- 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

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)

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:
 - 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;

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

- 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

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?