



CLCCG ANNUAL REPORT

2013

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ACRONYMS

ANADER	National Extension Service for Rural Development
CAP	Community Action Plan
CCP	<i>Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based Approach</i> , also called the Cocoa Communities Project
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committee
CGECI	General Confederation of Businesses of Côte d'Ivoire
CIM	Interministerial Committee to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor
CLCCG	Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group
CLMS	Child Labor Monitoring System
CNS	National Committee to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
DBMR	Direct Beneficiary Monitoring System
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
Declaration	<i>Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol</i>
ECOWAS I	<i>Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS, Phase I</i>
ECOWAS II	<i>Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS, Phase II</i>
ENSEA Framework	National Higher School of Applied Statistics and Economics <i>Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol</i>
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System
GIG	Global Issues Group
Harkin-Engel Protocol	<i>Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products</i>
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
ILAB	Bureau of International Labor Affairs
ILO-IPEC	International Labor Organization, International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor
Industry	International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	<i>National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor</i>
NPECLC	Ghana's National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa
NSC	National Steering Committee
PPP	<i>Combatting Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire</i> , a public-private partnership between ILO-IPEC and Industry
SMC	School Management Committee
SOSTECI	Côte d'Ivoire's Child Labor Monitoring System
Tulane	Tulane University's Payson Center for International Development
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor
WCF	World Cocoa Foundation
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labor

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS

This report provides an update on actions being taken to reduce the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, in keeping with commitments under the

Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol (Declaration) and its accompanying *Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol* (Framework). Since September 2010, the parties to the Declaration—the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of Ghana, the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), U.S. Senator Tom Harkin, U.S. Representative Eliot Engel, and the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry (Industry)—have worked together, with the goal of reducing the WFCL in the cocoa sectors of the two countries by 70 percent in the aggregate by 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, the WFCL;
- Application of protective measures to remove workplace hazards from cocoa farming to allow children of legal working age to work under safe conditions;
- Promotion of livelihood services for the households of children working in the cocoa sector;
- Establishment and implementation of a sector-wide child labor monitoring system (CLMS); and
- Conducting of nationally representative child labor surveys at least every 5 years.

This report highlights work being undertaken in the field of data collection to implement nationally-representative child labor surveys in cocoa growing areas and to increase the coverage of the CLMS, and in the area of education through the provision of education services in each country.

The results of this study are particularly timely as we enter our fourth year of working together under the *Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol* to eradicate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector. This framework is doing what it was intended to do—the projects involved are submitting data, the Governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire are implementing their respective child labor monitoring systems, and Tulane University is conducting another sector-wide survey. Once we have a better understanding of how many children are being reached by these projects, we will know how many are receiving an education. We will also have a grasp on the existing gaps. This data will provide a roadmap to reach and honor the commitment we made under the Framework. – Senator Tom Harkin

Data Collection

One of the key actions called for by the Framework is the intermittent and recurring collection of data on the extent of the WFCL in the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Such data are critical for allowing interested parties to track progress toward achievement of the Framework's goals. This data collection is also intended to serve as an important tool for decision makers, aiding them in strategically prioritizing areas of need for future action.

Nationally-Representative Child Labor Surveys in the Cocoa Sector

The data collection called for under the Framework is being met, in part, through the implementation of nationally representative child labor surveys covering the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the winter harvest seasons of 2013/2014 and 2018/2019. According to the Framework, the 2008/2009 child labor survey, carried out by Tulane University's Payson Center for International Development (Tulane), will serve as the baseline against which data from these next two surveys will be measured. These surveys are intended to provide comparable data and a means of measuring change in the prevalence of children working in the WFCL over time. In order to assess this change, the parties to the Declaration agreed in 2013 to use data on hazardous work as a proxy indicator for the number of children working in the WFCL.

In 2012, USDOL awarded a cooperative agreement to Tulane to support data collection efforts in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Between November 2013 and January 2014, Tulane conducted a nationally

Progress has been made over the last year. Since the signing of Framework of Action and the beginnings of the Harkin-Engel Protocol, we have come a long way – but so much more remains to be done. As both Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire work to implement fully functioning child labor monitoring systems and increased access to education, I couldn't be more fully committed to this process and ensuring its success. We must always remember that the work we do is ultimately for the benefit of these children, and that our job is not done until they are no longer working under forced labor conditions, but on their way to brighter futures. –

Congressman Eliot Engel

representative child labor survey covering the cocoa growing areas in the two countries. Since then Tulane has been engaged in analysis of the data from that survey. Tulane will make publicly available findings and raw data from this survey, along with the survey methodologies, by October 2014.

CLMS

One of the strategies called for in the Framework for combating the WFCL is the establishment and implementation of a community-based CLMS in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The CLMS is intended to be linked to the provision of remediation services for children engaged in the WFCL. The CLMS is also a key component in the *National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor* (NPA) in both countries.

What is CLMS?

A CLMS is a system that collects and monitors data on children within a given

geographical area to ensure that children are protected from the WFCL.¹ It is designed taking into account a country's child labor laws and is intended to help mainstream efforts against child labor through all levels of government.² To be most effective and sustainable, the CLMS should be cast as a framework of partners,³ which should include the Ministries of Labor and Education, the labor inspectorate, enforcement agencies, local and regional government officials, teachers, social workers, employers and workers representatives, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and members of the community. All partners supporting child labor reduction activities should coordinate these activities with the government agency that leads the CLMS.⁴ In this way, information collection on child labor can be standardized and the data collected through the CLMS can provide a more comprehensive picture of child labor throughout the country.

Under the CLMS, community child labor monitors are trained to identify children who are working illegally or under exploitative conditions. These monitors also help to educate employers and parents about child labor laws and hazards. Children observed to be working illegally and in exploitative situations are removed from work and referred for appropriate remediation services through a referral network at the local level. The provision of such services will depend on the needs of the child but may include education, skills development programs, health services, and livelihoods services for their families. Child labor violations are also reported to enforcement and judicial officials under the CLMS.⁵ Information on the identified children is entered into a CLMS database and updated and verified on an ongoing basis as the children continue to be monitored to ensure that they are no longer engaged in exploitative work and that their overall situation has improved.⁶ Tracking and verifying information collected through the CLMS is intended to provide assurance that a child's situation has improved. For this to occur, the CLMS has to provide information on the work and education status of children and cross-check information received from employers and education providers.⁷

Data collected from a CLMS are intended to flow from the local level upstream to the regional and national levels. Such data can help inform development of legislation, policies, and programs, including social protection programs to help address the needs of working children and their families. A CLMS can provide information about child labor in a specific geographical area or across an entire nation. It can also provide more insight on the children working, including their age and gender, work activities in which they engage, and hazards they face.⁸ This information can allow for more data-driven policy decisions and also be used to inform labor inspection and law enforcement efforts and the design of social protection programs to better target the needs of child laborers and their households.⁹ As this

¹ ILO-IPEC. *Overview of Child Labour Monitoring*. Geneva; 2005.

² ILO-IPEC. *Child Labour*. Geneva; 2005.

³ Government of Ghana- Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare. *Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) Main Document*. Accra; 2010.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ ILO-IPEC. *Overview of Child Labour Monitoring*. Geneva; 2005.

⁶ Government of Ghana- Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare. *Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) Main Document*. Accra; 2010.

⁷ ILO-IPEC. *Overview of Child Labour Monitoring*. Geneva; 2005.

⁸ ILO-IPEC. *Child Labour*. Geneva; 2005.

⁹ ILO-IPEC. *Overview of Child Labour Monitoring*. Geneva; 2005.

suggests, data collected by a CLMS can be essential for understanding the scope of child labor in a country and tracking progress over time of efforts to reduce the problem.

Progress on CLMS in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

Under the Declaration and Framework, the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana committed themselves to establishing and implementing a community-based CLMS in cocoa growing areas as a means for identifying children working in the WFCL and providing them with remediation services. Both countries have made important progress to date toward establishing an operational CLMS.

CLMS in Côte d'Ivoire

In June 2013, the First Lady of Côte d'Ivoire officially launched the CLMS in Côte d'Ivoire (*le Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire, SOSTECI*). She was joined by the Minister of Labor, and the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC), along with representatives of Industry, NGOs, cooperatives, and workers' and employers' organizations present. During the past year, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire established the Central Operations Unit of SOSTECI and adopted a work plan for implementation of pilot SOSTECI activities through July 2014. To that end, the Ministry of Labor carried out a preparatory mission to apprise local government officials about the pilot implementation of SOSTECI in the departments of M'batto, Bouaflé, Abengourou, Bondoukou, and Soubré.

During the past year, the Government also began conducting capacity building of key SOSTECI stakeholders. Activities included the development of a training manual on SOSTECI for labor inspectors and the provision of training on child labor, occupational safety and health, and SOSTECI for labor inspectors in the pilot departments and for members of the Confédération Général des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI) and the INTERSYNDICALE workers' union. The Government also trained 30 security officers and 80 social workers on child labor and SOSTECI.

Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System (GCLMS)

During the past year, Ghana's National Program for the Elimination of Child Labor in Cocoa (NPECLC) completed the pilot phase of the GCLMS in five cocoa growing districts and 25 cocoa communities. NPECLC convened a partners meeting to discuss the results of this pilot phase and finalized a report on the piloting of the GCLMS.¹⁰ As called for under Ghana's NPA, the GCLMS was designed to harmonize previous CLMS initiatives in the country by establishing one central CLMS.¹¹

Prior to initiating the pilot phase, the Government of Ghana established a sub-committee of the National Steering Committee (NSC) for Child Labor in Ghana to oversee the implementation the GCLMS

¹⁰ Government of Ghana- Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare. *Pilot Report on Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS)*. Accra; July 2013.

¹¹ Government of Ghana- Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare. *National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ghana (2009-2015)*. Accra; November 2009.

framework and strategy. At the community level, implementation of the GCLMS is guided by District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs), made up of technical and implementation teams. The DCPCs oversee community data collectors and establish Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs). The DCPCs identified a total of six districts, one in each of six regions, and 30 communities for the GCLMS pilot. Community sensitization was conducted in all 30 communities. Prior to the start of the pilot, NPECLC pre-tested data collection tools and carried out training on the GCLMS at the national, district, and community levels. NPECLC also developed a database for the GCLMS and trained district focal persons and data entry staff to use the software. NPECLC's efforts to roll-out and implement the GCLMS also benefited from the support of projects funded by Ferrero, Mars, Mondelēz, and USDOL.

The GCLMS pilot phase involved the collection of data over a six month period. To date, NPECLC has analyzed data from five of the six districts and documented lessons learned and recommendations in a *Pilot Report on GCLMS*. The 6th pilot district had administrative challenges, and data from that district are still in the process of being finalized. In 2014, NPECLC plans to assess the needs of children identified through the pilot and expand the reach of the GCLMS to additional communities and sectors.

For more information on the CLMS efforts supported by the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, USDOL and Industry, please see the individual progress reports provided later in this report.

Education

Another of the major strategies called for in the Framework to prevent and remove children from the WFCL is the provision of education. Children who lack access to education are more likely to engage in child labor. Alternatively, school provides children with a safe alternative to work, and access to quality education offers children the chance to achieve literacy and numeracy that can help improve their prospects over the course of their lives.¹²

In highlighting education as one of its major strategies, the Framework encourages the parties to the Declaration to enhance coordination of their efforts to expand educational opportunities for children in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The starting point for such enhanced coordination must be greater understanding of each country's national plans for expansion and promotion of children's education. Support for education provided by entities, other than the host governments, needs to be planned and implemented in a way that is linked to and advances progress toward the achievement of each country's national education plans, particularly with respect to goals for expanding education access to geographic areas where gaps currently exist.

Government and Industry Efforts to Improve Access to Education

During the past year, the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, USDOL and industry took steps to increase access to education for children in cocoa growing areas and to improve the quality of the education provided in schools.

¹² Gordon Brown, *Child Labour and Educational Disadvantage - Breaking the Link, Building Opportunity*. 2011

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Projects under the Framework are raising awareness about the dangers of child labor and the benefits of education. They are helping children obtain birth certificates so they can attend school, providing school uniforms and school kits, and covering the costs of enrollment fees. Projects funded by Barry Callebaut, Mars, Mondelez and USDOL are building and furnishing classrooms, boring holes for water pumps, installing solar panels for electricity, and building canteens, teacher lodging, and latrines. A Ferrero project is establishing village resource centers and providing computers and internet connectivity to help children develop information technology skills. In other communities, Nestle is enhancing teaching effectiveness through training in pedagogy and classroom management. To promote sustainability, projects involved in school construction are working with local school management committees (SMCs), training them to mobilize community resources, oversee construction of school infrastructure, and manage the upkeep of community schools.

Conclusion

As this report demonstrates, during the past year, the parties to the Declaration continued to strive to implement activities called for under the Framework. Important steps have been taken to implement new nationally representative child labor surveys in cocoa growing areas and to develop and roll out a CLMS in each country. Efforts have also been made to promote educational opportunities for children. Ensuring access to quality education in all cocoa growing areas remains a major challenge that must be met if the goals of the Declaration and Framework for the reduction of the WFCL are to be achieved. Coordination of Framework efforts and effective linkages to relevant national action plans in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana will also be critical if the parties are to make steady and sustainable progress in combating the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of the two countries.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

ACTIVITY SUMMARY/RÉSUMÉ DE L'ACTIVITÉ

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity/Nom du projet ou de l'activité du cadre désigné:

Plan d'Action National 2012-2014 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants

Funding Partner(s)/Partenaires financiers(s): Bureau International du Travail (BIT) et du Fonds des Nations Unis pour l'enfance (UNICEF), ICI, Entreprises du chocolat

Implementing Partners/Partenaires de mise en œuvre: BIT; UNICEF; ONG nationales et internationales; Organisations d'employeurs et de travailleurs; Entreprises du cacao et du chocolat

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector/Fonds engagée dans le cadre de la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans le secteur du cacao: \$10.839.391,00 (5.419.695.439 FCFA)

Ce montant correspond au coût total des activités réalisées en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants dans la cacaoculture pour l'année 2013.

Il s'agit des activités réalisées et financées par le Comité National de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (CNS); le Comité Interministériel de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (CIM) et le Conseil du Café-Cacao.

Pour certaines activités de formation des acteurs et de protection sociale des enfants, le CIM a bénéficié de l'appui du BIT et du Fonds des Nations Unis pour l'enfance UNICEF.

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity/Objectif Pays de projet ou d'activité-cadre: Réduire de manière significative les pires formes de travail des enfants d'ici à 2014

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period/Projet ou cadre Activité Période de mise en œuvre: 2012-2014

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA/CADRE APPROUVÉ ACTIVITÉ DE LUTTE CONTRE LE TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS DANS LA CACAOCULTURE ZONES DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE ET LE GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa-growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana /Décrire le projet ou l'activité approuvé en vertu du Cadre de lutte contre le travail des enfants dans les zones productrices de cacao en Côte d'Ivoire et/ou le Ghana

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- Le Plan d'Action National 2012-2014 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants contient les objectifs que la Côte d'Ivoire s'est fixés en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants.
- Il contient toutes les activités pour combattre le phénomène.
- Ces activités sont organisées en 4 axes d'action que sont:
 - **La prévention** (sensibilisation des populations et formation des acteurs de remédiation);
 - **La protection** (prise en charge et réhabilitation des enfants victimes, construction d'écoles, de cantines scolaires, de centres de santé, de centre de transit, amélioration des conditions de vie des communautés productrices de cacao...);
 - **La répression** (la formation des Magistrats, policiers, Gendarmes, Inspecteurs de travail, l'équipement des services de police et des brigades de gendarmerie, réalisation d'opérations de polices contre les trafiquants d'enfants, adoption de loi et règlements interdisant les pires formes de travail des enfants...); et
 - **Le suivi-évaluation** (les visites de suivi de terrain des projets de lutte contre le travail des enfants réalisés dans la zone cacaoyère, les rencontres de coordination et de partenariat public-privé, l'élaboration de rapports périodiques d'activité...).

Target areas for interventions/Les zones cibles pour les interventions

Les zones couvertes par le Plan d'Action National sont:

- Toutes les zones de production de cacao, qui constituent les zones d'accueil des enfants victimes de traite aux fins d'exploitation de leur main d'œuvre dans les plantations de cacao;
- Les centres urbains qui constituent les zones d'accueil des enfants victimes d'exploitation dans le commerce, la domesticité et dans les secteurs non formel; et
- Les zones de départ et de transit des enfants victimes de traite que sont les zones frontalières du Centre, du Nord et de l'Est du pays.

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses/Décrivez les objectifs du projet et les lacunes que le projet répond

Le Plan d'Action National 2012-2014 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants a pour objectif de réduire de manière significative, les pires formes de travail des enfants d'ici à 2014. Il vise spécifiquement à:

- Sensibiliser les populations sur les dangers de la traite et de l'exploitation des enfants, pour un changement de comportement en faveur de la protection des enfants contre toute formes d'abus;
- Renforcer les capacités opérationnelles des acteurs de la chaîne de remédiation en vue d'accroître l'efficacité de leurs interventions;
- Impliquer les pays frontaliers dans la lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des enfants
- Renforcer le partenariat Public-Privé pour une meilleure capitalisation des résultats;
- Construire des écoles et des centres de transit pour améliorer l'accès des enfants à l'éducation et aux structures de protection et de prise en charge;

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- Réaliser des activités génératrices de revenus pour améliorer les conditions de vie des communautés productrices de cacao;
- Réaliser la cartographie du phénomène pour mesurer l'ampleur du phénomène; et
- Mettre en place le SOSTECI en vue de créer une base de données statistiques nationale.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component/Nombre cible de bénéficiaires prévu et atteint au cours de ce cycle de reporting pour chaque composant:

of Children/Nombre d'enfants

of Households/Nombre de ménages

of cocoa farmers/Nombre de producteurs de cacao

of communities/Nombre de communautés

L'objectif du Plan d'Action National est de réduire de manière significative les pires formes de travail des enfants d'ici à 2014. Il s'agit de mener des actions permanentes pour une réduction significative du phénomène des pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism/Décrire le suivi prévu et mécanisme d'évaluation

Le suivi et l'évaluation des actions se réalisent par le CNS. Les stratégies de suivi-évaluation sont :

- Les visites de terrain des activités et projets réalisés par les différents acteurs de la chaîne de remédiation, en vue de vérifier la conformité de ces activités et projets aux axes du Plan d'Action National ;
- Les réunions périodiques de suivi et de coordination des activités, réunissant les acteurs du secteur public et ceux du secteur privé ;
- La transmission de rapports périodiques d'activité au CNS par les acteurs de la chaîne de remédiation ;
- La mise en place à l'échelle nationale du SOSTECI, qui permettra de suivre et de disposer en temps réel, de données sur la situation du travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire.

Describe the sustainability strategy/Décrivez la stratégie de la durabilité

Pour assurer la durabilité des actions, la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action National est confiée de façon principale aux structures de l'Etat, notamment:

- Le Comité National de Surveillance des actions de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants ;
- Le Comité Interministériel de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants ;
- les Ministères techniques de l'Etat et les structures sociales de base ;
- les structures et Organisations déconcentrées de l'Etat.

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L'essentiel des intervenants au sein de ces structures sont des fonctionnaires de l'Etat. En conséquence, la réalisation de ces activités s'intègre dans le cadre normal de l'exercice de leur fonction et ne suscite pas de rémunération supplémentaire. Cette approche permet de résoudre la question du financement des acteurs de mise en œuvre qui est un frein à la durabilité en cas d'arrêt de paiement de primes.

Describe the coordination strategy/Décrivez la stratégie de coordination

Le Plan d'Action National 2012-2014 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants et le document cadre en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire. Il s'agit du document de référence qui définit les grands axes et la stratégie nationale de remédiation.

Le Comité Interministériel de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants, à travers son Secrétariat Exécutif assure la coordination de toutes les initiatives publiques et privées. Un plan de travail conjoint pour la mise en œuvre coordonnée des programmes IPEC et du Plan d'Action National a été validé et est en cours d'exécution.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity/Fournir un calendrier pour l'activité de cadre

Le Plan d'Action National de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants comporte plusieurs activités dont la période de réalisation court de 2012 à 2014.

La réalisation de certaines activités du Plan se fait en une seule fois, tel que la signature de l'accord de coopération entre la Côte d'Ivoire et le Burkina Faso en matière de lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des enfants. Par contre, plusieurs autres activités se déroulent sous forme de programme sur les trois années. Il s'agit notamment des activités de sensibilisation, de renforcement des capacités des acteurs, de protection des enfants victimes de traite et d'exploitation ou des activités de répression.

Par ailleurs, si une activité prévue pour être réalisée à une année donnée n'a pu être exécutée, elle est reportée à l'année suivante. En conséquence, la période de 2012 à 2014 constitue le calendrier global d'exécution du Plan d'Action National.

Provide a summary progress report/Fournir un rapport d'étape de synthèse

Voire le calendrier de mise en œuvre des activités.

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Calendrier de mise en œuvre des activités

Pour le coût des activités, la conversion est faite sur la base de: 1 dollar US = 500 FCFA

Activités	Objectif	Résultats obtenus	Periode de réalisation	coût en USD	Source de financement
PREVENTION					
Sensibilisations des communautés et production de supports de sensibilisation					
Lancement de la 2 ^{ème} phase de la campagne nationale de sensibilisation grand public par masse média, affichage, insertion presse, diffusion de spots télé et radio en langues nationales	Accroître le niveau de conscience des populations sur les dangers des pires formes de travail des enfants et la nécessité de protéger les enfants contre toute forme d'abus	Campagne en cours de réalisation pour 6 mois	Juillet-Décembre 2013	\$75,332 (37.666.000 FCFA)	CNS/CIM
Production de brochures, boîtes à image, pancartes de sensibilisation sur la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants	Améliorer la stratégie de sensibilisation par des supports et outils adaptés	Brochures, boîtes à image et pancartes de sensibilisation produites	Juillet-Décembre 2013	\$60,000 (30.000.000 FCFA)	CNS/CIM
Sensibilisation des producteurs membres de l'Union général des producteurs de café-cacao de Côte d'Ivoire sur le travail des enfants	Améliorer la compréhension des producteurs de cacao sur la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants	150 Producteurs de cacao, membres de l'Union général des producteurs de café-cacao de Côte d'Ivoire ont été formés.	11-12 juillet 2013	Coût non spécifié	CIM/UGPCCI
Renforcement des capacités des acteurs de la chaîne de remédiation					
Formation des Inspecteurs de Travail sur la lutte contre le travail des enfants	Renforcer les capacités des Inspecteurs du Travail dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants à travers leurs interventions dans le secteur cacao	Ont été formés, les Inspecteurs de Travail de: San Pedro; Daloa; Dimbokro Bouafilé; Abengourou Bondoukou; Man Bouake; Korhogo Odiène; Abidjan	18 au 22 Août 2013	\$25,000 (12.500.000 FCFA)	CIM/BIT
Formation des travailleurs sociaux sur la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants	Renforcer les capacités des travailleurs sociaux en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants en vue d'accroître l'efficacité de leurs interventions sur le terrain	Ont été formés, les Travailleurs Sociaux des localités suivantes: Soubre; Buyo; Man; Danane; San Pedro; Meagui; Daloa; Issia; Divo; Lakota; Duekoue; Bolequin; Guiglo; Gagnoa; Toulepleu; Oume; Abengourou; Agnibilekrou; Aboisso; Mafere; Bouake; Bondoukou; Sandegou; Bouna; Dimbokro; Dabakala; Korhogo; Bongouanou; Bouafle; Mankono; Adzope; Katiola; Abidjan; Yamoussoukro	du 16 au 17 septembre 2013	\$30,000 (15.000.000 FCFA)	CNS/CIM

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Activités	Objectif	Résultats obtenus	Periode de réalisation	coût en USD	Source de financement
Formation des Acteurs de la Protection Sociale	Améliorer les pratiques des professionnels de la protection sociale en matière de prise en charge des enfants victimes de traite et d'exploitation	Les professionnels des structures sociales de base de protection des enfants du Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Ministère de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfants ont été formés.	Du 26 au 30 août 2013	Coût non spécifié	CIM/UNICEF
Formation des producteurs de café-cacao	Vulgariser les pratiques culturelles non utilisatrices de la main d'œuvre infantine	130 producteurs pairs éducateurs formés sur les techniques non utilisatrices de la main d'œuvre infantile et techniques d'organisation de travail dans le Bas Sassandra et mise en place de 10 champs école paysans	2013	Coût non spécifié	CIM/ANADER/ UNICEF
Renforcement de la coopération sous-régionale et internationale					
Signature de la Déclaration Conjointe des Premières Dames de Côte d'Ivoire et du Burkina Faso pour soutenir la mise en œuvre de l'Accord bilatéral entre les deux pays en matière de lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des enfants.	Affirmer l'engagement des deux Premières Dames à soutenir la mise en œuvre de l'accord de coopération entre les deux pays en matière de lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des enfants.	La Déclaration conjointe est signée et disponible	17 Octobre 2013	\$30,000 (15.000.000 FCFA)	CNS
Signature de l'accord de coopération entre la Côte d'Ivoire et le Burkina Faso en matière de lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des enfants, sous l'égide des deux Premières Dames	Renforcer la coopération entre les deux Etats à travers la mise en place de mécanismes formels de collaboration et de coopération pour lutter contre la traite transfrontalière des enfants.	L'accord est signé et appliqué	17 Octobre 2013		
PROTECTION					
Construction, réhabilitation et équipement d'infrastructures sociales de base					
Construction de 7 écoles primaires de 3 classes avec bureaux du directeur, de 7 latrines sèches, de 14 logements de maître et de 2 cantines dans les localités de Damoikro (S/P d'Anoumaba), Kanta Yoleu (S/P de Danané), Kouta (S/P de Guitry), Goleu (S/P de Zouan Hounien), Lipoyo (S/P de Sassandra), Touleupleu (S/P de Touleupleu) et Okroumou (S/P de Gbagbam)	Améliorer l'accès des enfants à l'école et réduire les facteurs de risque et de vulnérabilité à l'exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sélection des entreprises finalisée en octobre 2013 Démarrage des travaux de construction en novembre 2013 	Octobre 2013 à mars 2014	\$745,963 (372.981.448 FCFA)	Le Conseil du Café-Cacao

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Activités	Objectif	Résultats obtenus	Période de Réalisation	Coût en USD	Source de financement
Construction de 3 écoles de 3 classes avec bureau du directeur et latrines, 2 logements de maîtres et 2 cantines dans les localités de Gblétia, Zongokro, Riggopla, Petit-Béoumi et Krayaokro (Département de Soubré)	Améliorer l'accès des enfants à l'école et réduire les facteurs de risque et de vulnérabilité à l'exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taux de réalisation de 70% pour les 2 écoles de Petit Béoumi ; Taux de réalisation de 10% pour l'école de Riggopla ; Taux de réalisation de 5% pour les logements de maîtres et les cantines Gblétia, Zongokro et Krayaokro. 	Juillet à Décembre 2013	\$200,305 (100.152.394 FCFA)	Le Conseil du Café-Cacao
Construction en cours d'écoles communautaires dans 13 localités de San Pedro et de Soubré	Renforcer les alternatives au travail des enfants dans les plantations	13 écoles communautaires construites dans 13 localités de San Pedro et de Soubré	Livraison premier trimestre 2014	Coût non spécifié	CIM/UNICEF
Don de 1000 tables-bancs, de 40 bureaux de maîtres et de 40 placards dans les localités de Sinfra, Issia, Soubré, Yamoussoukro	Améliorer l'accès des enfants à l'école et réduire les facteurs de risque et de vulnérabilité à l'exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33 écoles primaires bénéficiaires ; 2 000 écoliers bénéficiaires. 	Octobre - Novembre 2013	\$188,000 (94.000.000 FCFA)	Le Conseil du Café-Cacao
Don de 6,000 kits scolaires dans les localités d'Abengourou, Agnibilékro, Daloa, Méaguy, Duékoué, Gagnoa, Divo, Akoupé, San Pedro, Tiassalé	Améliorer l'accès des enfants à l'école et réduire les facteurs de risque et de vulnérabilité à l'exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 000 écoliers bénéficiaires ; 11 coopératives bénéficiaires issues de 10 départements 	Octobre - Novembre 2013	\$54,995 (27.497.909 FCFA)	Le Conseil du Café-Cacao
Réhabilitation du dispensaire et de la maternité de Wonséaly (Département de Soubré)	Améliorer l'accès des enfants et des populations aux soins de santé pour une meilleure prise en charge médicale	Travaux achevés	Septembre- Octobre 2013	\$35,065 (17.532.257 FCFA)	Le Conseil du Café-Cacao
Don de 16 ambulances équipées et médicalisées dans 15 Départements : Abengourou, Grand-Lahou, Aboisso, Akoupé, Arrah, Vavoua, Duékoué, Sinfra, Sipilou, Fresco, San-Pédro, Gueyo, Toumodi, Divo et Soubré	Améliorer l'accès des enfants et des populations aux soins de santé pour une meilleure prise en charge médicale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 ambulances livrées sur 16 ; 6 ambulances à livrer avant fin novembre 2013 	Septembre- Novembre 2013	\$960,000 (480.000.000 FCFA)	Le Conseil du Café-Cacao

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Activités	Objectif	Résultats obtenus	Période de Réalisation	Coût en USD	Source de financement
Appui des producteurs					
Distribution de produits phytosanitaires	Accroître les revenus des producteurs à travers l'amélioration de la productivité et de la qualité du cacao.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 380.000 producteurs bénéficiaires ; Des insecticides ont été distribués pour le traitement de 770.000 ha de verger de cacaoyer ; Des fongicides ont été distribués pour le traitement de 230.000 ha de verger de cacaoyer ; 1.871 applicateurs ont été formés. 	juin 2013	\$5,000,000 (2.500.000.000 FCFA)	Le Conseil du Café-Cacao
Traitement des vergers			juillet et août 2013		
Distribution de semences sélectionnées de cacao	Accroître les revenus des producteurs à travers l'amélioration de la productivité et de la qualité du cacao.	Livraison de 33 954 ha de semences améliorées à plus de 28 054 producteurs	Septembre 2012 à janvier 2013	\$1,219,000 (609.500.000 FCFA)	Le Conseil du Café-Cacao
Amélioration de la productivité des vergers et de la qualité des produits (Formation des producteurs et des coopératives à la qualité et Sensibilisation des producteurs et des coopératives sur la lutte contre le travail des enfants)	Sensibiliser les producteurs et les former sur les normes sociales (lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les plantations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.024 localités touchées par l'activité ; 109.655 producteurs formés au champ et 178.157 producteurs formés au village et dans les coopératives à la qualité et sensibilisés sur la lutte contre le travail des enfants ; 606 coopératives et 22.573 coopérateurs touchés ; 48 radios rurales ont diffusées 991 émissions sur la qualité et la lutte contre le travail des enfants. 	Octobre 2012 à Septembre 2013	\$2,000,000 (1.000.000.000 FCFA)	Le Conseil du Café-Cacao
Prise en charge des enfants victimes					
Adoption par le Gouvernement du document de politique nationale de protection de l'enfance	Doter la Côte d'Ivoire de mécanismes formels et opérationnels de protection de l'enfance	Le document est adopté par le Gouvernement	Septembre 2013	Activité n'ayant pas nécessité un financement	CIM

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Activités	Objectif	Résultats obtenus	Période de Réalisation	Coût en USD	Source de financement
Réhabilitation et réinsertion socialement des enfants victimes de traite et d'exploitation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 enfants de nationalité Burkinabé interceptés à Bouaké et réinsérés en famille au Burkina Faso • 06 enfants de nationalité béninoise interceptés sur l'axe Duékoué/Man pris en charge par les services sociaux du Ministère de la Famille • 03 enfants de nationalité burkinabé retirés de leur situation d'exploitation dans les plantations de cacao à Guibadougou dans la S/P de DUEKOUÉ et remis à leurs familles venues les chercher du Burkina Faso 	Janvier-Novembre 2013	\$1,124 (562.000 FCFA)	CIM/UNICEF
POURSUITE ET REPRESSION					
Formation des éléments de la Police et de la Gendarmerie Nationales sur la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants.	Susciter une implication beaucoup plus affirmée de ces forces dans la lutte contre le phénomène des pires formes de travail des enfants.	Ont été formés, les éléments de la Sous-direction de la Police Criminelle en charge de la lutte contre la traite et la délinquance juvénile et des Brigades de la Gendarmerie Nationale de: Méagui; San-Pedro; Duékoué; Guiglo; Sassandra; Issia; Daloa; Soubré; Toroguhé; Anyama et Abidjan	13 Aout 2013	\$30,000 (15.000.000FCFA)	CNS/CIM
Réhabilitation des brigades de gendarmerie de Grand Zattray et Okrouyo (Département de Soubré)	Améliorer le cadre de travail et renforcer les capacités opérationnelles de la gendarmerie nationale pour une lutte efficace contre les pires formes de travail des enfants	Travaux en cours de finition (taux de réalisation de 95%)	Aout-Novembre2013	\$42,167 (21.083.266 FCFA)	Le Conseil du Café-Cacao

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Activités	Objectif	Résultats obtenus	Période de Réalisation	Coût en USD	Source de financement
Condamnation des auteurs de traite d'enfants et leurs complices	Réprimer les auteurs de traite et d'exploitation d'enfants	09 trafiquants de nationalité burkinabé, convoyant 36 enfants burkinabés victimes de traite, condamnés par le tribunal de première instance de Bouaké à 12 mois d'emprisonnement ferme, 500 000FCFA (\$1000,00) et 05 ans d'interdiction de séjour sur le territoire ivoirien	25 juillet 2013	Activité n'ayant pas nécessité un financement	CIM
SUIVI-EVALUATION					
Mission préparatoire de mise en œuvre du SOSTECI	Mettre en œuvre de façon effective le SOSTECI pour un meilleur suivi du travail des enfants et la constitution d'une base de données nationale	Le SOSTECI en cours de mise en œuvre dans 5 départements: M'batto-Bouaflé-Abengourou-Bondoukou-Soubré	28juillet-1 ^{er} Aout 2013	\$9,158 (4.578.975 FCFA)	CIM
Atelier de mise à jour et appropriation des outils du Système d'observation et du Suivi du Travail des Enfants en Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI)		Les outils du SOSTECI sont actualisés et adoptés par les acteurs et partenaires sociaux	19 février 2013	\$6,219 (3.109.300 FCFA)	CIM
Atelier de renforcement des capacités des équipes de l'unité opérationnelle centrale du SOSTECI		Le personnel de l'Unité Opérationnelle centrale de mise en œuvre du SOSTECI est formé sur ses tâches et ses missions.	26 juillet 2013	\$896 (447.895 FCFA)	CIM
Visites de terrain des projets de lutte contre la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les zones de production de cacao	Permettre au Comité National de Surveillance et au Comité Interministériel, de prendre connaissance des réalisations faites par les partenaires dans le cadre des accords signés et de s'imprégner des réalités de terrain dans la mise en œuvre des projets de lutte contre la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants	Projets visités: Projet QPP de Barry Callebaut à Abokro, Département de San-Pedro; Projet V4C de Mars à Kragui, Département de Soubré; Projet «Ecoles» de Nestlé à Goboué, Département de Lakota	du 25 au 29 septembre 2013	\$100, 000 (50.000.000 FCFA)	CNS/CIM
Rencontres de coordination et de renforcement du partenariat Public-Privé.	S'assurer que les initiatives et les programmes développés par les partenaires sont conformes au Plan d'Action National	Réunions avec : Nestlé; Mars; BIT; ICI; Cargill; Touton; Barry Callebaut; Hershey; Tulane University	Janvier-Novembre 2013	\$26,280 (24.960.000 FCFA)	CNS/CIM

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA/RENSEIGNEMENTS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES SUR LES ACTIVITIÉS LIÉES À LA CULTURE DU CACAO ZONES DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE ET LE GHANA

Pour tenir compte de l'écriture des chiffres dans la monnaie américaine, les coûts des activités ont été ajustés pour ce qui concerne le dollar.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC)

Funding Partner(s): Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD)

Implementing Partners: ILO-IPEC; ICI; WCF; UNICEF; DANIDA; Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs); NGOS

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: N/A

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: 2012–2020

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa-growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

The GCLMS is a holistic and dynamic process for eliminating the WFCL. It involves direct observations, repeated regularly, to identify child labourers and to determine risks to which they are exposed, to refer them to appropriate services, to verify that they have been removed and to track them to ensure that they have satisfactory and sustainable alternatives. It is for direct action aimed at protecting boys and girls; to enhance better socio-economic planning of child labour related activities at the community, district, regional and national levels; for a better and targeted national policy on the fight against child labour; and for a better implementation and monitoring of child labour related conventions at the national and international levels

The overall objective is to ensure that as a consequence of monitoring, children affected by child labour are identified and referred to social services and tracked to ensure they remain in school and out of work and legal working-age children are given the necessary protection from hazards and exploitation.

Target areas for interventions

Initially the GCLMS targeted 60 communities across 6 cocoa producing Regions. One cocoa district each was selected in each of the 6 regions. Ten communities were thus selected in each district. The 10 communities were later on reduced to 5 communities each so a total of 60 communities were eventually reduced to 30 communities. The geographical targeted and used is as follows:

1. Ashanti Region (Ashanti Akyim North Municipal district, 5 communities)
2. Eastern Region (Suhum Kraboa Coalter Municipal Assembly, 5 communities)

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3. Central Region (Assin North Municipal Assembly, 5 communities)
4. Volta Region (Hohoe Municipal Assembly, 5 communities)
5. Brong Ahafo (Dormaa West Municipal Assembly, 5 communities)
6. Western Region (Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly, 5 communities)

As a result of inadequate funding, the number of communities identified to pilot the GCLMS was reduced from 60 to 30 communities. The 30 communities planned started and implemented the GCLMS, but the pilot report covered only 25 communities because one of the districts, Hohoe in the Volta Region had major administrative challenges. As a result, they were not able to complete their data entry on schedule. The data from Hohoe will, however, be finalized and identified children supported. So thus the current target areas for interventions remained:

- 5 cocoa producing regions
- 5 administrative cocoa districts and 25 communities

Describe the project goals and the gaps that the project addresses

The goal of the GCLMS is to contribute to the reduction of the WFCL to the barest minimum by 2020, while laying strong social, policy and institutional foundations for the elimination and prevention of all other forms of child labour in the longer term. Specifically, the GCLMS will:

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

One major gap the project addresses is avoid the lag period usually experienced with surveys due to their one off nature. The GCLMS with its continuous community monitoring nature will help identify the current situation of children all year round for appropriate and immediate response.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

The targets listed here differ from the 2011-2012 period because these are 2013 targets and are exclusive to the GCLMS, which is a sub set of NPECLC targets which are the broader and total targets. The GCLMS pilot was the only activity or programme that was undertaken by the NPECLC for the entire year. All the other units were held up. This was a purely management decision. The under listed details are therefore the targets of the GCLMS pilot. Further details can be found in the GCLMS pilot report.

of Children: 470 children monitored for support

of Households: 3,512 households registered

of cocoa farmers: Not documented under the reporting period

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of communities: 30 communities

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

The project will use the NPECLC's monitoring and evaluation work plan in its monitoring of the interventions. Monitoring and evaluation commenced since the project inception and has continued on quarterly bases, monitoring every aspect until the end of the project. The project will be evaluated using the Impact Evaluation Framework designed to gather practical lessons on how the project intervention has positively affected the lives of children affected by child labour. The focus will be on how the System has effectively identified children in child labour and their referral to social services as well as tracking them to ensure they remain in school and do not return to work. It will also consider how the System is able to prevent at risk children through social mobilization activities and the provision of some other social services where appropriate. The lessons from the pilot project will guide future GCLMS interventions through the sharing of experiences, lessons and best practices with partners at all levels (community, district, national and international). Also, as part of the monitoring strategy, quarterly reports from the implementing districts will be collated to give a deeper insight into the peculiar situations in the respective coverage areas.

Describe the sustainability strategy

The development of the GCLMS went through a thorough process and engaged all the key partners at the national, international and local levels in the review and harmonization of the previous CLMS' in line with the NPA. The assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the previous systems has provided a better understanding of the challenges and opportunities. This has resulted in the development of an effective and sustainable model for replication in all sectors of the economy where child labour is prevalent.

The inclusion of child labour in the current Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I) and the Guidelines for the preparation of the sectoral and MMDA's Medium Term Development Plans is critical for sustainability. Under the national strategy, all the relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and local government structures (MMDAs) at both the national and local levels are to mainstream child labour into their sector plans, budgets and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Thirteen of the key institutions whose mandates and responsibilities put them in a central position regarding the structural, functional mechanisms and operations of the GCLMS have signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) to mainstream and participation is crucial for sustainability. The MOU sought to commit the partners to implement the GCLMS for:

- direct action aimed at protecting children from the WFCL;
- a better socio-economic planning of child labour related activities at community, district, regional and national levels of implementation;
- a better and targeted national policy on the fight against child labour; and

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- a better implementation and monitoring of child labour related conventions at national (Children’s Act, 1998 Act 560) and international (ILO C. 182) levels.

Describe the coordination strategy

The NPECLC is leading the process currently to strengthen coordination and work out stronger linkages and complementarities among the various GCLMS interventions at the national and local levels. This includes the just ended NPECLC pilot GCLMS in 6 districts, ILO-IPEC’s *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS, Phase I and II* (ECOWAS I and II), *Combatting Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire* (PPP), and the CCP project as well as what will be started in other areas of the broader NPA in Ghana.

The NPECLC is establishing GCLMS structures in project communities of partners who are into identifying and supporting children. In this way, the NPECLC is making sure that all organizations that identify and support children in child labour do so through the approved structures and mechanisms. The NPECLC GCLMS was piloted in 5 districts with 5 communities in each of the districts. The Hohoe district in the Volta region was left out due to issues that have been discussed earlier.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

The NPECLC has successfully completed the GCLMS piloting and has a plan to scale-up to additional communities as well and other sectors prioritized under the NPA in collaboration with key national and district partners, including workers’ and employers’ organizations and the ILO. The entire 2012/2013 period was used solely for the GCLMS piloting; no other activities were engaged in by the NPECLC.

Provide a summary progress report

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

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

- Total number of households registered: 3,512
- Total number of persons registered (within 3,512): 12,499
- Total number of children (5-17 years) registered (out of 12,499): 5,741
- Total number of children at risk/suspected child labourers: 2,949
- Total number of children not at risk/suspected child labourers: 2,792

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- Number of children at risk/child labour-monitored (out of 2,949): 561
- Child labourers-general (out of 561): 419
- Children not in child labour (out of 561):142
- WFCL (hazardous) (out of 419): 299
- WFCL (unconditional) (out of 419): 0
- Child labour (non-hazardous) (out of 419): 120
- Total children referred for support (470+2,388): 2,858

The goal of piloting the GCLMS has been successfully achieved and lessons have been learnt and well documented. Some recommendations have been made and have been taken up by the NSC for consideration (e.g., merger of tool 1 and tool 2). The impact of the GCLMS pilot is yet to be evaluated hopefully by an independent evaluator.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

By COCOBOD demarcations there are 69 districts known to be cocoa producing areas in Ghana. The NPECLC was previously working in 47 of the 69 administrative cocoa districts. The remaining 22 districts were recently brought on board and thereby expanding coverage to 69. The GCLMS was only on pilot basis; so 5 districts out of the now 79 were selected. The strategy is to expand the GCLMS into all the districts and use it as the means of identifying vulnerable children for remedial actions and interventions of which the NPECLC has been doing until 2011. The major 2013 activities have been fused into the 2014 activities, and so all significant activities between this year and next year will hopefully be dealt with even though the NPECLC is aware of the financial constraints such arrangements will present.

The NPECLC spent the whole of 2012 piloting the GCLMS. The greater part of 2013 was spent practically doing nothing as a result of financial constraints. With the release of funds in the last quarter of the year (2013), the NPECLC hopes to catch up and contribute to eliminating child labour especially in the cocoa sector.

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Western Region -The Municipal Chief Executive, Sefwi-Wiawso Municipal Assembly

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Eastern Region - The Municipal Chief Executive, Suhum-Kraboia Coaltar Municipal Assembly

Ashanti Region - The Municipal Chief Executive, Asante Akyim North Municipal Assembly

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USDOL-FUNDED COCOA COMMUNITIES PROJECT

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based (IAB) Approach (Cocoa Communities Project, CCP)

Funding Partner(s): USDOL, Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)

Implementing Partner(s): ILO-IPEC

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$10 million

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: December 31, 2010 to August 30, 2014

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa-growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana.

In Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, thousands of children are engaged in hazardous activities in cocoa farming, including clearing fields, using machetes, and applying pesticides. While most of the children work alongside their families, others have no family relationship with the farmer and have been recruited through intermediaries or trafficked. Lack of access to education, low productivity in cocoa production, adult labor shortages, and poverty in cocoa producing areas results in children engaging in the WFCL. This project seeks to contribute to national initiatives to combat the WFCL in selected cocoa-producing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. After 10 years of efforts to eliminate the WFCL in the cocoa supply chain in selected countries of West Africa, there remains a need to accelerate progress by adopting a comprehensive strategy with coordinated measures for its implementation based on a broad based consensus. The CCP is a critical component to facilitate and achieve that objective.

The CCP has five immediate objectives which underpin the overall strategy to combat the WFCL in the cocoa sector. In selected cocoa-growing communities:

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

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

Target areas for interventions

In Ghana, the project will be working in 40 communities found in 7 districts (Wassa Amenfi West and Amenfi Central in the Western Region; Birim South, Suhum (Municipal Assembly) and Ayensuano (District Assembly) in the Eastern Region; and Heman-Lower Denkyira and Twifo Attimokwaa in the Central Region.)

In Côte d'Ivoire, the project will be working in 40 communities found in the regions of Daoukro, Bouaflé, Soubré, and Issia.

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses.

The project works in communities that have high risk factors for child labor but limited efforts directed at reducing child labor. It aims to provide a comprehensive approach to reducing child labor in the cocoa sector by addressing the underlying causes of child labor and building national and district level capacity to identify and provide services to children involved in and at risk of entering child labor.

The project's first objective is for project target communities to have an increased understanding of child labor and to develop and implement action plans to eliminate child labor in their communities. The project's aim is to increase community, family, and child awareness of the serious ill effects of child labor, combined with an increased knowledge of parents and guardians of their responsibilities towards children and the rights of children to education. The aim is also to raise awareness about the alternatives to child labor, including educational opportunities. The development and implementation of community action plans (CAPs) to combat child labor will help ensure the community itself is actively involved in efforts to reduce child labor and that the efforts will continue after the project closes.

The project's second objective is to ensure that children in cocoa growing communities have improved access to relevant quality education. One reason children are involved in the production of cocoa is that they have no alternative to child labor. Providing children with improved access to education will provide children with an alternative to child labor.

The project's third objective is to provide targeted households in cocoa growing communities with enhanced sustainable livelihoods. By doing this, the project aims to boost family' incomes, thereby reducing the need for children's involvement in the production of cocoa and increasing families' ability to send their children to school.

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The project's fourth objective, to increase national capacity to deploy an appropriate CLMS framework, will allow both countries to monitor and provide services to children involved in or at risk of child labor. An effective CLMS built on the collaboration between the DCPCs, CCPCs and national coordinating committees will allow for the identification of children engaged in or at risk of engaging in child labor, the assessment of the hazards to which they are exposed, and the provision of appropriate rehabilitation or reintegration services.

The fifth objective aims to enhance partner organization capacity to implement NAPs and interventions to combat child labor in cocoa-growing communities. By doing this, the project aims to reduce existing gaps in monitoring and remediation by working with the Ministries of Labor and other concerned Ministries, the social partners and communities to deploy and scale-up of a CLMS in four districts in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Finally, the project will work to reduce the gap in knowledge of the social partners to increase their capacity to combat child labor through social dialogue and mobilization of cocoa farmers. In addition to their traditional advocacy work, trade unions and employers' organizations will take advantage of the training received to integrate child labor and related issues into their normal training activities and coordinate with programs of NGOs and other implementing partners in their communities of intervention.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

of Children: 5,000 children (planned); 4,492 reached as of 30 September 2013.

of Households: 2,000 families (planned); 1,761 reached as of 30 September 2013.

of cocoa farmers: N/A as the project is not collecting statistics at this level.

of communities: 40 communities in each country (planned); the project has reached 40 communities in Ghana. All 40 communities have participated in awareness raising activities, educational and livelihood services, and developed CAPs. 40 communities have been reached in Côte d'Ivoire, all of whom have participated in awareness raising activities and education and livelihood services. All of the 40 communities in both Côte d'Ivoire and have developed CAPs. In Côte d'Ivoire, 13 of the 40 communities also receive assistance from the ILO-IPEC-implemented PPP project.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

IPEC has on staff a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to provide consistent monitoring of activities on a national and regional level for both countries, based on a set of comprehensive indicators, and the results will be reported to USDOL/ILAB and to the national tripartite constituents.

An internal review of the project was conducted in January and February 2013. A final review of the project is scheduled for mid-2014.

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Describe the sustainability strategy

By working with and through the ILO's tripartite constituents (Governments, and employer and worker organizations), communities, partner organizations and other government institutions, the project seeks to build local and national capacity in order that activities reducing the WFCL will be sustained after the project ends. The first prerequisite for sustainability is that interventions under the project are nationally owned and are firmly rooted at the community level to respond to their actual needs. As such, the project will promote the integration of participation in CLMS into core government functions at the national and district levels. Another essential element is enhancing access to microfinance for smallholder farmers in manners that improve household income without increasing the demand for cheap labor. With improved livelihoods in cocoa farming and additional livelihoods opportunities in other agricultural and agricultural activities, strengthened education and social protection systems, and a CLMS contributing to decentralized plans to eliminate child labor, sustainability can be achieved.

Describe the coordination strategy

USDOL and ILO-IPEC, in collaboration with Ministries of Labor, and national employers' and workers' organizations, have developed a combined, overall strategy for the three USDOL-funded projects covering child labor in the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, which are being implemented by ILO-IPEC. Funded in December 2009, the ECOWAS I project will pilot key activities, such as interventions and CLMS, sharing best practices and lessons learned with the ECOWAS II and CCP projects. These projects will build on the ECOWAS I experience, replicating and scaling up these activities. Such information will also be shared with the PPP project, in those areas where that project is also working. The three USDOL-funded projects and the PPP project are currently being managed by the same field team in the communities, which allows for greater project coordination.

As concerns CLMS, this project will, with ILO-IPEC ECOWAS I and II support national efforts to establish an efficient, affordable and sustainable CLMS in Côte d'Ivoire and promote the expansion of CLMS in Ghana. It also closely coordinates with the PPP project on using the CLMS to identify children engaged in or at risk of engagement in child labor, withdraw them or prevent their engagement, refer them to appropriate services and track their progress.

In Ghana, the project facilitated discussions with COCOBOD, WCF and GAWU for the use of Cocoa-Link to sensitize cocoa farmers on child labor, good agronomy including OSH, education and health.

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Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

Ghana	
Immediate objective No. 1	By the end of the project target communities will use increased understanding of child labor to develop and implement action plans to eliminate child labor in their communities.
Output 1.1: Target communities sensitized through information, dialogue and analysis concerning children's work and education	June 2011 – May 2014
Output 1.2: Support for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CAPs	May 2012 – May 2014
Output 1.3: Support for advocacy : (i) for the implementation of CAPs and (ii) for the implementation of national policies and programs supporting child rights and child protection	January 2012 – May 2014
Immediate objective No. 2	By the end of the project boys and girls in cocoa growing communities will have improved access to relevant quality education, including appropriate complementary or alternative opportunities for boys and girls who are out of school.
Output 2.1: Withdrawal and prevention of children, including children of migrants and share-croppers, from child labor through expanded alternative/ accelerated/ transitional/supplementary/ formal/non-formal/vocational/ direct educational services	May 2011 – May 2014
Output 2.2: Coordination to promote improved school infrastructure (including access to potable water) and more school feeding programs.	December 2011 – May 2014
Output 2.3: Implementation of appropriate strategies to increase numbers of trained male and female primary school teachers working in cocoa growing communities	December 2011 – May 2014
Output 2.4: Training for appropriate school governance structures, including SMCs and CGSs, to enhance local governance and community input to and oversight of primary school management.	December 2011 – May 2014
Output 2.5: Research, support for and promotion of TVET opportunities, including model farm schools/Junior FFS	November 2011 – December 2013
Output 2.6: Implementation of strategies to encourage a more positive image of agriculture through understanding of its potential as a career choice	May 2011 – January 2014
Immediate objective No. 3	By the end of the project targeted households in cocoa growing communities will have enhanced sustainable livelihoods
Output 3.1: Research and implementation of strategies for improved cocoa productivity among target households, including FFS	May 2011 – January 2014
Output 3.2: Research and implementation of strategies to promote youth and adult literacy and numeracy among target households	May 2011 – December 2013

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Output 3.3: Strategies for increased workplace safety including worksite protection, particularly for children above the minimum age for work	June 2012 – December 2013
Output 3.4: Research and implementation of appropriate micro-finance, savings, skills training and entrepreneurship strategies for target households	March 2013 – May 2014
Output 3.5: Support for community –based cooperative /local trade unions support organizations to enable farmers and migrant and other laborers to become organized and act through trade unions and cooperatives to tackle poverty, decent work deficits and other root causes of child labor	November 2012 – December 2013
Immediate objective No. 4	By the end of the project national capacity to deploy an appropriate CLMS framework to measure progress towards the elimination of child labor through an IAB approach will be improved.
Output 4.1: Assessment of strengths and weakness of the current operation of the CLMS	June 2011 – November
Output 4.2: Strengthened pilot CLMS in operation	July 2011 – May 2014
Immediate objective No. 5	By the end of the project the technical and institutional capacity of ILO constituents and partner organizations to contribute to the implementation of NPAs and interventions to combat child labor in cocoa-growing communities will be enhanced.
Output 5.1: Employers’ and workers’ organizations identify and implement strategies to promote major stakeholder (including government and industry) adherence, application and implementation of rights-based approaches and commitments to eliminating child labor.	March 2012 – May 2014
Output 5.2: Systematic skills/needs assessment of ILO constituents as potential implementers and/or implementing partners for interventions	March 2011 – May 2014
Output 5.3: Capacity building of employers’ and workers’ organizations to plan, coordinate and deliver appropriate support to interventions	March 2012 – May 2014
Output 5.4: Capacity building (Labor Ministries and education and agriculture public services) so that the Governments of Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire are better able to fulfil commitments to eliminating child labor at national and local levels.	February 2012 – May 2014

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Côte d'Ivoire	
Immediate objective No. 1	By the end of the project target communities will use increased understanding of child labor to develop and implement action plans to eliminate child labor in their communities.
Output 1.1: Target communities sensitized through information, dialogue and analysis concerning children's work and education	July 2012 – May 2014
Output 1.2: Support for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CAPs	August 2011 – May 2014
Output 1.3: Support for advocacy : (i) for the implementation of CAPs and (ii) for the implementation of national policies and programs supporting child rights and child protection	March 2012 – May 2014
Immediate objective No. 2	By the end of the project boys and girls in cocoa growing communities will have improved access to relevant quality education, including appropriate complementary or alternative opportunities for boys and girls who are out of school.
Output 2.1: Withdrawal and prevention of children, including children of migrants and share-croppers, from child labor through expanded alternative/ accelerated/ transitional/supplementary/ formal/non-formal/vocational/ direct educational services	December 2012 – May 2014
Output 2.2: Coordination to promote improved school infrastructure (including access to potable water) and more school feeding programs.	December 2012 – May 2014
Output 2.3: Implementation of appropriate strategies to increase numbers of trained male and female primary school teachers working in cocoa growing communities	December 2012 – May 2014
Output 2.4: Training for appropriate school governance structures, including SMCs and CGSs, to enhance local governance and community input to and oversight of primary school management.	July 2012 – May 2014
Output 2.5: Research, support for and promotion of TVET opportunities, including model farm schools/Junior FFS	December 2012 - May 2014
Output 2.6: Implementation of strategies to encourage a more positive image of agriculture through understanding of its potential as a career choice	May 2013 – May 2014
Immediate objective No. 3	By the end of the project targeted households in cocoa growing communities will have enhanced sustainable livelihoods
Output 3.1: Research and implementation of strategies for improved cocoa productivity among target households, including FFS	September 2013 – May 2014
Output 3.2: Research and implementation of strategies to promote youth and adult literacy and numeracy among target households	December 2012 – May 2014

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Output 3.3: Strategies for increased workplace safety including worksite protection, particularly for children above the minimum age for work	September 2013 – May 2014
Output 3.4: Research and implementation of appropriate micro-finance, savings, skills training and entrepreneurship strategies for target households	September 2013 – May 2014
Output 3.5: Support for community –based cooperative /local trade unions support organizations to enable farmers and migrant and other laborers to become organized and act through trade unions and cooperatives to tackle poverty, decent work deficits and other root causes of child labor	May 2013 – May 2014
Immediate objective No. 4	By the end of the project national capacity to deploy an appropriate CLMS framework to measure progress towards the elimination of child labor through an IAB approach will be improved.
Output 4.1: Assessment of strengths and weakness of the current operation of the CLMS	January 2012 – Ma 2014
Output 4.2: Strengthened pilot CLMS in operation	July 2013 – May 2014
Immediate objective No. 5	By the end of the project the technical and institutional capacity of ILO constituents and partner organizations to contribute to the implementation of NPAs and interventions to combat child labor in cocoa-growing communities will be enhanced.
Output 5.1: Employers’ and workers’ organizations identify and implement strategies to promote major stakeholder (including government and industry) adherence, application and implementation of rights-based approaches and commitments to eliminating child labor.	June 2012 – May 2014
Output 5.2: Systematic skills/needs assessment of ILO constituents as potential implementers and/or implementing partners for interventions	November 2011 – May 2014
Output 5.3: Capacity building of employers’ and workers’ organizations to plan, coordinate and deliver appropriate support to interventions	March 2012 – May 2014
Output 5.4: Capacity building (Labor Ministries and education and agriculture public services) so that the Governments of Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire are better able to fulfil commitments to eliminating child labor at national and local levels.	March 2012 – May 2014

Provide a summary progress report

This report focuses on the CCP’s progress in 2013. For information on the previous years, please refer to the previous two Annual Reports. During the reporting period, a number of activities have been

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implemented in over 80 communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Through 13 action programs (APs), various interventions are ongoing in the two countries to provide services to children and families towards the achievement of the project's goals. The results in its main components are as following:

Ghana

- Social mobilization/Awareness raising
 - ✓ The project has raised awareness of CCPCs, community members and beneficiaries on child labor and education by using durbars, videos, information vans, community radios programs, and drama/role play by SCREAM clubs and community members.
 - ✓ Key partners have mainstreamed child labor into their routine awareness raising activities and are actively engaged with the target districts and communities.
 - ✓ CCPCs, chiefs and school authorities have also taken up the issue of child labor and are actively engaging with families and children to end the use of children in child labor and keep children in school.
 - ✓ SCREAM Clubs put in place in all 40 target communities are playing significant role in peer education through drama, debate, essay and art competitions, music and monitoring of their peers in school.

- Community Action Planning and Development
 - ✓ All 40 CAPs with a focus on child labor have been developed, and CAPs Implementation Teams are in place. Some communities have started implementing actions listed in their CAPs, such as renovating or building classrooms, teachers' quarters, and ICT centers and developing community rules against child labor.
 - ✓ The project developed the *Community Action Planning (CAPs): A Manual/Guide for Training District and Community Level Partners in Cocoa Growing Areas* (Ghana).
 - ✓ Key district officials and community partners were trained on CAPs in 2013.

- Capacity building
 - ✓ In collaboration with GAWU, 40 union executives were trained in their role in eliminating child labor in the cocoa sector.
 - ✓ 358 teacher, head teachers and District Education Directors, Circuit Supervisors and District Education Oversight Committees were trained in pedagogy and SCREAM by September 2013.
 - ✓ 406 SCREAM members and 79 Club Patrons from all 40 target communities were trained.
 - ✓ Child labor was mainstreamed into the Training Manual of School Management Committees.
 - ✓ A Training Manual on Labor Inspections in Agriculture was developed and shared with key Inspectorate Services.
 - ✓ 153 key district stakeholders were trained on child labor and sensitized on their role as partners in the 4 project districts.

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- ✓ A Needs Assessment of Cocoa and Agricultural Extension Services was conducted, and child labor modules were developed and mainstreamed into COCOBOD and the Directorate of Agriculture Extension Services (DAES) Training Manuals.
- ✓ With assistance from the project, a 3-year Child Labor Strategic Plan was developed by the DAES to address child labor in the agriculture sector.
- ✓ With assistance from the project, the Ghana Employers' Association (GEA) engaged with cocoa License Buying Companies (LBCs) for the development of Codes of Conduct on child labor.
- CLMS/GCLMS
 - ✓ The pilot GCLMS was reviewed by key stakeholders to improve the system and is now ready for scaling-up.
 - ✓ 44 Child Protection Committees were set up, provided training, and began implementing the GCLMS.
 - ✓ Data collection for the establishment of the GCLMS baseline information/community registers was completed, and data entry is on-going.
- Direct action
 1. Support to vulnerable children
 - ✓ 2,454 children have been provided educational services with the first set of school supplies delivered.
 - ✓ A total of 384 children have been withdrawn and 622 prevented from child labor.
 - ✓ 12 older children aged (15-17) identified for TVET services have been enrolled in auto electronics, auto mechanic, dressmaking and hair dressing.
 - ✓ 10 Agriculture Youth clubs have been formed to protect legal working aged children.
 - ✓ 20 sanitation facilities (veronica buckets) and 40 towels were provided to 10 schools to promote hand washing and safe drinking water.
 - ✓ Catch-up/holiday classes were organized for 1,779 child beneficiaries to improve performance in English, Math and Science during the 2013 vacation period.
 2. Increasing productivity
 - ✓ 795 selected farmers in all the target communities have been trained on improving OSH on their farms between April and September 2013.
 - ✓ 260 cocoa farmers have been trained in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) by COCOBOD in collaboration with Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
 - ✓ COCOBOD and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have assigned Officers to provide extension services to selected target communities. The Project also continues to engage with the two institutions for the provision of farm inputs to the farmers.
 3. Livelihoods
 - ✓ 921 families have been provided livelihood services, including training and start-up tools in the areas of:

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- Employment services (bee keeping, soap-making, palm oil extraction, pastries and confectionaries, trading);
 - Economic strengthening (grass cutter rearing, vegetable production and poultry); and
 - Other services (health screening and NHIS registration).
 - ✓ The National Functional Literacy Program has also been extended to target communities by the Non-Formal Education Division with Project support. Adult classes are therefore on-going to improve the businesses of target families.
 - ✓ Beneficiaries have also been trained on child labor issues, business management, group formation and savings and the benefits of savings and credit schemes.
4. Microfinance
- ✓ Target families were trained on the benefits of savings and loans schemes, and implementing partners engaged with the microfinance institutions to link project beneficiaries.
 - ✓ 250 families have been linked and registered with the Adwumapa Co-operative Credit Union to enhance their savings schemes to enable them access loans.

Côte d'Ivoire

- Social mobilization/Awareness raising
 - ✓ Community sensitization on-going in all 4 target departments through durbars, drama, radio, and meetings.
 - ✓ An awareness raising campaign against child labor was organized for 24 schools in 24 communities in the department of Issia through the theater troops of primary schools. More than 1,900 spectators were directly sensitized against child labor.
 - ✓ 40 CCPCs were officially installed by decrees signed by the Prefects and Sous-Prefects and are carrying out sensitization activities in the communities.
 - ✓ Key departmental partners and 261 members of 40 CCPCs were trained on child labor and CAP development.
 - ✓ 40 CAPs have been developed in the 40 communities targeted by the project.
 - ✓ A number of federation or unions of workers and employers organizations, cooperatives, associations and groups of cocoa sector are now mobilizing their members and community around against child labor.
- Capacity building
 - ✓ More than 11 training workshops were organized in order to build the capacity of the stakeholders on child labor and OSH at national, regional and community levels.
- CLMS/SOSTECI
 - ✓ The official launch of the CLMS/SOSTECI took place in June 2013.
 - ✓ Basic social services were mapped in the target areas.

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- ✓ CLMS/SOSTECI pilot mechanisms were established in 5 departments and 19 communities between July and September 2013. The Central Coordinating Unit and the regional units of SOSTECI were also established.
 - ✓ Training sessions on the CLMS/SOSTECI were conducted.
 - ✓ A work plan for the implementation of the activities of the SOSTECI planned from July 2013 to July 2014 was adopted by the Directorate in charge of the CLMS (DLTE).
- Direct action
 1. Support to vulnerable children
 - ✓ Educational services were provided to a total of 2,038 children engaged in child labor or at high risk.
 - ✓ 396 children received non-formal education services, among them 50 have been placed in Junior Farm Schools in Bonon.
 - ✓ 245 school children were integrated into 14 formal schools in September 2013 after participating in bridging courses since April 2013. These children then received schools kits and learning materials.
 - ✓ 943 children identified as already attending school but who are at the same time engaged in child labor or were at high risk received formal education support to increase their chances of retention in school.
 2. Increasing productivity
 - ✓ 31 farm field schools have been opened in targeted communities. They are offering training opportunities in cocoa productivity improvement.
 3. Livelihoods
 - ✓ 840 families have received livelihood services.
 - ✓ 15 cooperatives members have been trained by ANADER in Soubré on OSH.
 - ✓ 570 families enrolled in non-cocoa agriculture opportunities. They have received support to develop income generating activities such as the production of cabbage, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, carrot, bean and corn and poultry farming.
 - ✓ 687 members of targeted households are benefiting from a functional literacy program and basic knowledge in management and simplified accounting.
 4. Microfinance
 - ✓ With the support of the project, 5 women's associations in Issia have been put in place. COOPEC (a microfinance institution) has agreed to support groups of more than 70 women receiving IGS in the department of Issia. Five bank accounts have been opened by these groups, and negotiations are underway to provide loans to strengthen their business.
 - ✓ The project initiated a study on needs of the targeted communities in microfinance. Based on the results of this assessment, a training workshop was organized for 45

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community leaders, representatives of women associations and groups, and persons in charge of CAPs in the communities covered by the project.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

The 7-Municipal and District Assemblies implementing the CCP project in Ghana agreed on a communiqué to mainstream child labor and CAPs into successor Municipal/District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) 2014-2017.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USDOL-FUNDED CHILD LABOR SURVEY IN THE COCOA SECTOR

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Survey Research on Child Labor in West African on Cocoa Growing Areas

Funding Partner(s): USDOL/ILAB

Implementing Partners: Tulane University's Payson Center for International Development

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$1.5 million

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: September 2012- September 2015

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa-growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

The project will develop a baseline estimate of the number of children working in the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana based on analysis of data from the 2008/09 survey conducted by Tulane University. The project will also assess the prevalence of the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the 2013/2014 harvest season, as called for under the 2010 Framework of Action. In addition, the project will assist in increasing the capacity of the national statistical offices of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to collect nationally-representative data on the WFCL in agricultural production in cocoa growing areas.

Target areas for interventions: Representative sample of cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

The project will carry out activities to support the collection of reliable survey data on child labor in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The project aims to address the gap of developing an aggregate, representative estimate of children working in cocoa in both countries to serve as a baseline to measure progress against in future years. Specifically, the project will carry out the following activities:

- a) Development of population estimates for the prevalence of children working in the WFCL in agriculture, including the cocoa sector, in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana based on data from Tulane University's survey in 2008/09;

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- b) Conducting research activities to assess the prevalence of the WFCL in agriculture, including the cocoa sector, in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the 2013/2014 harvest season;
- c) Measurement of percent changes in the prevalence of the WFCL in agriculture, including the cocoa sector, in these cocoa growing areas of the two countries between the 2008/2009 and the 2013/2014 harvest seasons and publish reports detailing Tulane's research methodology and findings;
- d) Preparation and publication of data dictionaries and public-use data files;
- e) Development and submission of a step-by-step survey implementation and data analysis manual to allow for the replication of research design and reporting on findings;
- f) Using information collected from the 2013/14 survey to measure percent changes in the prevalence of the WFCL in agriculture, including the cocoa sector, in cocoa growing areas of the two countries between the 2008/2009 and the 2013/2014 harvest seasons and publish reports detailing Tulane's research methodology and findings;
- g) Developing a detailed, step-by-step survey implementation and data analysis manual to allow for the replication of research design and reporting on findings; and
- h) Providing technical support and training to further develop the capacity of the national statistical offices in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to collect nationally-representative data on child labor in cocoa growing areas in future years.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

of Children: N/A

of Households: N/A

of cocoa farmers: N/A

of communities: N/A

This is a research project and does not target child beneficiaries.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Tulane University has developed an electronic data entry strategy to minimize errors in data collection. Android tablets will be used to enable surveyors to collect data more efficiently. The expectations are that this tool will also provide a better quality control of the collected data. In addition, validation of the data will occur in order to review data collected and correct for any errors.

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Describe the sustainability strategy

Through its work with the statistical agencies in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, Tulane University will help increase their capacity so that these governments will be positioned to implement future comparative surveys. To this end, the project will develop a survey and data analysis manual that documents each phase of the research process. The project will also conduct three 5-day training sessions for both decision makers and technical staff likely to be involved in the design and implementation of future child labor related survey research by the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The training will focus on survey design, survey implementation, data analysis, and monitoring and evaluation during Year 3 of the grant. All training materials will be made available to the public on the project website.

Describe the coordination strategy

Tulane University is working with the host governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. In Ghana, Tulane University coordinates the project activities with a sub-committee appointed by the NPECLC. A separate technical peer review committee is responsible for a technical review of the baseline estimates. In Côte d'Ivoire, Tulane University collaborates with the CNS and the CIM to facilitate Tulane's work and ensure that problems encountered on the ground are dealt in an efficient manner. The Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée's (ENSEA) role is to implement the project and send progress reports to the Technical Steering Committee and to report back from the Committee's meetings.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

The timeframe for the main components is listed below:

1. Oct 2012 -August 2013: Creation of baseline estimates of hazardous work from the 2008/2009 survey, including a presentation of different scenarios to a broader group of stakeholders
2. April 2013- October 2013: Measurement of prevalence and reduction using 2013/2014 survey, including plan preparation for describing methodology for each component, operationalization of the key constructs related to the WFCL in a consistent manner to the 2008/09 survey, questionnaires development and a pilot test
3. November 2013- January 2014: Planned data collection
4. April 2014 –October 2014: Planned preparation of child report and dissemination of the report
5. October 2014 – September 2015: Planned post dissemination capacity building trainings
6. October 2014 – September 2015: Planned development of manuals

Provide a summary progress report

Tulane University's efforts in 2013 have been focused on survey preparation activities, including the delivery of a draft paper on the methodology for developing baseline estimates and discussions of the proposed approaches with the members of the CLCCG and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and

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Ghana. Other survey-related tasks include developing the sampling strategy, constructing draft questionnaires, conducting a pilot test and creating an electronic data entry strategy. Tulane University also obtained the required permissions from its university review process and local authorities to begin its work. Tulane University signed a MOU with the Government of Ghana on February 20, 2013 and with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on October 28, 2013. Tulane University also identified and began working with the ENSEA as its implementing partner.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON INDUSTRY-FUNDED PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Combating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, also known as the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) project

Funding Partner(s): Global Issues Group (GIG), including ADM; Barry Callebaut AG; Cargill, Inc.; Ferrero S.A., The Hershey Company, Kraft Foods, Mars Incorporated, and Nestlé S.A.

Implementing Partners: ILO- IPEC

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: The project's total budget amounts to \$2,062,883. Of this amount, \$2 million is "new funding" under the Industry's September 2010 Framework commitment. A further \$62,883 is re-programmed industry funds from the *West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labour* (WACAP), which the GIG supported through a partnership with ILO-IPEC in 2005.

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: A MOU was signed between ILO-IPEC and the GIG on 28 February 2011. The development of the Project Document began immediately and was concluded in July 2011. Project implementation began in the fall of 2011, and field interventions began in March 2012 and will continue through 31 August 2014.

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa-growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana.

This project provides additional support to key activities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana towards the progressive elimination of the WFCL in cocoa growing communities. The focus of the project is to assist in the development of a model CLMS and to support each country to scale up the model CLMS beyond the immediate project target sites. It is designed to complement the support provided by ILO-IPEC to Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to ensure the effective application of ratified International Conventions on child labour with a focus on cocoa growing communities and to complement the goals and activities planned under the CCP project funded by USDOL. Both projects are initiatives which support the September 2010 Framework.

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Target areas for interventions

The presence, strength of presence or absence of the following elements guided the NSC's selection of districts and communities for the implementation of this Project, including alignment with the complementary strategy for the CCP project. Please note the order of these criteria does not reflect any hierarchical order, relevance or strength; they are listed in an undifferentiated way.

- Prevalence of the WFCL in the districts/communities
- Cocoa production area
- Population density
- Existence of basic social infrastructure (schools, vocational training, apprenticeships, etc.)
- Previous or current interventions from ILO-IPEC, ICI, WCF, NPECLC or other institutions
- Presence of social partner organizations
- Accessibility within the district/farm to market roads
- Availability of communication networks in the area
- New districts which have never benefited from project interventions
- Existence of a district plan or CAP and allocated resource against child labour
- Presence of a cooperative
- Proximity to processing plants

Final targets identified in conjunction with the January 2012 work plan include:

Côte d'Ivoire:

<u>Département</u>	<u>Sous-préfectures</u>	<u>Village-noyau</u>	<u>Campement</u>
M'Batto	M'Batto	Tchekou, Assoumoukro	Koutoukou
Bouafle	Bonon	Iribafila, Bantifla	Krakouakoukro

Ghana

Central Region, Hemang Lower Denkyra (former Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyra)
Tweapease, Ankaako (including sub-communities and hamlets)

In addition to these “standalone” PPP communities, the Project works in close coordination with the CCP project in 13 additional CCP communities in the “Département” of Bouafle in Côte d'Ivoire (3 communities) and the Hemang Lower Denkyra district/ Twifo Atti Mokwa ¹³in Ghana (10 communities).

¹³ The former Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyra district has been divided into the Hemang Lower Denkyra district (where all the PPP standalone communities are located and some of the CCP) and the Twifo Atti Mokwa district (where CCP communities are also located)

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

The project aims to accelerate progress in the elimination of child labour in cocoa growing communities through interventions at national, district and community levels which focus on strengthening a national CLMS, capacity building and coordination of key actors.

The project's goals are to strengthen the implementation and effectiveness of the CLMS as a whole and in project communities; build technical capacity, notably of the CLMS implementers; and reinforce the coordination mandate and capacity of the NSC in both countries.

The project focuses specifically on accelerating progress on the expansion of the CLMS in both countries and providing support to ensure the long term sustainability of the CLM systems, including improved coordination among all relevant initiatives and agencies through the work of the NSC. These three aims are interconnected and mutually reinforcing.

The project has the following three immediate objectives:

- Immediate Objective 1: By the end of the project, the CLMS' are strengthened and expanded;
- Immediate Objective 2: By the end of the project, the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat the WFCL, in particular through supporting and participating in the CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened;
- Immediate Objective 3: By the end of the project, NSCs lead improved coordination of efforts to combat the WFCL in cocoa growing communities.

As critical components of their NPA on child labour, both the Ivorian and Ghanaian Governments are committed to developing systems to monitor the occurrence and measure the prevalence of the WFCL in cocoa producing areas, as well as in other areas. CLM systems are community-based systems designed to identify children engaged in or at risk of engagement in child labour, withdraw them or prevent their engagement, refer them to appropriate services, and track their progress. This project supports existing efforts to establish a high functioning, effective, sustainable CLMS in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The project will also assess and make proposals to improve CLMS interventions and the scaling up of the system under the aegis of the NSCs to cover strategically selected cocoa growing districts and communities within the cocoa growing regions of the two countries.

Coordination and capacity strengthening at the national level, especially through support to the Ministries of Labour and the NSCs, will ensure the CLMS links sustainably to necessary public services. Cooperation will be established with other relevant Ministries such as education, agriculture and children's affairs, as well as local government. To ensure that the NSC can plan, coordinate and deliver according to its mandate, the project conducted an assessment review of the needs for capacity support among NSC members and institutions. This assessment served as the basis for the design of additional training programs and interventions for NSC members. Any intervention seeks to fill the

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identified capacity gaps and will include a focus on resource mobilization strategies. This is currently being done in conjunction with the other ILO-IPEC projects in both countries.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

of children withdrawn or prevented from child labor: Plans to withdraw or prevent 3,000 children (1,500 per country). Out of that overall target, 1,750 are to be achieved in PPP stand-alone communities (875 per country) and 1,250 in CCP-PPP common communities (627 per country). As of July 2013, 200 at-risk children had been prevented from entering child labour in PPP stand-alone communities where the CCP project does not have any interventions.

of households benefiting from awareness raising, capacity building or other services: Plans to provide services to 1,200 households. As of July 2013, 1,223 households had benefited.

of households provided with enhanced knowledge on hazardous work of children: Plans to enhance knowledge in 200 households. As of December 2013, there are 100 households in Côte d'Ivoire and 80 households in Ghana.

of communities: Plans to impact 19 communities (during entire project). As of December 2013, there are four stand-alone communities in Côte d'Ivoire and two stand-alone project communities in Ghana. The remaining 13 communities are shared with the CCP.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

A baseline assessment of target communities has been conducted in both countries. The final baseline reports have been completed in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. An implementation review was carried out in July 2013, and an independent final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project. Using established ILO-IPEC Project Monitoring System methodologies, the project will monitor service delivery during the course of project implementation, as well as the number of children successfully withdrawn or prevented from child labour as a result of project interventions.

As part of the final evaluation, end of intervention follow-up baseline studies will be conducted for selected interventions. Through a before/after analysis, the studies will offer an assessment of the final outcomes of services provided to children, families and communities, with a particular focus on the efficacy of the CLMS as a stand-alone intervention.

Describe the sustainability strategy

Active participation of national counterparts in the project actions is essential to promote national ownership which will lead to the sustainability of the project outcomes and is expected through in-kind contributions. In those communities where the CLMS will be established, the project will engage

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community leaders, teachers, parents, members of cooperatives, smallholders' organizations and rural workers' organizations, local authorities and labour inspectors to identify children involved in child labour and its worst forms, refer them to publicly and privately provided service providers and track them to ensure that they have appropriate alternatives.

Describe the coordination strategy

A CLMS/Coordination Officer, Maria Vasquez, based in Accra, Ghana works closely with the Chief Technical Advisor responsible for oversight of the four projects currently being implemented by ILO-IPEC with the governments of the two countries and with the senior officers of the ECOWAS I and II and CCP projects. Her main responsibility is to oversee this project's activities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, including the development of action programmes and monitoring of progress. In addition, she promotes coordination and complementarity of efforts between ILO-IPEC and the appropriate Ministries in each country in its CLMS work, as well as other stakeholders at national and district level and in cocoa growing communities. This includes the consolidation and sharing of knowledge about good practices and the development of a clear advocacy strategy to involve other partners and actors in CLMS interventions.

The project will also continue to share updates and reports with the CLCCG as helpful and appropriate.

The PPP project works in close coordination with relevant West Africa ILO-IPEC projects and in particular with the CCP project. Efficiencies are achieved through this collaboration by conducting joint project planning exercises and stakeholder consultations; conducting joint research, most notably the project baseline survey; holding joint capacity building workshops with Ministries of Labour, Education, social partners and NGOs; and collaborating closely in certain target communities where both the CCP and the PPP are operational.

The project pursues synergies with the CCP project in the district/department and communities in both countries where both projects operate. The PPP project works in a total of 19 communities across Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana; 13 of these are shared with the CCP and six are PPP-specific. In these common districts and communities, the project provides support in the areas of: district level advocacy and capacity building on child labour, CLMS and CAP implementation and direct support to remediation. In terms of remediation services and direct support to children, the PPP project will support 1,250 children (625 per country) from CCP-PPP common communities with birth certificates and food/dry rations in Côte d'Ivoire, and ICT books, assorted reading books, vests and compliments to school uniforms in Ghana.

Most of the subcontracts established by this project are with implementing agencies that are also subcontracted by the CCP. The PPP benefits from this arrangement by being able to engage with partners who already have received training on child labour, CLMS, etc. This project also benefits from implementing agencies' management systems, including financial record keeping and reporting, that have been strengthened through on-going work with the CCP and other IPEC projects.

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In addition to its sister IPEC projects in the region, the PPP project has strived to establish a close link and coordination with its donor partners. During 2012, individual contacts with donor companies represented at country level were established and the donor companies' representative visited the project in Accra. The July 2013 project implementation review (PIR) workshop benefited from company participation and donor companies were kept informed of the process and its outcomes. Following the PIR, the PPP project organized a productive meeting in Accra in October 2013 to brief donor partners on the project and ILO-IPEC strategies, share ideas and approaches to child labour elimination and to foster an exchange on industry partners' initiatives. All donor companies with a physical presence in Ghana attended. The donor companies agreed that the meeting offered a valuable opportunity to be updated on the PPP project, as well as to share ideas and good practices to meet common challenges. A similar meeting is being planned in Abidjan in early 2014.

In any community where the CLMS is carried out, the project will seek to ensure sustainable sources of support for the activity, both financial and in-kind. A central goal of the advocacy and technical support at the district level conducted in pursuance of Immediate Objective 2 will be to secure such support for the CLMS in targeted communities at the district level.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

A MOU was signed between ILO-IPEC and the GIG in February 2011. The development of the Project Document began immediately and was concluded in July 2011. Project implementation began in the fall of 2011 and field interventions began in March 2012 and will continue through August 2014. For a detailed timeframe of activities under each objective, please see the table below.

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Immediate Objective 1					
Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<p><u>Activity 1.1.1</u>: Refine model CLMS in consultations with key stakeholders including ILO constituents and civil society and in coordination with the ECOWAS I and II and CCP projects across the two countries</p>	Ghana	January 2012	February 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	<p>The PPP project provides continuous technical support to the GCLMS process and related tools such as the training manual for data collectors, different NSC meetings on the topic, launch of the GCLMS in 2012, etc.</p> <p>Currently the project is focused in providing technical advice in respect to the revision of the GCLMS pilot. This includes technical inputs provided to the draft GCLMS pilot report presented to the NSC on child labor in June 2013 and also technical and financial support to the partners' forum on the GCLMS pilot. The partners' forum took place in July 2013 and looked at strategies towards the rolling-out of the GCLMS based on the challenges and lessons learned from the GCLMS pilot and partners' experiences.</p>
	Côte d'Ivoire	February 2012	February 2014	Ongoing	<p>Technical support has already been provided and is on-going. The PPP project took an active part in the workshop organized on February 19th, 2013 by the DLTE for the update and the appropriation of the SOSTECL tools. During this workshop, the main national actors on the fight against the child labour provided inputs to the review of the SOSTECL framework and its various tools. The PPP project as well as the others IPEC projects in RIC provided technical support during the preparatory meetings and the launch of the SOSTECL in June 25th, 2013, acrimony that counted with the presence of the first lady Mrs Dominique Ouattara.</p>

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<i>Activity 1.1.2: Identify opportunities to strengthen CLMS operations at Ministerial level through capacity assessments and skills training</i>	Ghana	January 2012	June 2013	Completed	PPP project benefited and provided technical inputs to the CCP project “coordination and capacity needs assessment” of ILO constituents, implementing agencies and other key partners. An assessment of capacity of the relevant Ministries to operate the CLMS was done and validated/complemented in February 2012. Subsequently PPP project contributed technically and financially to the CCP training on the GCLMS and labour inspectors. The current work and support being done at the level of the review of the pilot and on coordination also flows out of the initial needs assessment.
	Côte d’Ivoire	February 2012	February 2013	Completed	Capacity assessments had already been done by ECOWAS I during a workshop in 2011. A workshop to strengthen the capacities of CIM and CNS on SOSTECI was organised by PPP project from 28 to 30 November 2012 in GRAND-BASSAM. Also, the February 2013 workshop on the SOSTECI’s update and tools appropriation provided a further opportunity for the PPP project as well as the other IPEC projects to strengthen the capacities of actors at Ministerial level.
<i>Activity 1.1.3: Strengthen CLMS components at district level through ongoing training</i>	Ghana	January 2013	July 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	Training has been provided in January 2013 by NPECLC (though the support of an AP) to district officers on Child Labour and GCLMS concepts, framework and operations. The training reached representatives of the Twifo Attimokoa district but not of the new district Hemang Denkyra as staff members/representatives were not in place at the time of the training. The project is working with NPECLC in trying to overcome this.
	Côte d’Ivoire	January 2013 (planned)	February 2014 (planned)	To be initiated	With the launch of SOSTECI taking place in June 2013, the PPP project together with other IPEC projects expects to see the AP with DLTE fully operational very soon so that district level training and remaining activities can start without further delay.

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<i>Activity 1.1.4: Development and sharing of knowledge and good practices on CLMS capacity building</i>	Ghana	October 2012	May 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	This has been built into the wider agreements with OFI and ICI. Some good practices have already been identified.
	Côte d'Ivoire	October 2012	May 2014	Ongoing	This will also be built into the direct implementing agencies and SOSTECI APs.
<i>Activity 1.2.1: Provide technical assistance to support implementation of strategic plans to roll out CLMS in target communities</i>	Ghana	May 2012	February 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	The AP with NPECLC covers and supports the rolling- out of the GCLMS in target communities. Under this AP and partnership with NPECLC, district and community based training on the GCLMS has taken place, some logistics were presented to some of the districts covered by IPEC projects including Twifo Attimokua, the GCLMS software was provided to district focal points so that GCLMS data could be entered and the GCLMS baseline (tool 1, community register) was established in PPP target communities. Also, has a preliminary step a new DCPC has been nominated for the new district of Hemang Denkyra. This DCPC is still to be inaugurated. This will happen when the recently appointed district chief executive and presiding officers take office.
	Côte d'Ivoire	June 2012	February 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	The PPP project, as well as other IPEC projects in RCI, was actively involved in the preparatory meetings for the signature of the agreement of SOSTECI. We continue to support the DLTE for SOSTECI's implementation in the field.
<i>Activity 1.2.2: Support target communities to implement or strengthen CLMS</i>	Ghana	June 2012	April 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	Community level work (community entry and sensitisation and introduction of the GCLMS) started in June 2012 through a mini-programme entered into with OFI. In the meantime, OFI and NPECLC have laid down the structures for the GCLMS at community level (i.e. creation of CCPCs, sensitization and training) and applied tool nr. 1 (community register).
	Côte d'Ivoire	June 2012	May 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	With the support of ICI, the Social Center of M' BATTO and the DRSFFE of BOUAFLE, have facilitated the process for the development by the target communities of four CAPs centred on question of child labor. This process was lead by local committees of vigilance who are now prepared for the effective implementation of SOSTECI. Local committees will be the 'guardians' of SOSTECI in the communities.

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<i>Activity 1.3.1: Support local communities and partners in developing CAPs that focus on the elimination of child labour in cocoa growing communities</i>	Ghana	June 2012	May 2013	Completed	As planned the two target communities have developed their own CAPs and have already started implementing some of the action proposed. OFI with some support by ICI have facilitated this process.
	Côte d'Ivoire	June 2012	May 2013	Completed	With the support of ICI, the Social Center of M'BATTO and the DRSFFE of BOUAFLE, 4 CAPs centred on the question of child labor were developed by the 4 target villages of the project. Of paramount importance was the training on CAP development / process (and its importance) provided by ICI to the local authorities and community leaders.
<i>Activity 1.3.2: Support target communities to implement and monitor CAPs in conjunction with CLMS work through ongoing training, including on the identification of hazardous child labour</i>	Ghana	June 2012	February 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	The 2 CAPs have already started to be implemented even before financial support by PPP has been made effective. In Tweapease, for instance, the community has already started building new teachers 'quarters, by-laws have been enacted concerning women's involvement in decision making, cost of funerals, etc. Also, the Tweapease CAP has been submitted to the area MP (member of parliament) and one of the main concerns expressed – lack of electrified power – has seen some advancement with electricity posts having been set to the community for installation. Although formal training has not yet been provided to farmers and community members, a lot of informal sensitization and capacity building efforts have already been out in place on hazardous child labour.
	Côte d'Ivoire	June 2012	May 2014	Ongoing	2 of the 4 existing CAPs are already being implemented with the starting up of the construction of a nursery school by the population themselves to avoid that the parents take their younger children to the fields. These initiatives received at first the technical support by the PPP direct IAs and as implementation progresses further financial or/and material support will follow. Other CAPs will receive the support by the PPP project though work on elimination of illiteracy, the delivery of school kits, etc. Although formal training has not yet been provided to farmers and community members, a lot of informal sensitization and capacity building efforts have already been out in place on hazardous child labour.

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<i>Activity 1.3.3: Support communities in their resource mobilization for the implementation of their CAPs</i>	Ghana	March 2013	February 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	Resource mobilization has been one of the strategies introduced by the CAP process. From July 2013 onwards intensified efforts on building the communities' capacity to fund raise will be put in place with the support of ICI. PPP will also work together with the direct IA, district authorities and ICI in identifying different sources of support.
	Côte d'Ivoire	March 2013	February 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	ICI has organized a workshop on operational planning of CAPs in the different communities. This type of planning allows communities to identify resources for CAPs. The IAs supported by IPEC and ICI are ready to strengthen the local committees on resource mobilization and also will work alongside IPEC to identify potential donors for external funds.
<i>Activity 1.3.4: Support for child labour remediation efforts, targeted as needed in project communities</i>	Ghana	June 2013	May 2014	Ongoing	Remediation "services" have been provided to children, in the form of school uniforms, sandals, school bags and bicycles. This followed a certain method and occurred only after the baseline list has been validated and needs assessment (by children and their families) has been concluded in the target communities.
	Côte d'Ivoire	November 2012	May 2014	Ongoing	In agreement with the APs and CAPs developed, some actions have been identified and implemented for purposes of remediation such as the 200 birth certificates provided to children who were at risk of dropping out from school or entering in child labor. Tables and benches for the local schools and canteen were also provided. Complementary actions will be implemented such as literacy courses, distribution of school kits in order for the expected target to be reached. This could only have been done after the baseline of children in or at risk of child labour has been established.

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Immediate objective No. 2					
Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<i>Activity 2.1.1: Conduct technical meetings and trainings with key national agencies and institutions to promote more effective contribution to CLMS</i>	Ghana	January 2012	February 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	A lot of this is being done under existing APs with the NSC and CLU by ECOWAS I. Also, an AP has been signed between the CCP project and NPECLC to cover most of these activities. PPP project co-finances parts of this AP and provide technical advice. In addition, PPP is working closely with NPECLC on the review of the GCLMS pilot and the system rolling-out.
	Côte d'Ivoire	January 2012	March 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	Please see the remarks above concerning activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.
<i>Activity 2.1.2: Create or adapt training materials on child labour, in particular on the identification of hazardous child labour</i>	Ghana	May 2012	December 2012 (planned)	Ongoing	The development of training materials on hazardous child labour is currently in its final stage of review. A training of trainers and testing of the materials has already taken place and the training package is currently being used by those agencies in the field.
	Côte d'Ivoire	July 2012	December 2012 (planned)	Ongoing	OSH training materials are being finalized by the PPP and CCP projects together with GAWU and other partners in Ghana. The finalized document will be adapted to the RCI context and translated into French and be used as training manual for Child labour and hazardous child labour. In the meantime the PPP project implementing agency will use existing IPEC training manuals and their own materials on the topic and will work with the support of CTLTE.
<i>Activity 2.1.3: Design and carry out joint trainings, including for the social partners, on the identification of hazardous child labour and anti-trafficking measures.</i>	Ghana	May 2012	January 2013	Completed	The PPP project has supported financially and technically a number of meetings and work on hazardous child labour together with social partners in Ghana. For training on trafficking see above.
	Côte d'Ivoire	January 2013 (planned)	February 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	A service contract has been developed CTLTE (trade union). This contract covers the sensitization and training of partners on hazardous work and anti-trafficking in the 4 communities.

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<i>Activity 2.1.4: Create and adapt training materials on child labour in cocoa growing communities for teachers on the basis of a gap analysis.</i>	Ghana	September 2012	March 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	After a reflection of the opportunities at this level the PPP project has decided to support on-going efforts by the CCP project on developing/ adapting education curricula on transitional education. A service contract is to be signed with the relevant government agency pending the CCP project finalization of their project budget.
	Côte d'Ivoire	December 2012	March 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	The timing of this activity will to some extent be dependent on opportunities identified in forthcoming discussions with teacher training authorities. Initial discussions were engaged at the workshop with the DREN and IEP on WFCL from in December 2012 and need to be furthered up.
<i>Activity 2.1.5: Using these materials, integrate of child labour training into pre-service and in-service teacher training programmes</i>	Ghana	November 2012	June 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	See comment re 2.1.4 above.
	Côte d'Ivoire	December 2012	June 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	See comment re 2.1.4 above.
<i>Activity 2.2.1: Organize workshops to assess and support the budgeting and planning capacity needs of the stakeholders in the intervention areas, including strategies to mobilize resources to fund CLMS</i>	Ghana	June 2013	February 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	ICI is to start implement training on this at the end of July 2013. Intensified efforts will be put in place also by the direct IA on this. This is the more relevant as the district are currently (June 2013 starting their medium terms plan development process. PPP project together with other IPEC projects is, together with ICI advocating hard with the MLGNR and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) so that child labour is included in the national guidelines and objectives for national and district plans.
	Côte d'Ivoire	June 2013	February 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	The launching of SOSTECL took place in late June. At that time, PPP project with other IPEC projects in RCI are planning the first actions concerning SOSTECL process on the field: local committee set up or harmonization with existing CAP committees, start up of trainings and workshops, etc.

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<i>Activity 2.2.2: Provide ongoing training and technical assistance with a focus on CLMS to district level authorities and social partners</i>	Ghana	January 2013	December 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	Please see remarks under activity 1.2.1 above.
	Côte d'Ivoire	January 2013	December 2013 (planned)		One of the first activities of the SOSTECI PA will be to enhance, through training, District committees, authorities and social partners capacities as soon as the pilot phase commences in the field. In the meantime, PPP has already trained some social partners, direct IAs and local representatives in charge of child protection on SOSTECI.
<i>Activity 2.3.1: In cooperation with ILO constituents and other relevant stakeholders, design and implement awareness raising campaigns in target communities, including on the identification of hazardous child labour in target communities</i>	Ghana	June 2012	February 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	A number of campaigns and events have been put in place and thousands of people have been reached by these (see above).
	Côte d'Ivoire	March 2012	February 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	The Social Center of M'BATTO and the DRSFFE Direction in charge of Family, Women and Child of BOUAFLE carry out some raising awareness campaigns and community training on child labour. At the level of wide range sensitization, there has been diffusion of radio spots and emissions on local radio (La voix de la MARAHOUE et radio M'BATTO). About 2,500 persons and 400 households were reached by this sensitization in the last six months. 80 members of local committee and local leaders were trained in child labour issues and the WDAFL celebration provided a vehicle and opportunity for further sensitization. The contract that was signed with the CTLTE will target 100 households to be trained on hazardous work.

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Immediate objective No. 3					
Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<i>Activity 3.1.1: Identify opportunities to strengthen the NSCs, including by promoting greater coordination between other national level organisations charged with the elimination of child labour in cocoa growing communities</i>	Ghana	January 2012	January 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	Discussions are still underway with the Child Labour Unit and the NSC on Child Labour to decide how to further intensify the PPP support to on-going capacity building efforts. Following a number of discussions, a proposal is to be submitted by the MELR (through CLU) for support to be provided by the PPP project in the area of "work plan development " by the different agencies and ministries charged with the implementation of the NPA on child labour.
	Côte d'Ivoire	February 2012	June 2012 (planned)	Ongoing	A proposal for a better coordination of actions against child labour has been made by IPEC projects in RCI that can be summed up in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The creation of a NSC which will gather representatives of different tripartite plus stakeholders. The NSC will be a technical body lead by the DLTE - The signature of a MOU by all the stakeholders to secure and attest their commitment to participate in the SOSTECI process. This proposal will lead to the clarification of the roles of the CIM and CNS to avoid the current dual leadership in the coordination of actions against child labor
<i>Activity 3.2.1: Review capacity needs among NSC members</i>	Ghana	February 2012	February 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	Done through the consultant's work and coordination workshop conclusions and report. Further discussions are on-going on the topic as needs evolve.
	Côte d'Ivoire	February 2012	February 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	The question of coordination remains a great challenge and has the attention of all IPEC projects. Some recommendations were made at the workshop organized on SOSTECI for the CIM and the CNS that have been acted upon (see remarks on 3.1.1).
<i>Activity 3.2.2: Provide training and other technical assistance to NSCs, including on resource mobilization strategies and coordination of CLMS</i>	Ghana	April 2012	May 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	Please see remarks under activity 3.1.1 above. Training and technical assistance on resource mobilization and CLMS is already been extensively provided for by the current APs that the ECOWAS I and II projects have with the CLU and NSC.
	Côte d'Ivoire	September 2012	May 2013 (planned)	Ongoing	Once the situation of the coordination will be clear, this assistance may be provided through a joined activity with other IPEC projects. In the meantime the PPP project has supported the training of the two committees on SOSTECI.

Provide a summary progress report

With the completion of baseline surveys and the consolidation of full scale implementation of the project in both countries, significant results are expected in the next reporting period, especially concerning numbers of children withdrawn and prevented. The project has been working at the community level since June 2012, and three immediate objectives remain: 1) strengthen and expand national CLMS; 2) build capacity to combat child labour with a focus on supporting and participating in CLMS activities; and 3) support the NSCs to lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities.

Overall, out of the 21 activities of the work plan, 16 project activities are on-going (76 percent) in both countries, two activities (1.1.3. and 2.1.2) are to be soon initiated in Côte d'Ivoire (and are on-going in Ghana), and two activities are completed, with a third being completed for Ghana (and on-going in Côte d'Ivoire).

Ghana

Under the auspices of the GCLMS and through its structures, the project began delivering direct services to children during May/June 2013; 200 children have been reported as prevented from child labour in July 2013. This figure is a provisional one as the direct beneficiary monitoring system (DBMR) system had yet to be fully implemented. Confirmation of this figure and remaining reporting of children prevented and withdrawn in the target project communities can only be done in the next reporting period (ending December 2013).

After President John Mahama was sworn into office structural changes were introduced and a review of the country's economic and budgetary situation affected the flow of funding in Ghana. At the national and project level, however, a baseline survey and list of project beneficiaries has been completed. Relevant government agencies are collaborating on the mainstreaming of child labour in cocoa areas in Ghana's education curricula. The project, together with CCP, is also in the final stages of developing a joint training package on hazardous child labour and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) with Ghana's General Agricultural Workers Union (GAWU). This is currently used as a tool for training and sensitization.

The PPP and other ILO-IPEC projects have been working closely with NDPC in Ghana and child labour issues have been taken on board in the preparation of its national development plan.

At the district/community level, sustainability is being promoted so that child labour will be factored into the district planning and budgeting by 2015. Training programs on the GCLMS framework and operations are also underway and its structures at the community level are operational and active. By July 2013, awareness raising had reached a minimum of 1,700 people (including during the World Day

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Against Child Labor 2012 and 2013 celebrations), CAPs have been established at the community level and implementation has started supporting education and other efforts (e.g., appointment of teachers, enactment of relevant community rules, and construction of teachers' quarters).

The PPP project supported the NPECLC in the organization of a partner's forum on the GCLMS pilot, July 25-26 in Accra, which provided a platform for reflection on strategies, challenges and lessons learned from the pilot.

Côte d'Ivoire

SOSTECI was officially launched in Côte d'Ivoire in July 2013 after a workshop in February where various stakeholders shared information and agreed that the key to success is a coordination of actors at the national level, taking into account various skills. The direct action programs of SOSTECI are being implemented directly in communities by government structures at department levels to enhance government structures' capacities in the implementation of this kind of project. This is done so that after the formal project concludes, these structures will be able to work directly with communities to manage questions related to child labour and keep SOSTECI running.

The project started delivering direct services to children during the last months of 2012; however, like in Ghana, reporting of children prevented and withdrawn in the target project communities can only be done in the next reporting period (ending in December 2013) after monitoring by the project of those children over a period of time has elapsed and when the project's DBMR is fully in place.

The focus in 2013 has been on activities in the field at the level of the target communities. Across three communities 200 children have received birth certificates, 500 have benefited from improved classroom equipment such as benches, and more than 3,800 community members have improved knowledge of child labour and its consequences. The communities have also developed and validated CAPS and established committees of vigilance (CLV).

In Côte d'Ivoire the communities also celebrated WDAFL through events which gathered members of committees and the authorities and conducted awareness-raising activities, donated furniture to schools and canteens, trained community leaders and supported the setting up of CLVs. Children also participated through their CLV representatives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

In terms of funds committed under the Framework, a first payment installment of \$100,000 was made to the ILO in March 2011. A second installment payment of \$700,000 was made by in July 2011, with a

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third payment of \$700,000 being made in January 2011. A final payment of \$500,000 was made in December 2012.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM MONDELEZ INTERNATIONAL (KRAFT FOODS)

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Cocoa Life

Funding Partner(s): Mondelēz International

Implementing Partners: COCOBOD, CARE, World Vision, VSO, UNDP, MELR

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$1.548 million

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: 2008-2013

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

- Expansion of the “core” program which addresses the WFCL as part of a holistic approach to support livelihoods and community development;
 - Target the withdrawal from, or prevention of, children in the WFCL (Core Program)
 - Target households of working children or children at risk of the WFCL (Core Program)
 - Direct resources to remediation for households of children withdrawn from the WFCL, including as a result of CLMS referral efforts (Core Program)
 - Work with the relevant Government agencies and ILO to promote implementation of the CLMS in cocoa-growing areas (Core Program)
 - Direct resources to raise awareness and provide sensitization on the WFCL, including for social partners (Core 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 WFCL (Core Program, bicycles, solar energy, Community Challenge Fund)
 - Assess impact on children in terms of educational participation and work status (part of monitoring framework)
 - Assess impact on children’s households in terms of income and sustainable livelihoods (part of monitoring framework)
- Implement the GCLMS in 100 Mondelēz International Cocoa Life Partner Communities.

Target areas for interventions

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES</u>
Wassa East, Fanteakwa, New Juabeng, Suhum, Ayensuano North, West Akyem, Upper West Akyem, Amansie West and Asunafo North	209
Districts confirmed by November 2013: Kadjebi,	200

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Jasikan, Sekyere East, Ahafo Ano North,
Assin North, Asikumas-Odoben-Brakwa, Awutu
Senya, Aowin-Suman, Bia West and Juabeso

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

Cocoa Life is Mondelez International framework for engagement in cocoa sustainability. It was announced in November 2011 and it builds on Kraft Foods' existing work in Ghana through the Cadbury Cocoa Partnership which served as a basis for discussion for engagement within CLCCG.

Cocoa Life's approach is to create win-win relationships with farming communities by working holistically with partners in four key ways:

- **Farming:** helping farmers improve their yields and livelihoods to earn larger incomes.
- **Community:** empowering cocoa farming families to create the kind of communities they and their children want to live in, while promoting gender equality.
- **Youth:** working towards eliminating child labor by helping communities tackle its root causes. Making cocoa farming a more attractive profession for the next generation.
- **Environment:** protecting the landscapes in which cocoa is grown to maintain eco-systems and provide viable environments and farming land for future generations.

Specifically as part of its engagement within the CLCCG, Mondelez International has focused on four critical and interconnected elements of work within the existing Cocoa Partnership in Ghana:

- Expansion of the **Core Program** to addresses the WFCL as part of a newly created strategy framework within the program.
- The provision of **bicycles to schoolchildren** and teachers to improve access to education and academic performance;
- The provision of equipment to provide **solar-powered energy to schools**, households and community centers to enhance the quality of education and living standards; and
- The provision of community infrastructure such as schools, teachers' accommodation, health centers, community learning centers and water wells through **the Community Challenge Fund**.

As part of the engagement within the Framework a clear child labor strategy within the program was developed within the Cadbury Cocoa Partnership: The overarching aim of **the Cadbury Cocoa Partnership Strategic Response and Plan of Action on Child Labor** is to support community, district and national child labor elimination activities within the communities in which the program is implemented as well as surrounding communities to ensure the WFCL are dealt with sustainably and systematically at the community level. The specific objectives are:

- To promote dialogue in communities for better understanding of child labor, appropriate work for children and other child protection and promotion issues.

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- To contribute to the elimination of child labor through holistic farmer support that ensures sustainable incomes from cocoa and additional livelihoods for farmers.
- To facilitate stakeholders' acquisition of skills for undertaking effective child labor elimination activities; and improved knowledge and understanding about related child protection and promotion issues.
- To support the strengthening of systems and structures at community, district and national levels for the psychosocial protection of children.
- To support the universal right to education for all children.

On October 7, 2013 Mondelez International published its guidance document on Cocoa Life, including its new approach to child labor within the program. This new approach will not change but guide the activities submitted as part of the Framework and drive more engagement on the issue in key cocoa origins.

As part of this this new approach on child labor, we have worked with experts in the field, including the leading anti-slavery charity, Anti-Slavery International, to develop a new Cocoa Life approach to child labor based around five principles:

- Active – we will seek out occurrences of child labor rather than wait to discover them and respond humanely and responsibly
- Transparent – we will be open about what we find
- Local – we will tailor our approach to the particular circumstances in each origin community
- Adaptable – our program will evolve as we learn from our experience and best practice
- Collaborative - we will work with partners internally and externally to maximize our impact

Our priority is to identify and address child labor in our own supply chain, starting with a situation assessment in each origin. This will inform an action plan, supported by communications and training to partners and suppliers, and delivered through our Cocoa Life program implementation, with ongoing monitoring and evaluation. We recognize we must also show leadership by shining a spotlight on the issue and enabling and encouraging others in our industry and beyond to follow our lead.

Child Labor is also one of the tracked program *Key Performance Indicators* within Cocoa Life as we will track reduction in child labor and forced child labor within the program.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

of Children:

of Households:

of cocoa farmers:

of communities:

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	Planned 2012	Reached 2013
Cocoa Partnership Core Program	# of Children: 64,000 # of Households: 18,200 # of cocoa farmers: 36,400 # of communities: 209	# of Children: 64,000 # of Households: 18,200 # of cocoa farmers: 36,400 # of communities: 209
Bicycles	# of Children: # of Households: # of cocoa farmers: # of communities	Children – 18,000 Adults- 203 (extension agents-3, Teachers-160, Community animators-25, Health workers-15)
Solar Energy	# of Children: # of Households: # of cocoa farmers: # of communities	Children - 6500 Adults - 1560 36400 100
Community Challenge Fund	# of Children: 61,440 # of Households: 18,200 # of cocoa farmers: 36400 # of communities: 100	# of Children: 61,440 # of Households: 18,200 # of cocoa farmers: 18,000 # of communities: 100

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Cocoa Life is adopting the new GCLMS at the community, district and national levels within our overall monitoring system. This ensures alignment and contributes to the effective capture and analysis of national data on the WFCL. This would also be the mechanism to ensure alignment with the Framework.

The Cocoa Life monitoring framework includes the following elements that are relevant for monitoring child labor specific activities:

- Partners' action plans have indicators drawn from the national indicators that are monitored for process, progress and performance (i.e. activities they must deliver that link to the Ghana national plan and deliver outcomes to support it);
- In January 2011, we started collecting qualitative and quantitative data on a quarterly basis and are feeding it into the adapted community monitoring system. Data collected will be shared at the end of each quarter and shared with stakeholders such as NPECLC and ICI
- Progress will be reviewed each quarter using data that has been collected and analyzed for program improvement;
- Monitoring is a participatory process that encourages learning by all stakeholders;
- Findings from monitoring are shared at community, district and national levels using appropriate communication approaches as appropriate. Findings would first be validated with stakeholders followed with hardcopies where appropriate and subsequently through community meetings,

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newsletters and press releases and the Cocoa Life Annual Learning Conference. As discussed with the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, such findings would also be linked into its monitoring system.

Describe the sustainability strategy

We will lead the transformation in cocoa origins by generating empowered, thriving communities, inspiring the next generation of cocoa farmers, and in doing so, securing the future of our business. A thriving rural community is defined by economic, social and environmental characteristics. We want our actions to make a big impact. We will focus on scalability – engaging with suppliers, policy makers and institutions to encourage sustainability and scale- up.

The following schematic encapsulates the vision, our three core principles and our five focus areas:



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Describe the coordination strategy

Cocoa Life is already working closely with the Ghana Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare Child Labor Unit and NPECLC which has led to the development of a Plan of Action on child labor that is aligned to Ghana's NPA and uses the same indicators. This coordination with the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare will be the means of ensuring that common Framework indicators are integrated into the activities being implemented under Cocoa Life.

Cocoa Life is liaising with COCOBOD on its intervention of using radio to sensitize and educate cocoa farmers and farming communities on the WFCL. The purpose of the radio sensitization programme is to create awareness and sensitize farmers in cocoa growing communities in Ghana on Child Labour issues as a means of eliminating the WFCL.

In addressing the WFCL, Cocoa Life is represented on the NSC on Child Labour to ensure coordination of activities with relevant Government agencies and ILO to promote implementation of the CLMS in cocoa-growing areas (core program).

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

Project	Commencement	Timeframe	Notes
Core program	October 2008	2008-2018	Investment committed to 2018. Viewed as core investment into cocoa child labor and sustainability programs. Progressive scale up of investment in 2010 and 2012 after start up in 2008 and 2009
Bicycles	January 2010	2010-2013	Impact assessment undertaken in 2011. This has led to extension in the activity
Solar-powered energy to ten schools	2010	2010 -2013	Enhanced the quality of education and living standards of school children.
Household Lanterns	2010	2010 - 2013	Provided 10,590 household lanterns to enable children have a longer learning period to complete homework and read.
Community Challenge Fund	2010	2010 - 2013	Construction of 10 community infrastructure is currently ongoing.

Provide a summary progress report

The Cocoa Life commitment to address child labor in its areas of operation has generated results as thanks to the project design which addresses child labor in a holistic manner. The four main strategies of our Plan of Action (solar energy project, bicycles project, community challenge fund and the core program) are in direct response to the needs in the community and remediation gaps identified at the micro, meso and macro levels in Ghana.

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To date, partners' staff has received training in content and skills on child labor issues. Further training activities are planned for each quarter. In addition, Cocoa Life is addressing community-wide sustainable livelihoods for households in cocoa growing communities which tie in with interventions addressing nutrition and hygiene to have better impact on health outcomes, as well as protecting children from the WFCL while providing thriving cocoa growing communities.

Cocoa Life has made significant progress in a number of areas to support the goal of tackling the WFCL:

- Cocoa Life is supporting the Government of Ghana's use of improved teaching and learning as a tool for remediating and preventing child labor and, therefore, work with our partner communities to prioritize education and out-of-school training for children.
- Efforts are underway by the current 15 Cocoa Life Ambassadors (Mondelēz International employee volunteers) to facilitate formation of Child Rights Clubs in new selected Cocoa Life partner community schools where the children will be given training on life skills, cocoa farming, reading and numeracy skills.

Progress for 2013 is as follows:

STRATEGY	2013 PROGRESS
Awareness raising, advocacy and social mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated group and focus groups discussions on CL and the WFCL in 209 Cocoa Life communities representing a 100 percent increase.
Farmer support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 199 Farmer Societies formed at community level and receives regular training on acceptable labor practices at home and on farm representing a 98% increase. About 10,911 farmers have been taken through in-depth training on child labour.
Institutional capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49 partners' staff have received training in content and skills on child labor issues. • 542 staff of decentralized institutions trained on child labour. • 20 patrons and Cocoa Life Ambassadors received training in content and skills on child labor issues.

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STRATEGY	2013 PROGRESS
Social protection and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of CCPCs increased from 49 in 2009 to 100 in 2013.• Establishment of Reading Clubs in 92 communities as the platform for improved teaching and learning.• Child Rights training organized for teachers in 115 schools.• Provision of 18,000 bicycles for children who walk long distances to school.• Provision of solar panels for 10 schools to enable school children learn at night in school under supervision. This has enhanced learning in Cocoa Life communities. <p>Provided 10,590 household lanterns to enable children have a longer learning period to complete homework and read.</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

As part of Cocoa Life, Mondelez International will invest \$400 million (\$ 100 million in Ghana, including the previous Cocoa Partnership commitment) in the next ten years in key cocoa origin countries.

Progress on Cocoa Life can be followed at <http://www.cocoalife.org/Progress.aspx>

We've recently announced the expansion of Cocoa life in Côte d'Ivoire:

<http://www.cocoalife.org/~media/CocoaLife/News%20Articles%20PDF/sustainability.pdf>

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE HERSHEY COMPANY

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: CocoaLink: Connecting Cocoa Communities

Funding Partner(s): The Hershey Company

Implementing Partners: WCF, World Education, COCOBOD

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$600,000

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: 2011-2014

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa-growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

CocoaLink addresses the following key initiatives under the Framework:

- CocoaLink is designed to help farmers increase yields and raise incomes. This project supports the “promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing communities.”
- Through the dissemination of direct social messaging around labor practices and hazardous child labor, and the appropriate role for children on farms and in school, the project supports the “prevention of children’s involvement in the worst forms of child labor, including through increased access to school and vocational training” [Framework Section 1(b) page 1] in order to stimulate the “removal of children from the worst forms of child labor, including hazardous labor...”
- This project is also directly responsive to the commitment the industry made to “provide sustainable livelihoods to 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” under industry’s roles and responsibilities in the Framework.

Background and Results to Date:

CocoaLink is a public private partnership established in 2011 by The Hershey Company, the WCF, and COCOBOD.

CocoaLink uses mobile technology to communicate practical, critical, agricultural, and social information to rural cocoa farmers in Ghana. Cocoa farmers with access to a mobile phone can request

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and obtain free and timely information on farming, social needs, occupational safety and health and awareness raising on hazardous child labor. CocoaLink is intended to use modern technology to better farmers' income and livelihoods.

Results through November 2013

CocoaLink has enrolled 41,000 Ghanaian cocoa farmers. The program has provided 850,000 free SMS messages to participants in 1700 villages across Ghana's five cocoa growing regions. Of these, two-thirds relate to modern growing methods to raise farmer incomes. Other messages teach farm safety and raise awareness about hazardous child labor.

CocoaLink is a free service to farmers who must have their own mobile phone to participate. If they text or phone a question back to COCOBOD, they incur a nominal usage cost (between 5 and 20 cents).

The total cost of CocoaLink for the sponsor to date is \$400,000. Based on the total number of SMS texts delivered to cocoa farmers, the cost to the sponsor per text is approximately 50 cents. On this basis, the costs of CocoaLink compare favorably to other farmer outreach models.

Target areas for interventions

Districts	Communities
Sefwi Akontombra	Aprutu
	Asanteman
	Denchemosue
	Kojokrom
	Yawkrom
Sefwi Juaboso	Attaboka
	Kama
	Krayawkrom
	Kwafukaa
	Suiano
Sefwi Wiawso	Ahukwa
	Futa
	Nkonya
	Punikrom
	Sui

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

CocoaLink fills geographic gaps of traditional extension services by providing mobile phone messaging about agriculture and social issues affecting cocoa production areas, most notably child labor.

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Most cocoa farmers live on small, isolated family farms. They are eager to improve their farming methods. Today, West African farmers can increase their cocoa output by 50 percent through modern methods. Doing so will increase school attendance and improve community health.

Today, more than two-thirds of cocoa farmers in Ghana are using low-cost mobile phones in their households. The introduction of low cost technology – especially mobile phones – in rural West Africa is expanding the reach and effectiveness of cocoa farm and community development.

Through CocoaLink, farmers will learn to proactively obtain information to solve problems and improve farm output and sales through information delivery coordinated by Local Information Partners (LIPs).

The prime aim of CocoaLink is to encourage effective and efficient use of mobile phones for communication among cocoa farmers and extension agents to enhance farm productivity, increase farm income and improve livelihoods of beneficiary communities. CocoaLink also reinforces the need to reduce hazardous child labor on cocoa farms.

In addition to the above-listed communities, CocoaLink usage has expanded across the cocoa region due to agricultural extension agents outreach as well as word of mouth.

The above communities were selected in 2011 by World Education to study the impact of the CocoaLink program over the three-year project.

As CocoaLink has expanded nationally, all registered farmers benefit from the messaging services as well as the two-way information channels (voice and text). The residents in the 15 study villages also receive weekly community farmer training sessions as well as learning videos from the Digital Green project.

The final survey will evaluate impact in 9 villages compared to 6 ‘control’ villages. The impact of the program beyond the study villages will be measured through qualitative surveys, including and farmer and community focus groups.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

Note: CocoaLink usage has increased significantly over our initial projections in 2011 when mobile phone messaging to rural communities was in its nascent stages. As mobile technology has expanded, there has been growing interest among farmers in joining CocoaLink. As of the end of 2013, cocoa farmers have registered for CocoaLink in all six of Ghana’s cocoa-growing regions.

Project to date (from 2011)

of Children: 120,000

of Households: N/A

of cocoa farmers: 41,000

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of communities: 1,700

Other: Based on average family size of 5, 200,000 Ghanaians indirectly benefit from CocoaLink social and farming messages.

Reporting cycle

of Children: 90,000

of Households: N/A

of cocoa farmers: 30,000

of communities: 1,000

Other: Based on average family size of 5, 150,000 Ghanaians indirectly benefit from CocoaLink social and farming messages.

All the numbers being reported to date are under the Framework project.

CocoaLink will be completing Phase I in the first half of 2014. Hershey, the WCF and COCOBOD are developing a sustainability plan for CocoaLink Ghana over the next three years. This plan will be finalized in the first half of 2014. Based on enrollment rates, Hershey expects 100,000 farmers to be registered in CocoaLink by 2016. This would include the 40,000 currently registered and an additional 60,000 to be registered over the next two years.

In 2014, COCOBOD will assume operational responsibility for CocoaLink with continuing private sector support.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

World Education will collect data, manage it and develop a dissemination plan to get results across to stakeholders and the public. A baseline survey has been conducted in a sample of communities selected amongst sample of registered farmers – baseline was conducted after farmer mass registration was done in targeted districts.

The specific objectives of surveys are:

- To provide a baseline of mobile phone usage amongst cocoa farmers and farmers' access to mobile phones
- To provide a baseline of levels of farmer-to-farmer communication via text or voice message
- To provide a baseline of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) of cocoa farmers in the following areas:
 - Cocoa farming activities including planting, weeding, Herbicide/fertilizer/pesticide/fungicide application, harvesting, productivity/ farm yield
 - Financial practices/income management
 - Socio-economic and health (child labor, malaria, education of girls, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS).

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An endline evaluation survey will be conducted in December-January 2013 to provide further insights into program outcomes and impact and lessons learned for future expansion and sustainability.

World Education is responsible for monitoring the evaluation of CocoaLink.

Describe the sustainability strategy

CocoaLink was created from the outset as a public-private partnership program. In Ghana, senior COCOBOD officials participated in the initial planning discussions.

In addition, community messaging was created following extensive user interviews. The materials and messages sent to farmers were put in place by the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG) officials with quarterly progress reports shared among all participants.

This unique partnership and collaborative design will enable COCOBOD to fully manage and operate CocoaLink after the pilot program concludes in 2014. Currently, work towards a six-month transition is well underway with a management committee formed and discussions on detailed plans and budgets held with COCOBOD.

All partners will work together closely during the six-months to ensure COCOBOD is adequately equipped to handle program management, and new private partners brought on board to contribute support and innovations.

Describe the coordination strategy

CocoaLink is working in continuing partnership and coordination with all relevant Framework designates, including in-country institutions such as COCOBOD and NPECLC. NPECLC is represented on the editorial committee (which develops content) along with the ICI. In addition, the WCF is working with Ghana representatives of the ILO-IPEC CCP project to integrate CocoaLink into farmer outreach.

CocoaLink works in communities where ongoing WCF, government, and NGO programs are taking place. This helps to ensure an area-based approach that integrates a variety of service and infrastructure projects.

CocoaLink seeks to improve farmers' livelihoods through access to information that will help increase their yields and their incomes, leading to an improved standard of living in the household, and increased household funds to invest in education and vocational training. In addition, farmers will receive information and training messages about labor standards and hazardous child labor to raise awareness of appropriate labor practices and reduce the engagement of children in the WFCL in their households.

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Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

1. March 2011 - Successful launch of CocoaLink at COCOBOD Headquarters in Accra with various partners and stakeholders, including Board Chairman and lead executives of Hershey, WCF, COCOBOD and the Minister of Employment and Social Welfare
 2. March 2011 - Technical infrastructure feasibility survey conducted in all 15 communities identifying key telecom networks availability and community mobile infrastructure as well as sample farmer demographics
 3. April 2011 - Community needs assessment conducted in all 15 communities to provide insight into farmer knowledge and information needs – *basis for 2014 project evaluation*
 4. April 2011 - Setup of development environment & framework configuration, and development of farmer registration module with training of field staff
 5. June 2011 - Selection and training of community facilitators from 15 target communities
 6. July 2011 - Completion of content development and delivery of initial messages
 7. June 2011 - Purchase of mobile phone handsets for community facilitators
 8. June – Aug 2011 - Community sensitization and start of community educational sessions
 9. June – Aug 2011 - Child labor mini-survey in all communities
 10. December 2011 - Implementation of Baseline Survey
 11. October 2011 - 1st CocoaLink Steering Committee meeting
 12. March 2012 - Orientation and training for COCOBOD Extension staff on CocoaLink backend manager system
 13. May 2012 –Testing of voice message delivery – the first voice messages were delivered to test the system.
 14. December 2012 – Expansion of CocoaLink outside of pilot communities
 15. May 2013 - Training for COCOBOD Regional and district extension staff
 16. June 2013 – Training for 71 Cargill supported extension agent
 17. August 2013 – Transition Management Committee formed
 18. September 2013 - Transition discussions with COCOBOD senior management
- November 2013 – CocoaLink registers 40,000 farmers in 1700 communities with 850,000 SMS messages (cumulative since launch) completed

Provide a summary progress report

The program has achieved all of its project goals and objectives to date and has implemented scale-up activities to reach all of Ghana's cocoa growing regions.

During the past year, the CocoaLink project has completed the following:

- Continuous improvements made to the CocoaLink backend manager including expansion of online platform to accommodate growing enrollment numbers
- Based on initial testing, voice messaging systems continue to be examined but not yet expanded to all enrollees.

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- CocoaLink Steering Committee Meetings – bi monthly meetings bring major partners together. Editorial Sub-committee meeting on a quarterly basis this year, to review and adapt content of messaging
- Close collaboration with COCOBOD on program implementation with training for its extension staff
- Midterm evaluation survey conducted at end of 2012; key results indicate 68% of farmers in pilot used mobile phone to communicate with an Extension Agent at least once a month; 29% do so twice a month
- Other operational research provided farmer insights into message preferences, relevance and application
- Transition plans developed and preparations underway for 2014 transition to COCOBOD management
- Survey of lead farmers in 15 focus communities prioritized message topic preferences and led to change in social/child labor messaging content to make information specific and actionable.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Hershey has worked with farmers through development organizations in the region for more than 50 years. Most cocoa farmers live on small, isolated family farms. Over the next five years, Hershey will expand and accelerate programs to improve cocoa communities by investing \$10 million in West Africa and continuing to work with experts in agriculture, community development and government to achieve progress with cocoa farmers and their families.

Hershey has also committed to certify 100 percent of its cocoa purchases by 2020, with more than 40 percent of its supply to be certified by 2016. Hershey's CocoaLink program is available as a tool for farmers and to certifying organizations in Ghana.

Addressing a critical community need in the western cocoa-growing region of Côte d'Ivoire, The Hershey Company and Barry Callebaut have completed a primary school, community and farmer training center.

Located in the Abokro, Gabiadji, Bas-Sassandra region of Côte d'Ivoire, the school and community center will be fully operational for the 2013-14 school year. Approximately 150 primary-school-age children from 24 nearby hamlets and villages are enrolled in the new school. The project is a joint community partnership between Hershey and Barry Callebaut.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM NESTLE S.A.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Nestlé Cocoa Plan Schools Project: Improving Education in Côte d'Ivoire ("Nestlé Schools Project")

Funding Partner(s): Nestlé S.A.

Implementing Partners: WCF

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$1.5 million

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Côte d'Ivoire

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: 2012 - 2015

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa-growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

The Nestlé Schools Project contributes to efforts to decrease the incidence of child labor by improving access to quality education in cocoa growing communities. By affording children a safe, attractive, and healthy learning environment, Nestlé addresses some of the key barriers to children's education, including access and quality, so that parents feel comfortable sending their children to school. The project will construct and renovate up to 40 schools in cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire, involving communities in the construction process from inception to completion. Locally based SMCs are trained to oversee the construction process, mobilize community resources to support the construction efforts, organize community contributions for the construction of teacher lodging and to obtain birth certificates, and sensitize community members on the issue of child labor. The Nestlé Schools Project, through its implementing partners, manages the construction and renovation process for all schools, contracting reputable local construction companies and ensuring that schools adhere to Ivorian government regulations,¹⁴ and that all safety and structural requirements are met through the oversight and monitoring of a licensed engineer.

Target areas for interventions

Target areas for interventions are 19 communities to date.

Department	Sous-Prefecture	Community
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Kranzadougou
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Sioville

¹⁴ Ivorian government regulations state that classrooms must conform to the following dimensions: Length: 7.2 meters, Width: 6.3 meters, and Floor area: 57.6 m² (including the front porch).

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Duekoué	Gpapleu	Fouedougou
Duekoué	Gpapleu	Bleufor
Duekoué	Gpapleu	Keitadougou
Duekoué	Gpapleu	Yaokro
Duekoué	Gpapleu	Hamdoulaye
Gagnoa	Bayota	Zibouyaokro
Gagnoa	Bayota	Tehiri
Gagnoa	Gnagdoudougnoa	Kouamekro
Gagnoa	Gagnoa	Joachimkro
Gagnoa	Dignago	Allakro
Gagnoa	Serihio	Paulkro
Lakota	Goudoukou	Kazérébery
Lakota	Niambézarria	Adamakouamekro
Lakota	Niambézarria	Goboué
Lakota	Lakota	Gbahiri
Lakota	Lakota	Gnakpalalié
Lakota	Lakota	Gragbadogolilié

An assessment is being carried out by the Nestlé Schools Project to determine areas for intervention for the next phase of school construction and renovation beginning in early 2014 in the areas of Guitry, Gagnoa, Duekoue, and Bangolo. A total of 16 additional communities will be selected.

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

The Nestlé Schools Project contributes to efforts to decrease the incidence of child labor by improving access to quality education in cocoa growing communities.

The primary objectives of the Nestlé Schools Project are to:

- Make education more accessible to children in selected communities
- Improve classroom space
- Support a reduction in the incidence of the WFCL.

By affording children a safe, attractive, and healthy learning environment, Nestlé addresses some of the key barriers to children's education, such as issues of access and quality of education. Lack of safe infrastructure within communities means that children have to walk many kilometers to school. Parents are often uneasy about sending their children, particularly girls, to far away schools and many opt to keep them at home to help support the household, rather than risk them travelling long distances outside their communities. The Nestlé Schools Project increases the number of children attending school in the cocoa-growing communities by increasing the number of classrooms in the selected communities.

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The Nestlé Schools Project improves the quality of education through the mere existence of new and improved schools and teacher lodging, which attracts and retains teachers. Most rural schools lose teachers during the school year due to lack of adequate facilities. Additionally, the new and/or improved schools allow for less overcrowded classes, cleaner air and less dust, walls that can be used for putting up learning materials, posters, drawings, and scholarly teachings for the overall improvement of the learning environment. Teachers are also invited to participate in other WCF Empowering Cocoa-growing Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions (WCF ECHOES) program activities such as teacher and administrator training in pedagogy and class management, which enhance their teaching effectiveness. Through WCF ECHOES, teachers are also trained in teaching agriculture through a nine-month curriculum aligned with the Ivorian government's methodology and are provided with visual teaching and learning aids, as well as practical training on the School Demonstration Farms. Finally, the project encourages SMCs to work closely with the Ivorian Ministry of Education to ensure service training is available.

Nestlé's schools also fit into the Ivorian government's National Action Plan to Combat Child Trafficking and Labor in Chapter 2 article 2.1 concerning access to education. The article proposes increasing access to education for the children of Côte d'Ivoire by building 6,000 new classrooms with latrines and water points in conjunction with other development partners. The Ivorian inter-ministerial committee on child labor has participated in visits to three of Nestlé's schools to date (Goboue, Zibouyaokro, and Kouamekro) and all school site selection has occurred in cocoa growing regions where child labor is prevalent. Additionally, the Ministry of Education is consulted prior to the education assessment to ensure communities selected are a part of the Ministry of Education's priorities. In conjunction with the related activities in the WCF ECHOES program, the target communities are sensitized on the issue of child labor and empowered to take active ownership of the educational infrastructure and services supported by their community.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached to date for each component

of children: 2,028 reached to date by building 10 completed schools.¹⁵

of communities planned: Up to 40 communities

of children planned to be reached at the end of the project: The goal is to have at least three adequate classrooms per community and it is estimated that a maximum of 60 children would be in each classroom. Thus in each school of three classrooms, at up to 60 children/room/year, 180 children per community will benefit in the first year of school completion. Assuming that most of those children will continue in the school for several years, older children will graduate and new children will enter, it can be assumed that additional children per school will benefit over the four years. Therefore, the initial calculation is that over the four years **at least 8,160 children** will directly benefit from the schools. This figure represents an estimate only since communities which are equipped with a three-

¹⁵ School registration will be completed in October 2013 for the 2013-2014 school year at which time child beneficiary numbers will be available for the additional 9 schools constructed in 2013. Once communities have been selected for Year 3 school construction efforts, additional beneficiary targets will be determined.

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classroom school for the first time typically begin with CP1 (equivalent to US Grade 1) representing only 60 children, not 180 children, in the first year. The communities selected and their educational infrastructure needs will inform the direct beneficiaries to be reached by the end of the project.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

To effectively monitor school construction and renovation the Nestlé Schools Project contracts an engineer who is responsible for advising, inspecting, and monitoring construction projects to ensure safe and secure conditions and plans as well as the use of quality building materials throughout the construction process. The engineer has trained all locally-based implementing partner field agents in monitoring construction of all the schools. Field agents, in coordination with trained SMCs, are responsible for the day to day monitoring of construction sites and submit photo updates to the engineer for review. The engineer also participates in construction monitoring visits with the construction manager to ensure timely and quality construction work.

To monitor and evaluate child enrollment in schools, the project is in direct communication with all school headmasters for disaggregated enrollment figures and final exam results. In this way, the project is able to track enrollment trends, number of newly enrolled children attending school, and graduation and pass rates at the end of the year. In addition, the project works closely with the Ministry of Education to track and record the number of government and community volunteer teachers assigned to each school.

Describe the sustainability strategy

As part of the education assessment of the Nestlé Schools Project, communities that demonstrate a commitment to addressing the educational needs of their community are identified. In some communities this could mean the construction of teacher lodging, the building of temporary classroom space of local materials, or the provision of locally trained teachers to serve in *écoles passerelles*, or “gateway schools”. This prior commitment to improving the educational opportunities for children in their community represents a key element of the Nestlé Schools Project’s sustainability project. Communities who want to have the educational needs of their community met will be invested in continuing to ensure that the Nestlé Schools Project has a lasting effect on their community.

From project inception to completion, involved communities are leading, making key decisions, and mobilizing the community to participate in various aspects of the project. SMCs representing key community stakeholders are trained in basic construction standards to oversee construction efforts, to identify and sensitize community members on the issue of child labor, to mobilize community resources to contribute to construction (e.g. labor, water, sand, gravel, lodging and food for workers, etc.), and secure teacher lodging. Involving communities in these activities from the beginning helps to build local community capacity to sustain program activities after the initial investment is complete. Leadership, administrative, and organizational skills are all valuable skills that communities learn

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through this process and will help to ensure the continuation of community development from within the community.

In Nestlé communities where livelihoods activities are being implemented, school-based cocoa demonstration farms using modern cocoa growing techniques and vegetable gardens serve as a sustainable source of revenue for the school's educational needs, which can range from school repairs, to volunteer teacher's stipends, to new school benches. To secure the deployment of government trained teachers as well as material support for schools constructed under the Nestlé Schools Project, regular meetings are held with local education officials such as the IEP and DREN to ensure the schools are registered in the government's school map and appropriate budget allocations are made to ensure there are sufficient resources. These components all form part the Nestlé Schools Project's sustainability strategy.

Describe the coordination strategy

- i. ECOWAS II: The Nestlé Schools Project is working in continuing partnership and coordination with all relevant stakeholders. Under the direction of the office of the First Lady of Côte d'Ivoire, the Nestlé Schools Project works to complement the efforts of ECOWAS II in its collaboration with ILO-IPEC.
- ii. CCP: The Nestlé Schools Project has identified and selected communities through an analysis of infrastructure and community based needs to ensure that an integrated area based approach is a focus throughout the project. Ongoing complementary activities further the approach by identifying needs and gaps to be addressed to make school an attractive choice for household and community wide decision making about children's use of time.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

Activities	Time Period
Education Assessment of new communities for Year 3	July and August 2013
Selection of communities	September 2013
Follow up meetings with school directors and officials from IEP and DREN to confirm school registration, teacher deployment and budget allocation for 2013-2014 school year	September and October
Preparation of solicitation, bidding, and selection of construction firms	October – December 2013
Formation and training of SMCs for Phase I	November 2013
Construction of Year 3 schools: Phase I	January – April 2014
Building of school furniture for Phase I schools	March 2014
Inspection of schools by engineer	During construction period
Formation and training of SMCs for Phase II	March and April 2014
Construction of Year 3 schools: Phase II	May – September 2014
Building of school furniture for Phase II schools	March 2014
Inspection of schools by engineer	During construction period

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Final Inspection of Phase I schools by engineer	July 2014
Final inspection of Phase II schools by engineer	December 2014

Provide a summary progress report

Status of Project Implementation:

School Construction

Since beginning in 2012, the project has completed 19 schools to date. All ten schools built in the past year recently underwent final inspections carried out by an engineer consultant. Construction companies are now in the process of correcting all final minor errors identified by the engineer during the monitoring visit. This final inspection by the engineer forms part of the Nestlé Schools Project's quality assurance measures that are in place during a period of three to six months after construction has ended to ensure the structural integrity of the schools. Once the errors have been corrected, the companies will be paid the final 10 percent of their contracts. Final corrections are estimated to be completed no later than early August.

Nine primary schools slated to open for the 2013-2014 academic school year were completed in the villages of Joachimkro, Paulkro, Goboué, Gbahiri, Yaokro Hamdoulaye, Allakro, Gnakpalilié, and Gragbadagolilié. School construction for all schools was completed in August and all SMCs have received keys to the completed school. Schools are in the process of being verified and inspected by the engineer to ensure they are structurally sound for the coming school year. All schools have been registered in the government school map for next year, and the final number of committed government teachers to each school will be announced by the local government officials next quarter. Registration for classes will begin in September.

Training

Nestlé Schools Project field agents have organized training sessions on construction monitoring, school management, and child labor prevention for 189 representatives of SMCs, youth, women, school directors, and cooperatives members in all communities. Through trainings prior to the commencement of the construction process, SMCs and community members were equipped with the skills required to assist in the daily monitoring of school construction, mobilization of community volunteers for community contributions of labor and building materials, and also play an important role in the education of families to ensure that all children have birth certificates in order to be able to enroll in school.

The child labor trainings strengthened the capacity of individuals to recognize hazardous child labor and provide advice on how to prevent it. The session also included the WFCL and international and national actions taken by the government to combat child labor and the role that each community member could play in preventing these activities. The session emphasized the needs and rights of children and explained the difference between socializing work and dangerous work, as well as the implications of dangerous work on children's health and education opportunities. Following the

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training, participants could identify the differences between the types of child labor classification and define what is considered to be socializing vs. dangerous work for a child.

Highlights:

- 19 total schools constructed to date. A total of 10 schools were completed in Year 1 and nine schools were completed in Year 2. All 19 schools include a school administration office, storeroom, and latrines (with the exception of Joachimkro that had existing latrines).
- 189 community leaders who form part of community SMCs have been trained in community mobilization and child labor prevention. Participants have been trained to recognize dangerous work for children, have an increased understanding of international and national prevention actions taken, and community and individual roles in the fight against child labor.

Challenges and plans to address them:

- Sufficient school furniture and teaching material continue to be a challenge for the primary schools built in Year 1. Even when schools are registered and given identification numbers by the Ivorian government, one year must pass before the school is assigned a budget line for school benches and teaching material. Due to Ministry of Education budgetary constraints, school furniture is not guaranteed for all schools. The four schools of Sioville, Fouédougou, Bleufor and Kranzadougou need teaching material, the five schools of Kouamékro, Adamakouamékro, Kazérébery, Kéitadougou, and Tehiri need school benches, and the school in Kéitadougou is missing both teaching materials and school benches. Implementing partners meet regularly with local officials such as the DREN and IEP in each of the regional departments to seek solutions these challenges, in addition to sensitizing SMCs on the importance of contributing school furniture for their children's education needs.
- The communities have shown full availability and support for the Nestlé Schools Project during the school construction process. Mobilizing community funds for teacher lodging, however, remains a challenge. The estimated cost to construct a three or four room house for a teacher is around 5 to 8 million CFA (\$10,000-\$16,000) when using modern materials. Because this cost is not within the means of local communities, the communities use local materials and traditional, less costly building techniques.

When the process of school building within the Nestlé Schools Project began in 2011, the project was approved by the Ivorian government in a document that described the program as funding the construction of up to 40 three-classroom schools, indicating a total of 120 classrooms. However, according to recent changes to school building standards by the Ivorian Ministry of Education, all new primary schools need to accommodate four-classrooms instead of three-classrooms to allow space for

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a Kindergarten. Although the change has resulted in higher construction costs, it also means an increase in the number of students enrolled per school funded by the Nestlé Schools Project. The fourth classroom for Kindergarten will educate an additional 40 children enrolled per four-classroom school. This means that the final 16 schools constructed under the Nestlé Schools Project in 2014 and 2015 will provide education opportunities for 640 additional children. While this change may appear to be a challenge to the Nestlé Schools Project, it will result in further achievement towards the reduction of child labor, as it gets more children in school at an earlier age.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

NESTLÉ SCHOOLS PROJECT – A COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH TO IMPROVING CHILDREN'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE



The community of Tehiri, in the Gagnoa area, is one of the communities that has benefited from the renovation of their primary school. Composed of Bété, Malinké, Baoulé, and Burkinabé ethnic groups, the community has a strong sense of collaboration and organization and consists of approximately 5,000 inhabitants. Tehiri leadership was critical in mobilizing the community to support the education of their own children through the acquisition of new school furniture to complement the newly renovated school. Through

the school renovations provided by the Nestlé Schools Project, and the community volunteer labor and contributions, children in Tehiri have a brighter future and have shown significant academic improvements, even in the first year, of the newly renovated school.

As the 2012-2013 academic school year came to a close, school administrators were pleasantly surprised to note the overall improvements in academic performance of the primary school following the Nestlé renovation. Each grade of the primary school noted an increase in passing rates to the next grade level, with students in the final level of primary school achieving higher scores on their final exams to graduate to junior high school than in the previous year.

	Pre-Renovation	Post-Renovation
	% of students passing to next grade level (2011- 2012 Academic year)	% of students passing to next grade level (2012- 2013 Academic year)
CP1/Kindergarten	80.01%	92.10%
CP2/1st Grade	73.33%	100%
CE1/2nd Grade	94.27%	94.40%
CE2/3rd Grade	71%	90.60%

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CM1/4th Grade	68.97%	93.71%
CM2/5th Grade	37.91%	45.16%

Thirty-seven year old CM1 (fourth grade) teacher, Lucien, has been working in Tehiri for five years and reflects on the conditions prior to the renovation. "I must admit that we were working under difficult conditions. Children lacked tables and benches - to have a seat in the classroom was a real obstacle course. Students who wanted a seat needed to be among the first to arrive and there were frequent fights for seats. Today I am pleased to see the great changes in our school, which seems to have impacted the educational outcomes for our children. The results are much better compared to last year and even those of previous years."



Village secretary and chief assistant, Marcelin, speaks for the community when he shares his sadness in witnessing village children struggle to study in challenging conditions with insufficient school benches. Even though the community already had some benches, the number of benches was not enough to accommodate the children in a classroom. The arrival of the Nestlé Schools project to their community inspired the community leaders to organize the community, with different ethnic groups actively participating in renovating the school, by providing labor, water, and school furniture.



Tehiri community leadership worked alongside neighboring village leaders who are also benefitting from the school to mobilize all groups to support the school renovation project. The groups set to work repairing existing benches for the two school buildings consisting of three classrooms each. In addition, through family financial contributions, the greater Tehiri community and its environs came together to provide 30 new school benches for the 2012-2013 academic year, thus equipping each classroom with an additional five new benches to supplement existing furniture. Marcelin adds, "Thanks to the efforts of the whole community, we were able to make 30 school benches worth 300,000 CFA¹⁶ that were donated to the school. We continue to mobilize the community to deliver an additional 30 benches for next year. It is with pride that today we see our children go to school and study in good conditions."

The benches have made quite an impression on the students. A CM2 (fifth grade) student, 11-year old Fatou, shares, "Before, we only had seven benches for a class of 30 students. It was really hard to work when you had to share a bench with three other people. I did not even want to come to class. Now, I'm happy to attend school and have my own place on a bench in the classroom!"

¹⁶ Approximately \$600

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NESTLÉ SCHOOLS PROJECT BRINGS COMFORT TO PARENTS WITH A COMMUNITY COMMITMENT TO INCREASED ACCESS TO EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN.

Located in the Lakota region of Côte d'Ivoire, Goboué, a remote, rural cocoa growing community composed of multiple ethnic groups, was in dire need of a school. Because the children of Goboué were forced to travel to a neighboring village four kilometers away to attend school, many families opted not to send their children to school, for fear that they may face threats to their safety walking on the main road. The community was thus thrilled to learn of the arrival of the Nestlé Schools Project in their community, and the parents were quick to rally in support of the project.

"When children traveled on the road to school, I was uneasy because it is dangerous. Now, a school in our village means we can more closely watch our children. For this reason, I gather water with joy for the construction of the school every day."

- Ouédraogo, mother

To oversee the school construction, a SMC was quickly established. Additionally, a separate committee will monitor the establishment of a school demonstration farm, which will showcase proper modern cocoa growing and vegetable farming techniques for the entire community. The demonstration farm will also offer practical training to complement in-school agriculture classes at the new school.



Under the leadership of the two committees, the community cleared the construction site for the school and dug a well to provide easy access for water to support the construction process. The community agreed that, prior to beginning their daily affairs, community members would take turns collecting water from the well and filling the tank at the site as part of their efforts to support school construction. The community also organized to ensure that a minimum of eight

people were present every day at the construction site to provide the contractor with laborers, and housed all construction workers free of charge during the three-month period.

In addition, the community began the process of building housing for the first school teachers that will come to the community for the 2013-2014 school year. Thanks to community financial contributions and volunteer labor, the community has been able to collect 255,000 CFA¹⁷ to construct an adobe home for a teacher, and additional teachers will stay in village housing that has been volunteered by local community members.



¹⁷ Approximately \$511

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The 1.3 hectare plot for the School Demonstration Farm was cleared in just two hours thanks to the teamwork of the Goboué community and their eagerness to contribute to the school. Local farmers are working under the supervision of a field agent and have lined and pegged the plot, in addition to planting plantain trees to provide shade for the young cocoa plants. The local committee has grand plans for the School Demonstration Farm organizing the community into eight entities to ensure consistent management and maintenance so that future profits earned from the School Demonstration Farm may go towards supporting the school. In all, over 200 community members lent a hand in supporting the construction of the Goboué school, either through work on the School Demonstration Farm, housing contractors, working on the construction site, or through the construction of teacher lodging.

Now that the school is completed, the SMC is working to get the school connected to the electrical grid and to raise awareness among the population on the process for enrolling their children for the 2013-2014 academic school year.



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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM BARRY CALLEBAUT

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Quality Partner Program (QPP) Rural Schools & Community Learning Centers Project in Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire

Funding Partner(s): Barry Callebaut

Implementing Partners: Société Africaine de Cacao SACO SA; ICI; Agence d'Etudes et de Promotion de l'Emploi (AGEPE)

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$300,000 committed by Barry Callebaut for 3-year multi-faceted project in 2 target communities.

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Côte d'Ivoire

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: August 2012 – December 2014

Phase 1, Construction of school buildings, teacher housing and related infrastructure

Phase 2, Community-oriented Curriculum Development for establishment of school food program and awareness raising and training on child labor

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa-growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

The project is part of Barry Callebaut's global Cocoa Horizons sustainability initiative and is one of several community projects focusing on education and health. In this project, Barry Callebaut is testing new innovations for potential expansion and/or replication in other cocoa farming communities.

The project meets an urgent need for primary school education facilities in two cocoa growing communities and combines the provision of new infrastructure to enable children to enroll in school (Phase 1) with the development of community-oriented training curriculum for the establishment of school food programs and awareness raising and training on child labor for community members (Phase 2). The availability of school facilities where none previously existed or where facilities were inadequate will mean that more children will be able to receive an education instead of working.

The project is based on Barry Callebaut's model for education projects in rural cocoa farming communities in Côte d'Ivoire. The model encompasses providing essential infrastructure elements, such as safe school buildings and furnished classrooms that are conducive to learning by school-age children, plus facility enhancements such as solar panels for electrification, separate latrines for girls and boys, a school canteen, and a bore hole and water pump on or near school premises, as well as teacher housing. Barry Callebaut recognizes that the lack of adequate accommodations often makes it challenging to attract and retain quality teachers in rural areas.

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The second phase of the project is designed as a trial to implement and assess approaches for child labor awareness raising and for organizing and training women in food production and business skills, with the view to potentially expand these activities to schools in other cocoa growing communities affiliated with Barry Callebaut's QPP. Barry Callebaut's QPP in Côte d'Ivoire currently comprises 73 cooperatives representing approximately 40,000 farmers in key cocoa producing regions.

Barry Callebaut's long-term goal is for rural primary schools to evolve into community meeting points or "hubs" for multi-purpose learning, offering supplementary curricula and training opportunities targeting community members of all ages.

Target areas for interventions

Infrastructure

The rural primary schools/community learning centers built in 2012 were built in partnership with two cooperatives. They serve the following communities and hamlets:

- *Coopérative Agricole Allakabo de Gly* (CAAG) in Divo in the Divo district, in the community of Mossi-Carrefour (serving hamlets of Allakouassikro, Assekonankro, Totokro, Mossi Carrefour)
- *Coopérative Agricole de Gueyo-Gueyo* (COOPAGG) in Mossadougou in the San Pedro district, in the community of Djahakro

Child labor awareness raising and training

The target areas of the interventions conducted in 2012-2013 were:

- *Coopérative Agricole Allakabo de Gly* (CAAG) in Divo in the Divo district, in the community of Mossi-Carrefour (hamlets of Allakouassikro, Assekonankro, Totokro, Mossi Carrefour), N'Zuékro (hamlets of Campement N'zuékro, Yaokro, Agbakro, Kouadio Kankro), Allakro (hamlets of Jeannotkro, Lazarekro, Louiskro, Manhounou, Golikro), Honorékro (hamlets of N'drikro, Konankro, Kouadiokro, Allahkabo), Kakahakro; and
- *Coopérative Agricole de Gueyo-Gueyo* (COOPAGG) in Mossadougou in the San Pedro district, covering the communities of Konankro, Djahakro, N'guessankro, Tchêgbêkro, Moussadougou

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

The target areas of the interventions conducted in 2012-2013 were:

- *Coopérative Agricole Allakabo de Gly* (CAAG) in Divo in the Divo district, covering the community Mossi-Carrefour (hamlets of Allakouassikro, Assekonankro, Totokro, Mossi Carrefour), and
- *Coopérative Agricole de Gueyo-Gueyo* (COOPAGG) in Mossadougou in the San Pedro district, covering the communities of Konankro and Djahakro.

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Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

Infrastructure

As stated above, the project meets an urgent need for primary school classrooms and teachers in cocoa growing communities. The availability of school facilities where none previously existed or where facilities were inadequate will mean that more children will be able to receive an education instead of working.

The need for school facilities built in Phase 1 of the project was articulated by the cocoa farmer cooperatives representing farmer families in these areas. A key criterion for Barry Callebaut in selecting communities with whom to work on education projects is the active and engaged participation of the coop management team and community leaders.

The construction of teacher housing units, outfitted with solar panels for electrification, on the school premises, serves to address the very prevalent challenge of how to attract and retain qualified teachers in remote rural communities in Côte d'Ivoire.

The construction of a canteen, equipped and furnished, on the school premises, provides cooking and dining facilities to enable the school to provide a nutritional meal at noontime for the children, bolstering their daily diets and supplementing meals provided at home.

The construction of a bore hole and water pump on the school premises makes water readily available to children during the school day and also serves to make the school a community focal point.

Child labor awareness raising and training

The goals of the project are to increase the capacity of target groups to understand, identify and address child labor through training and awareness-raising sessions.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

The goal of the project is to support the education of children by meeting their basic food needs at school. The means are to establish a sustainable, community run and managed school food program (as an alternative to reliance on a government-sponsored school feeding program) by organizing local women and providing training in food crop production, poultry rearing, meal preparation, hygiene and sanitation, and business skills in order to run and manage a food program at the school canteen.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

Infrastructure

of Children: 300 (150 per school) planned, 300 reached

of Teachers: 6 (3 per school) planned, 6 reached

of Households: Not specifically targeted. We estimate approximately 900 households in the target have access to school facilities for their children now or in the future.

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of Cocoa farmers: Not specifically targeted. We estimate 906 farmers (representing the combined membership of target coops) have access to school facilities for their children now or in the future.

of Communities: 2 planned, 2 reached (please see target areas of intervention, including hamlets served)

All figures are for direct beneficiaries, except (3) and (4) which are indirect beneficiaries.

Child labor awareness raising and training

of Children: Not specifically targeted, 192 reached

of Households: Not specifically targeted

of Cocoa farmers: 530 planned, 530 reached

of Communities: 2 planned, 2 reached (including 13 hamlets)

All figures are for direct beneficiaries.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

of Children: Not applicable

of Women targeted: 40 planned (20 per school community), 200 reached (100 per school community)

of Women's groups formed: 0 planned, 2 reached (1 per school community)

of Women trained: 40 planned (20 per school community), 200 reached (100 per school community)

of Households: Not specifically targeted. We estimate 200 reached (100 per school community)

of Cocoa farmers: Not specifically targeted. We estimated 200 reached (100 per school community)

of Communities: 2 planned, 2 reached (please see target areas of intervention)

All figures are for direct beneficiaries.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Infrastructure

A school committee was established in each community to monitor the construction of the school infrastructure and to oversee and manage the maintenance and upkeep of facilities. As these are public schools, the monitoring and evaluation of issues related to school enrollment, student performance, teacher performance and quality, and curriculum are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.

Child labor awareness raising and training

The monitoring and evaluation of the project will intervene in its second phase through eight missions of four days each, conducted by two ICI experts that will follow up on the ability of the target groups and the CCPCs to undertake child labor awareness raising and monitor the child labor situation.

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Agriculture, food production and business skills training

Day-to-day monitoring is being conducted by the local implementing partner referred by AGEPE, the national government organization responsible for job creation and employment statistics monitoring. Periodic third-party evaluations of the project activities will be conducted by representatives of AGEPE.

Describe the sustainability strategy

Infrastructure

A school committee has been established in each community to oversee and manage the maintenance and upkeep of the facilities. As these are public schools, issues related to school enrollment, student performance, teacher performance and quality, and curriculum must be raised with and addressed by the Ministry of Education.

Child labor awareness raising and training

The sustainability strategy of this element of the project is ensured through the building of the capacities of the different target groups to undertake child labor awareness raising as well as through the provision of specific child labor awareness raising tools developed by ICI.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

The sustainability strategy of this element of the project is ensured through the formation of women's associations, including training in governance and roles and responsibilities, and the building of the capacities of interested women in food crop production, poultry rearing, food preparation, hygiene and sanitation, and business skills. A strong motivational component is the shared objective to apply the knowledge gained to provide a school food program for the children of the community.

Describe the coordination strategy

Infrastructure

Cooperative members whose children are enrolled in the newly constructed schools participated in the ICI activities described below.

Child labor awareness raising and training

The project coordinates with other efforts under the Framework as it is based on the same standard child labor curriculum and child labor awareness raising tools that are used by ICI under their different capacity building activities, including those undertaken under the ILO-IPEC CCP and PPP projects, as well as several company-specific projects and the ICI core program.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

Infrastructure

Phase 1, Construction – Construction activities started in August 2012 and were completed (with the exception of one planned borehole in Djahakro) by January-February 2013. The school buildings and

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related infrastructure, including teacher housing, in Mossi-Carrefour were inaugurated on March 13, 2013 and in Djahakro on April 9, 2013.

Phase 2, Community-oriented Curriculum Development – Please see below.

Child labor awareness raising and training

The training activities started in May 2013. The monitoring and evaluation activities are expected to conclude in August 2014.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

The community outreach activities to inform women in the target communities and coop representatives about the project started in October 2012. Project activities including formation of women’s associations, training, acquisition of input materials, and set up of food gardens and poultry pens, continued through September 2013 and are on track to continue through 2014. The implementation, and monitoring and evaluation activities are expected to conclude in December 2014.

Provide a summary progress report

Infrastructure

Following dialogue with cooperative representatives, community members and Ministry of Education officials, and land assessment and clearing, construction activities in each community had commenced by August 2012 and were completed (with the exception of one planned borehole in Djahakro) by January-February 2013. The school buildings and related infrastructure including teacher housing were inaugurated as follows – Mossi-Carrefour on March 13, 2013 and Djahakro on April 9, 2013. The inauguration ceremonies were organized and hosted by Barry Callebaut. Community members, including farmers, teachers, children, coop representatives, village chiefs and elders, local government officials and representatives of the national Education Ministry attended the inauguration events.

In recognition of the project, Mrs. Kandia Camara, Minister of National Education and Technical Education in Côte d’Ivoire said, “The construction of new primary classrooms to meet the needs of rural communities, in particular in cocoa growing areas, is of great importance to the Ministry of Education in Côte d’Ivoire. Making quality schools available is one of the most effective ways to combat the issue of child labor, and we are grateful for the contribution to this effort made by Barry Callebaut.”

Teachers were assigned by the Ministry of Education. Classes commenced in April 2013 in Djahakro and in September 2013, with the start of the new academic year, in Mossi-Carrefour.

Other experiences and lessons learned include:

- The planned bore hole at the Djahakro school could not be installed as scheduled due to the weak and unstable condition of the access bridge leading into the village. It was determined that the bridge in its present state could not bear the weight of the truck carrying drilling

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equipment. The issue has been raised with local authorities and a request made to replace the bridge.

- The arrival of assigned teachers to the Mossi Carrefour school was delayed and as of September 2013, the community was awaiting the arrival of two of the three foreseen teachers assigned by the Ministry of Education.

Child labor awareness raising and training

As part of the Barry Callebaut education project, ICI organized training sessions on child labor for the board members and management of the cooperatives, liaison producers, teachers and members of the SMCs. ICI also organized sessions for producers and community members to raise awareness about child labor issues.

All the foreseen training activities have been undertaken. Key highlights so far are:

- Good participation from target groups to the trainings and awareness raising activities,
- A growing understanding at community level of the need to protect children from child labor (demonstration of changes in traditional social practices), and
- A positive impact from the use of the awareness raising tools.

Other experiences and lessons learned include:

- The difficulty to intervene in heterogeneous communities which led to the organization of specific awareness raising sessions for some ethnic groups in order to ensure their participation,
- The difficulty to have an impact through awareness raising in the absence of alternatives to work for the above 14-year-old children who are above the school age but involved in child labor because they are undertaking hazardous tasks.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

The community outreach activities to inform women in the target communities and coop representatives about the project started in October 2012. The response to the overall training program, and particularly the poultry rearing component, exceeded expectations, with some 200 women participating as of September 2013 (versus the 40 that had been targeted in the original proposal).

Nurseries for the establishment of food plots as well as poultry pens, with 250 hens each, have been installed in each community. The local implementing NGO provides a team of four people in each location to support the training and implementation efforts.

The development activities comprise six project work streams:

- 1 – Core Team Capacity Building/Land & Equipment Acquisition;
- 2 – Engagement of Project Beneficiaries and Stakeholders;

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- 3 – Training on Food Production and Poultry Rearing;
- 4 – Provision of Inputs and Facility Set Up (Food Crop Nurseries & Poultry Pens);
- 5 – Training on School Canteen Management; and
- 6 – Monitoring & Evaluation.

Activities related to the six work streams were conducted through September 2013, and are on track to continue through 2014. The school food programs served in the canteens are planned to commence in September 2014.

The training modules address:

- Food crop cultivation techniques
- Poultry rearing techniques
- Cooperative structure, management and governance
- Accounting and business management

The monitoring and evaluation activities are expected to conclude in December 2014.

Other experiences and lessons learned include:

- Training methodology and approaches must be adapted for adult learners. Trainers must also take into account local culture and practices, as well as the degree of expressed interest in specific topics, when setting up, scheduling and conducting training activities.
- For optimal understanding and learning, training materials should be offered in local languages. To illustrate, during the training activities conducted through September 2013, some of the training modules were translated into three languages to best meet the needs of the targeted beneficiaries.
- An existing spirit of community cohesion, as well as strong endorsement of the project activity by the village chiefs and the local population, are very desirable and can speed considerably the implementation of the project. Similarly, when a strong local leader does not immediately emerge to champion the project, progress will be slower and possibly thwarted.
- The illiteracy rate among the participants is high and poses challenges for the formation and functioning of the women's association, particularly for the secretarial and treasury functions. To illustrate, of the women participating in the training activities through September 2013, 10 knew how to read and write. To help address this issue, additional functional literacy classes could be offered.
- The training module on management of the school canteens must also include training on menu planning and hygiene.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

In addition to the \$300,000 committed to the project as detailed here, Barry Callebaut plans to expand outreach activities on child labor sensitization and awareness raising in the target communities, working further with implementing partner ICI in 2014.

Barry Callebaut has made “Sustainable Cocoa” a pillar of its ambitious growth strategy and accelerated its long-time efforts to ensure sustainable cocoa production with the launch in 2012 of its global Cocoa Horizons sustainability initiative. The aim of the CHF 40 million initiative is to boost farm productivity, increase quality and improve family livelihoods in key cocoa producing countries over 10 years through investments in farmer training, infrastructure and health and education programs.

Barry Callebaut is committed to working to ensure the sustainable production of quality cocoa while contributing to positive social change in cocoa farming communities. Poverty is the underlying cause of unsound labor practices and abusive child labor, and we believe that improving the livelihoods of cocoa farmers is therefore imperative.

Social development in the areas of education and health within cocoa farmer communities constitutes an integral part of Barry Callebaut’s Cocoa Horizons initiative, which builds on the company’s proven QPP for cocoa farmer cooperatives and the Biolands cocoa sourcing programs. Cocoa Horizons focuses on three pillars of activity: Farmer Practices, Education and Health.

Farmer Practices – The aim of the Farmer Practices pillar is to double the yield per hectare of cocoa farmers (+ 800 kg/ha) by 2018 and to significantly improve cocoa quality. Activities are executed under five work streams: provide training infrastructure, establish model farms, implement advanced training in Yield Enhancement Services (YES), expand Controlled Fermentation activities, and support coops in their efforts to meet the criteria for third-party certification.

Farmer Education – The aim of Barry Callebaut’s Farmer Education pillar is to develop and train the next generation of cocoa farmers. The five areas of focus are: promote a cocoa curriculum; support literacy, life skills and vocational training; help to empower women and girls; contribute to educational infrastructure; and child protection. In Côte d’Ivoire, Barry Callebaut has to date built a total of eight rural primary schools, providing 24 new classrooms for 1,200 children, and a secondary school with an enrollment in August 2013 of more than 850 students.

Farmer Health – The aim of Barry Callebaut’s Farmer Health pillar is to improve access to safe, clean water and basic health care in target cocoa farming communities. Core activities include the provision

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of boreholes, water wells, and water filters; improving sanitation facilities; and providing basic medical services. In Côte d'Ivoire, Barry Callebaut has to date built a medical center in Goh village and two infirmaries at rural primary schools, and funded the construction of 10 boreholes and water systems. Barry Callebaut also distributes mosquito nets and sponsors vaccination campaigns.

For more information: www.barry-callebaut.com

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM FERRERO TRADING LUX S.A.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Ferrero Cocoa Community Commitment (F3C) in Ghana

Funding Partner(s): Ferrero Trading Lux S.A.

Implementing Partners: Sourcetrust Ghana

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: Total Commitment (4 years) = \$1,141,643; Project Current Expenditure (thru September 2013) = \$112,880.79

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: June 2012 – December 2015

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa-growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

Ferrero Cocoa Community Commitment (F3C) aims to increase the well-being of 8,800 cocoa-farming families and their children (estimated at 26,400) through a measurable reduction in the WFCL and a measurable increase in household income in the target households. The project partners with NPECLC to establish the GCLMS in conjunction with Sourcetrust Ghana's innovative community-based farmer organization (FO) model in 162 communities of the 176 communities included in the project.

Working with NPECLC, the F3C program is aligned to Ghana's 2009-2015 NPA through four project elements:

1. Assist NPECLC to establish the GCLMS in 162 new communities identified as prevalent to the WFCL, while strengthening 14 communities already participating in NPECLC's GCLMS pilot. (NPA Major Issue 2; Action 2.1.1.2)
2. Support the Department of Social Welfare's community sensitization and mobilization program to promote understanding of children's rights including the effects and consequences of child labor. (NPA Major Issue 2; Action 2.1.1.1)
3. Introduce comprehensive livelihoods training for community-based FOs to provide as a training service to their farmer members. The key training component will center on Good Social Practices linked to reducing the WFCL. (NPA Major Issue 5; Action 5.1.2.1)
4. Establish eight Village Resource Centers (VRC) at schools to make teaching and learning more effective. (NPA Major Issue 3; Action 3.1.5.1) School-operated VRCs (i.e. IT labs) provide a missing component for the IT requirements of the Ghana Education Service (GES) education policy plans. VRCs are self-contained IT centers with computers and internet connectivity that can be used by schools, farmers and the wider community to develop IT skills and learning. The computers have

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been uploaded with audiovisual training materials which are used to train cocoa farmers on good agricultural, environmental and social practices, including modules on the prevention of the WFCL. The units are sited in rural schools which do not have access to IT facilities to facilitate the teaching and learning of IT to the students and also serve as a platform for delivering training and sensitization to cocoa farmers. This intervention is aimed at improving the teaching and learning environment in order to attract and retain children in school.

Target areas for interventions

Wassa Amenfi West and Adanse South administrative districts of Ghana; New Edubiase, Asankragwa, Samreboi A, Samreboi B, Samreboi C and Samreboi D - Sourcetrust Ghana project operational districts

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

F3C aims to increase the well-being of 8,800 cocoa-farming families and their children (estimated at 26,400) through a measurable reduction in the WFCL and a measurable increase in household income in the target households.

F3C is designed in consultation with the Government to achieve the following goals:

1. To reach cocoa-farming communities identified by NPECLC to be prevalent to the WFCL, but have not yet received GCLMS assistance.
2. To provide essential GCLMS training and sensitization to NPECLC-identified communities. The training includes, but is not limited to, the understanding of national WFCL laws, warning signs, actions to take if the WFCL is suspected or witnessed, formation of CCPCs and GCLMS, and support for appropriate remediation services.
3. To train farmers in better farming practices to improve farm yield and income, while clarifying the appropriate role of children on a cocoa farm, including how to designate age-appropriate tasks to family members during off-school hours.
4. To assist the GES to implement their current education policy to train students in IT skills. Currently, the majority of schools in cocoa-growing communities do not have computer facilities, despite having IT on the GES curriculum. This means that school children learn about computers in theory only without having practical experience utilizing computers and how they function. It is this gap in the teaching and learning of IT that the VRC concept seeks to address.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

The following number of beneficiaries has been reached since the end of September 2013:

1. Children: 5,804 children (200 direct through VRCs in school; and 5,604 indirect - assuming 3 children per household)
2. Households: 1,868 households (each project farmer heads a household)
3. Cocoa farmers: 1,868 farmers (of which 28% are female)

4. Communities: 48 communities – across 2 districts

By the end of the program, the project plans to be engaged in 176 communities, with an average of 50 farmers per community, reaching 8,800 farmers (with each farmer being the head of one household). Following a median number of three children per household, it is expected that 26,400 children will benefit from the program.

The F3C project is primarily focused on assisting NPECLC to expand their GCLMS. Therefore, the direct beneficiaries of the project will be any children identified as at-risk or engaged in hazardous labor, or at-risk of being trafficked and becoming child laborers. These children will receive remediation services from NPECLC and will be withdrawn from the WFCL as defined under ILO 182.

The program also provides a comprehensive livelihoods training component that focuses on Good Social Practices linked to reducing the WFCL. The direct beneficiaries of this component will be at least 8,800 farmers over four years. The training equips the farmers with better farming practices to improve farm yield and income, while also clarifies the appropriate role of children on a cocoa farm, including how to designate age-appropriate tasks to family members during off-school hours. Such training will raise awareness of farmers and farmer communities about hazards of child labor and will educate them on ways of preventing their children from becoming involved in the WFCL. The children of the 8,800 farmers (26,400 by end of Year 4; assuming 3 children per farmer) are the indirect beneficiaries.

In addition, the F3C project is assisting GES to implement their current education policy to train students in IT skills by establishing 8 VRCs in cocoa-growing communities which do not have such facilities. The school children in these communities (approximately 150 to 200 per school) will be direct beneficiaries of the IT training, including both theoretical and practical instruction. Therefore, an estimated range of 1,200 to 1,600 school children will be reached by the end of the four-year program.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Sourcetrust Ghana uses GeoTraceability as a tool for data collection and management (e.g. baseline data). From the outset, the project baseline assessment data are collected by means of farm mapping. During program implementation, field staff collects and aggregates data on a regular basis, which is then further analyzed with the results compared to the baseline to understand the immediate program outputs/outcomes and potential long-term impacts of the program activities. A final assessment of the project effectiveness will be conducted at the end of the project.

Sourcetrust and NPECLC are in discussions to identify common indicators to use over the course of the project in order to identify and monitor the incidence of the WFCL in the target communities. The project will integrate any future common set of Framework indicators once established.

Describe the sustainability strategy

Long-term sustainability will be attained through F3C's model approach to establish and maintain three critical self-sustaining systems:

1. **GCLMS** is sustainably employed in each community. By directly partnering with NPECLC to address action items outlined in Ghana's NPA, the program assists NPECLC to train and empower cocoa-farming communities to understand children's rights and the WFCL. The GCLMS and CCPCs formed at the community-level will continue to sensitize and provide on-going services to community members, with a particular focus to children well-being, data collection and remediation.
2. **Market Linkages** that provide long-term viable business relationships between Ferrero and farmer organizations. Sustainable at the FO level, the Source Trust model develops training and knowledge skills, along with standardized training materials in conjunction with government (NPECLC and COCOBOD) to FO leaders and lead farmers; while providing needed auxiliary services such as finance, farm inputs (COCOBOD and local input suppliers), nurseries (with assistance in seed supply from COCOBOD's CRIG), and direct market links (through Ferrero). Ferrero's corporate plans are based on this sustainability model approach working directly with farmers and community-based FOs and assisting with community awareness regarding children's rights and the WFCL to ensure the well-being of cocoa farmers and their family members.
3. **School-operated VRCs** (IT labs) provide a missing component for the IT requirements of GES' education policy plans. The eight VRCs will be installed in selected Junior High Schools. These schools will be selected in consultation with NPECLC and the District Assemblies. Junior High Schools are part of the basic education system which also includes kindergarten and primary schools. In Ghana, basic education which covers children from ages 4 to 14 years is free and paid for by Government. This intervention is aimed at improving the teaching and learning environment in order to attract and retain children in school. There is a school maintenance component of the project budget which will be used by the schools to maintain the VRCs. At the conclusion of the project, the maintenance will be taken over by the schools.

Describe the coordination strategy

F3C collaborates with all relevant national and local partners including NPECLC, GES, and community-based FOs to collectively contribute to the Ghana NPA.

As the lead implementer, Source Trust participates in all stakeholders meetings organized by either of the local partners. The project team provides updates to NPECLC, GES and ILO-IPEC staff respectively on the progress of F3C activities, lessons learnt and ideas for addressing child labor issues within the cocoa supply chain.

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From July, 25-26, 2013, Source Trust as the representative of F3C attended the GCLMS Partners' Forum held in Accra. Specific objectives of the forum were to:

- Reflect on the results of the GCLMS pilot and partners' experiences.
- Review the key issues related with incidence indicators and its corresponding data analysis dynamics.
- Generate concrete recommendations on the way forward for the GCLMS.

Subsequently, on October 8, 2013, F3C participated in the ILO-IPEC meeting in Accra. The main objective of the meeting was to brief invited stakeholders on the PPP project being implemented by ILO-IPEC and to create a platform for invited stakeholders to share child labor-related projects being implementing.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

February 2013

- Community entry and sensitization in two administrative districts (Wassa Amenfi West and Adanse South districts); formation of 48 CCPCs.

May – September 2013

- Farmer registration and setting up of Internal Control System offices.

August 2013

- Three training of trainers (ToT) workshops for Lead Farmers in the target districts.

September 2013

- Establishment of VRC at Yirase D/A Junior High School in Asankragwa district.
- Livelihoods training to farmers commence.

October – December 2013

- Community entry and sensitization in the four new project districts.
- Formation of CCPCs.
- Training of CCPCs and GCLMS roll-out.
- New farmer registration and setting up of Internal Control System offices/farmer livelihoods training.

Provide a summary progress report

This report covers the following implementation period: September 2012 – September 2013

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Community Entry and Sensitization in two target districts¹⁸

Community entry and sensitization was carried out in two administrative districts (Wassa Amenfi West and Adanse South districts) from February 11 to 22, 2013. The project team, comprised of staff of NPECLC and Sourcetrust, carried out the community entry and sensitization. A total of 48 communities were visited during the sensitization exercise (23 in Asankrangwa in the Wassa Amenfi West district, and 25 in New Edubiase in the Adansi South district).

During the community entry and sensitization, representatives of NPECLC discussed the following with community members:

- GCLMS and its purpose.
- Data collection and its importance.
- Formation and training of CCPCs.
- Authority of the CCPCs.
- Building of confidence of the community members that information collected during the data collection exercise will be treated confidentially.
- Role of opinion leaders.
- Remediation support for identified children and parents.
- Law and order.
- Non-partisanship of the exercise.

Emphasis was put on the project as a public-private partnership that is, between a government agency and a private sector institution with support/funding from Ferrero.

The representative of Sourcetrust discussed the four components of the project to beneficiary communities:

1. Sourcetrust receiving funding from Ferrero and assisting NPECLC to establish the GCLMS which will enable NPECLC to collect child labor information in the project districts.
2. Sensitization of communities on children's rights and the effect and consequences of child labor.
3. Formation of community FOs and provision of training services to the members.
4. Establishment of VRCs at schools to make teaching and learning more effective.

Communities, through their leaders, expressed their support and willingness to participate and benefit from the project.

¹⁸ Community sensitization, originally planned for September 2012, had to be postponed due to unfortunate political circumstances (the death of the nation's president). This impacted the key project activities planned to be implemented alongside NPECLC staff due to financial budgetary challenges experienced by NPECLC in 2012-2013. In order to continue the project activities and limit any further delay, Sourcetrust Ghana pre-financed a portion of NPECLC's costs, which allowed for farmer registration to commence in February 2013.

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Key Outcomes of Community Entry and Sensitization

CCPCs have been formed in all 48 communities visited with membership of between 7 to 9 representatives from the community. CCPC membership criteria is as follows:

- Representative of the local chiefs
- Representative of the queen mother
- A promising child
- Youth representative
- SMCs
- Purchasing Clerk of cocoa traders operational in the area
- Representative from religious bodies
- Representative of local government
- Additional member nominated by community

Farmer Registration and Setting-up of Internal Control System offices in target districts:

Farmer registration was conducted from May 23 to September 27, 2013. To date, 1,034 farmers (771 male; 263 female) have been registered in Asankrangwa (Wassa Amenfi West district) and 834 farmers (570 male; 264 female) have been registered in New Edubiase (Adansi South District).

These registration numbers are likely to increase slightly after September 2013 when registration data are checked and consolidated.

The registration collects baseline data (e.g. farmer's name, number of children, number of cocoa farms, size of each farm, etc.) on each farmer. A project file has been opened for each of the registered farmers. Internal Control System offices have been set up in each of the target districts in order to monitor progress of the project, and to keep adequate information on each of the project beneficiaries. All farmers registered for the program participate in the farmer training.

Farmer Training:

Three ToT workshops have been conducted for Lead Farmers in the target districts. A full day was spent for each ToT. The list of ToTs, the dates they were held, and the topics covered are presented below:

ToT1: Wassa Amenfi West (August 14, 2013) and Adansi South (August 19, 2013)

Topics covered: waste management; the WFCL; use of agro-chemicals; integrated crop and pest management.

ToT2: Wassa Amenfi West (August 28, 2013) and Adansi South (August 27, 2013)

Topics covered: fertilizer application; health and safety; emergency procedures; soil erosion/soil fertility; HIV/ AIDS.

ToT3: Wassa Amenfi West (September 11, 2013) and Adansi South (September 5, 2013)

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Topics covered: post-harvest/quality enhancement; farm establishment; ecosystem/wildlife protection; working conditions; and community relations.

The Field Supervisor in each district delivered training sessions to Lead Farmers on the topics listed above. Ninety-six trainees from the target districts took part in the ToT (50 trainees from 25 societies in Adansi South district and 46 trainees from 23 societies in Wassa Amenfi West district).

All trained Lead Farmers have started delivering training from the beginning of September 2013 to the registered farmers in the target districts. For the two target districts, 1,868 registered farmers are undergoing livelihoods training in GAP, Good Social Practices, and Good Environmental Practices.

In September, registered farmers have covered the following topics: the WFCL; pesticide poisoning and emergency procedures; waste management; fertilizer application; health and safety; and use of agro-chemicals, amongst others.

Farmer training is designed to help farmers achieve improved cocoa yields, and hence has a potential of increasing family livelihoods, thereby decreasing the need for children to work on family farms. The training also explains the Ghana Hazardous Framework specific to child labor in cocoa. Ghanaian national authorities have identified what is considered as acceptable vs. unacceptable work in cocoa-growing production in Ghana, and have provided a legal framework. The F3C training program includes clarification of critical elements under this framework, so that farmers are better aware of activities children can assist with, along with those they should never undertake.

Due to the political developments in Ghana at the end of 2012 and financial constraints of NPECLC in the first half of 2013, our original target (3,800 farmers) for Year 1 was not met. It is planned that in the subsequent years of project implementation, these and additional districts will register more farmers and therefore will meet the original targets. In August 2013, Sourcetrust Ghana has completed registration of four new Field Supervisors who are to be posted in four new project areas (Samreboi A, Samreboi B, Samreboi C and Samreboi D all located in the Wassa Amenfi West district). In September 2013, they finished their orientation and project induction and are to relocate to the project areas to commence farmer sensitization and registration from October 2013. It is planned to register a total of 4,400 farmers in these districts, combining this with currently registered farmers will enable us to reach an initial target of 6,400 farmers for Year 2 of the project.

Establishment of VRCs:

One VRC is currently being established in Yirase D/A Junior High School in Asankragwa district. The Yirase D/A Junior High School have a student population of approximately 150 students (78 male and 72 female).

The VRC is a pre-designed and fully furnished community learning center, located at a school and used by students during the school day. Agreement is then made with the school to ensure that each VRC is

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also available to farmers and extension officers in the evenings and on weekends in order to access the livelihoods training materials and videos.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR MARS, INCORPORATED

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Vision for Change (V4C)

Funding Partner(s): Mars, Incorporated

Implementing Partner(s):

- World Agroforestry Centre (International Centre for Research on Agroforestry, ICRAF)
- Conseil du Café Cacao (Ivorian Cocoa Sector committee)
- CNRA (Ivorian National Breeding Centre)
- ANADER
- ICI

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: US\$ 2,713,000.00

See Attachments 1 and 2 for further description of V4C funds attributed to addressing the WFCL.

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Côte d'Ivoire

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: The acknowledged funds will be expended from 2011 through the end of 2013. The full V4C program will continue beyond 2013. It has a projected next phase through 2-17, and the MOU notes that the project is oriented toward reaching goals in 2020. It is noted that the \$2,713,000.00 will be expended by the end of 2013.

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa-growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

Vision for Change envisages a revitalized cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire with empowered farmers producing cocoa on diversified farms with greater productivity, improved quality and profitable returns in thriving rural communities; and a cocoa sector with effective national coordination providing global leadership in cocoa sustainability and contributing to balanced supply and demand within a global cocoa economy. An improved sector as described would also be based upon strong National labor standards that effectively address and prevent the WFCL not only on cocoa farms but throughout the agricultural and other economic sectors. The V4C program is centered in the Soubré region of western Côte d'Ivoire, but there is the intention of expanding, through partnerships, the learnings and successes of the program across the entire cocoa sector of Côte d'Ivoire. This would include all learnings regarding effective interventions related to the WFCL.

With respect to child labor, the program will operate two primary pillars of activity: a *productivity pillar* oriented towards increasing cocoa farming incomes by significantly increasing the productivity and yields of cocoa farms to address the poverty component of the WFCL and a *community pillar* oriented towards sensitizing communities about acceptable child and adult labor practices, paving the way for additional interventions directly specifically against the WFCL. The community pillar will include the improvement of various living standard aspects by

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developing improved leadership skills and cooperation in the community and acquiring skills in community action planning and advocacy.

Target areas for interventions

The program will take place in the wider Soubré Region in the districts of Nawa, San Pedro and Haut Sassandra. See Attachment 3 for the specific 11 Terroirs (similar to US County) and 57 communities in which V4C is operating.

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

The specific causative factors of the WFCL and other labor issues that the program seeks to address are:

- **Poverty/Unsustainable Incomes:** Improved income at the farm level that can be used to address causative factors of child labor (e.g. improved educational opportunities including infrastructure, teachers, curriculum and more formal uses of adult labor).
- **Permissive Attitudes Toward Children Working:** Improved sensitization within communities regarding labor generally, child labor and trafficking specifically coupled with programs that improve parental and community support for education and other child related quality of life issues within the community. As a way to address the provision of alternative activities for children when they are not in school, we have included a number of actions that give children more opportunities to be well occupied with non-work activities within the communities outside of school hours. Examples of this include the building or refurbishing of football pitches within the communities and / or near schools and the building of all-weather surfaces near schools that can be used for a variety of play activities (e.g. volleyball, basketball, etc) by both boys and girls. When schools have been built or refurbished, we will include the creation of a library. We have also included the provision of games and equipment for games (e.g. volleyballs, nets, soccer balls) when furnishing new and refurbished schools.
- **Effectiveness of Educational Services:** Improved education infrastructure and quality of service provision across formal and informal child and adult education within cocoa growing communities.

The program is designed to address the following gaps:

- Poverty at the cocoa farm level is being addressed by a package of interventions that will impact the productivity of cocoa farms in the project area. Through cocoa demonstration farms (CDC's) and the creation of small farm businesses that will provide extension training and farm inputs in a for profit approach (CVC's), the program will deliver improved planting material, fertilizer and enhanced training to farmers. This is targeted to improve farm yields from an average of 350 kg/ha to 1500 kg/ha with a similar increase in incomes.
- Sensitization of Community members towards the issue of child labor and empowerment of communities to address factors related to child labor, especially education. This will address a gap at the family and community levels about the issue of children working – especially in dangerous tasks – instead of

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attending schools and also about the cultural attitudes towards work and education. In many communities, we have also provided a canteen for the serving of school lunches and have been informed that these facilities are also being used by students for activities after school hours. We will monitor more closely whether this issue is raised by communities as we continue this effort.

- This will also create a community environment where additional interventions, for example Community Based CLMS can be more effectively implemented.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

In the original proposal to the CLCCG, the number of beneficiaries that were expected to be impacted was expressed as follows:

	2011	2012	2013
Communities	12	44	68
Population ⁽³⁾	26,883	98,571	152,337
Children ⁽³⁾	16,130	59,143	91,402

The population and numbers of children were based on World Bank estimates as there are no reliable population estimates for either group available for the region in which we are working. Our approach to estimating beneficiaries was based on the fact that V4C is a holistic approach to development in which improved incomes, community development and related interventions should have an impact on most members of the community over time. Given that this is a long term program approach, these estimates were also noted to be the potential beneficiaries through the life of the program (i.e. beyond 2020).

In terms of meeting our goals for the end of 2013, we have entered more than the estimated number of communities. By the end of 2013, the program was active in at least 75 communities. As noted earlier, we do not have precise numbers relating the specific beneficiaries of the work at this time. We will look at the ability to quantify these numbers during our efforts in 2014.

1. **# of Children:** Cannot be directly counted at this time. In the 4th quarter of 2013, we will begin another element of the program – the initiation of the CLMS in a subset of the V4C communities. With the CLMS, we will gain a clearer picture of the number of children that are being assisted
2. **# of Households:** Cannot be directly counted at this time.
3. **# of cocoa farmers:** Through September of 2013, we have 16 Cocoa Development Centers (CDC's). In conjunction with these demonstration farms we have also initiated farmer field schools in which over 1500 farmers have been trained in GAP. At the end of 2013 and moving into 2014, the program will begin to establish the Cocoa Village Centers (CVC's). The CVC's will interact directly with farmers and will count the farmers reached with various elements of the productivity package – including those who use fertilizer, and those who begin to rehabilitate their farms.
4. **# of communities:** Through mid-September 2013, the V4C program is operating in 11 territories and 57 communities. We have not yet been able to do a census in each of the villages where we are

operating so numbers of households and children is not yet accurately known. See Attachment 3 for the names of the terroirs and the communities within the terroirs in which we are working.

5. **Other:** Attachment 4 shows the list of micro-projects undertaken over the last year in V4C. Note the number of projects involving improvements educational facilities is 17. We have not yet estimated the number of children that have benefited from these improvements.

In 2014, as part of the M&E program we will make enhanced efforts to count the number of beneficiaries of the work.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Monitoring: ICRAF, ANADER, CNRA

- ICRAF is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of the program activities and for the reporting of activities related to workstream outputs for productivity (planting materials, sustainable management, CDC/CVCs).
- ANADER is responsible for collecting and submitting monitoring data for the extension activities including farmer field schools and for the community development activities.
- CNRA is responsible for reporting on the seed and clonal trials that occur at their respective stations in Soubre and Divo.

Evaluation: ENSEA, University of Bouake, CNRA

- ENSEA is responsible for carrying out the baseline household and farm productivity surveys and submitting an analysis against key program indicators.
- The University of Bouake is responsible for carrying out the social and community survey to establish a baseline for community labor conditions, school attendance, child labor incidence, cohesion and conflict.

Data Collection Technology: Sourcemap, AKVO

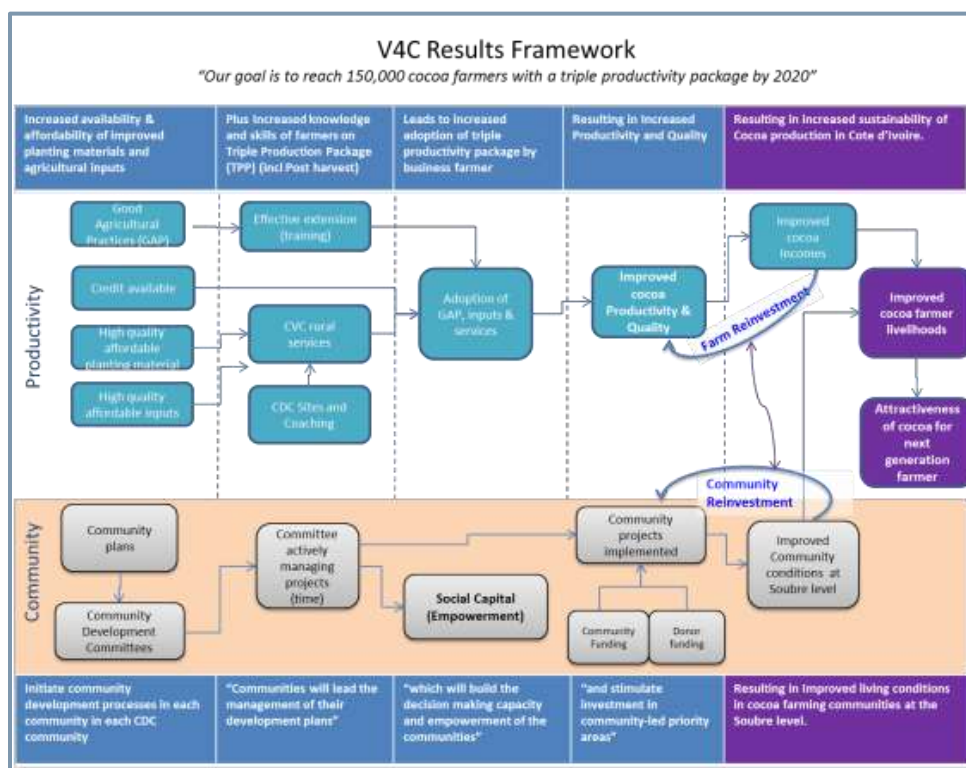
- Sourcemap is developing a program data management interface which consists of a central repository of data for all of the program partners to submit and store their data, and for program managers to view progress against key targets.
- AKVO has a tool that eases the collection and submission of data via mobile phones and tablets. V4C will pilot their technology in 2013 with the digitization of community data that ANADER manages

It is important to note that a combination of interdependent methodologies is to be used to address the evaluation questions. Baseline and follow-up assessments of agronomic, economic, environmental and social outcome-impact indicators will be made, blending quantitative and qualitative methods. Recipient communities, landscapes and farmers will be enumerated, as will controls to be able to compare changes in indicators of project beneficiaries to others.

Key Metrics to be monitored: Indicators will be monitored for the Productivity and Community Components of the overall project.

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Program Results Framework: in illustration



Monitoring Questions and Indicator Areas for the Productivity Component are shown here:

Do we have a good productivity package that's attractive to farmers and a pipeline of material? - Pipeline of inputs (planting materials and fertilizer) - Capacity to train in GAP - Productivity on trial plots with improved materials - Business case for adoption for farmers (profitability of the triple package) - Access of CVC to inputs	Are the supporting services in place? Are CVCs a viable route to bring services to farmers? - Participation in farmer field schools - Number of CDCs - Number of CVCs - Business success of CVC (sales + profitability) - Service success of CVC (grafting survival rate) (includes Mars, franchise, and traitant)	Are farmers realizing better productivity? - Awareness of CVC - Access to services - Access to inputs - Practice Adoption (# and % farmers) - Acres rehabilitated - # farmers certified - Productivity - Quality - Disease Prevalence	Are Farmers realizing better cocoa incomes? - Cocoa net income - Profitability per ha Monitor Only: Does that lead to diversification, less deforestation, and better labor conditions? - Labor source & condition - Deforestation - Soil Conditions	TOGETHER WITH COMMUNITY WORK Are community conditions improving at the overall Soubre level (according to government PRSP data)? Are farmers realizing better livelihoods? - Poverty levels - Household Income - Food Security - Education Note this survey is conducted at household level, not community level Is the next generation attracted to cocoa? - Level of next generation interest
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Monitoring Questions and Indicator Areas for the Community Component are shown in the illustration below:

<p>In how many communities and terroirs is ANADER carrying out the planning process?</p> <p>In how many communities and terroirs have ANADER finished the planning process?</p> <p>How many Local Development Plans have been validated?</p> <p>- # of planning process in progress and complete (at community and at terrior level)</p> <p>- # of validated LDPs (see more detailed indicators in Section IV of this paper)</p>	<p>Are the management committees actively engaged in carrying out their community development plans? Are they investing time in priority activities?</p> <p>- Management committee time investment in managing community development plans</p>	<p>Does it lead to better long term capabilities?</p> <p>- <i>Social Empowerment</i> (1) Sustained decision making participation (after project ends) (2) Communities completing projects themselves</p>	<p>Are top priority projects getting funded? Is the committee actively managing the project?</p> <p>- # of Community Projects Implemented (both activities and funded projects)</p> <p>- Community funding for projects</p> <p>- Donor funding for projects</p> <p>- Government funding for projects</p>	<p>TOGETHER WITH PRODUCTIVITY WORK Are community conditions improving at the overall Soubre level (according to government PRSP data)?</p> <p>Are farmers realizing better livelihoods?</p> <p>- Poverty levels - Household Income - Food Security - Education</p> <p><i>Note this survey is conducted at household level, not community level</i></p> <p>Is the next generation attracted to cocoa?</p> <p>- Level of next generation interest</p>
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In addition to the above monitoring and evaluation, Mars will continue to work with others to develop an efficient form of monitoring that is directed toward understanding the prevalence of child labor (WFCL) in the communities where it operates.

Describe the sustainability strategy

There are three primary elements of the V4C program that will ensure the sustainability of the program approach over time:

- Capacity Building within Government Institutions:** Within the productivity component of the program, the overall capacity of ANADER is being improved. By working with ANADER (through ICRAF), technicians are being trained in best practice methods of farming and also in the approach to rehabilitation of farms using the grafting approach. The internal capacity of the CNRA is also being improved based on support given that is related to the selection of improved planting material and its multiplication techniques.

Within the community component, capacity building is taking place for the ANADER teams who enter the communities and carry out the empowerment activities. The communities themselves are having their capacity improved so that they can continue to carry out planning and financing of community programs. It is expected that this newly developed capacity will last long after the life of V4C.

Mars is also advocating for greater support from Governments, donors and other partners for the educational infrastructure development that is sorely needed within the country.

- Private Sector Development:** A critical innovation that is pursued within V4C is the development of the CVC as a for profit provider of training and inputs to surrounding farmers. The development of 1500 CVCs in which support for cocoa growing becomes a profitable activity is the cornerstone of

sustainability for the program. CVC operators will assist farmers in achieving and maintaining high yielding cocoa farms because it is in their economic interests to do so. This development of a cocoa growing and cocoa extension services as a profitable business will be a key driver of longer term sustainability. It is expected that the CVC's will become a focal point around which unorganized farmers can begin to organize into coops or other associations. As this organization begins to occur it will become a place where other elements of the work on child labor, such as awareness raising and monitoring can take place.

Mars also believes that support for productivity improvements needs to go “hand in hand” with support for community development and we are actively looking for partners who are willing to support community driven development efforts as part of a productivity intervention.

- **Government Support:** The fact that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire recognizes the need to improve the cocoa sector and maintain it as a profitable sector is an additional mechanism that will drive sustainability. As cocoa production increases and the value of government services becomes recognized, the development of new inputs like improved planting materials and other approaches to maximizing cocoa production will be further supported and enabled by the government. Mars has an ongoing and productive dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Conseil Café Cacao and the Office of the Premiere Dame, and we are confident that the government will continue to support activities that drive future sustainability in the sector. The Government is now clearly supportive of more interventions related to child labor and it is expected that the NPA against child labor will continue to be sustained.

Describe the coordination strategy

Mars will seek to coordinate the work of this program with others through a number of different avenues as noted below:

- **The National Monitoring Committee:** Mars meets with this committee on a regular basis and shares various outcomes of the work. As the work moves forward, we will continue to share results and indicate when we believe certain practices can be used by others. We will work with the committee to determine the best way to share the results of the work that can be shared.
- **The Comité Café Cacao:** Mars also meets regularly with this committee. While much of the work of this committee is oriented to productivity, there is an increasing activity by the Comité to fund micro projects within communities. We will share the results with this committee so that this group can also make others aware of practices that are working in the field.
- **The Public Private Partnership Platform (PPPP):** As with the above groups, Mars is an active member of the PPPP. There is a child labor working group within the PPPP in which we participate. We will continue to share our activities and results within this group which is designed to be effective at coordination among all cocoa supply chain participants.
- **The ICI:** We will share our results through the ICI and report when appropriate at stakeholder meetings.
- **The ILO:** As Mars has now started a separate project with ILO-IPEC in which the CLMS' will be implemented in 15 to 20 V4C communities, we will share the results of this effort through avenues organized by ILO-IPEC and in all the other groups mentioned above.

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- Other Cocoa Industry Companies: Mars is also engaged in a number of industry groups which gives us other opportunities to share the results of this work. We will take advantage of these opportunities when appropriate to share results and successes so that others can adapt activities to their programs and expand the usage of good practices.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

Key elements of the project and timing are below:

2010: - MOU signed with Minister of Agriculture of Côte d'Ivoire in March
- First CDC established in September

2011: - ICRAF offices established, contracts with ANADER and CNRA finalized
- CDC's established and community entry begins.

2012–2013: - 16 Mars CDC's established by Mars;
- Regional (Terroir) Development plans developed in 13 terroirs representing more than 55 communities.

In terms of the activities noted above and their alignment with Attachment 1, the primary activities agreed under the framework are the development of the CDCs – note a small portion of the overall effort was agreed to because this effort will lead to increased training of farmers and eventually to increased incomes for the farmers and families that benefit from the work – and a much larger proportion of the community development work. The primary program activities and expenditures are within the community development activity. This is because it is within the community development intervention that the creation of child protection committees and micro-project actions are pursued. During the time frame in question, 2011 through 2013, 16 Mars CDCs were established in the region. For the community development effort, the work in more than 55 communities was undertaken as indicated. See Attachments 3 and 4 for specific details.

Provide a summary progress report

Attachment 4 is a summary report of the micro-projects undertaken in the villages where we are operating.

Other key activities of note through the reporting period are:

- I. Related to the increased productivity effort:
 - Established operational Somatic Embryogenesis lab in CNRA central laboratory area
 - Successfully demonstrated the increased productivity of the productivity package at the level of the Cocoa Demonstration Center (impact of new planting material effectively grafted on tree stock, with fertilizer and GAP).
 - Trained more than 1500 farmers on GAP
 - Established additional CDCs for a total of 16 at the end of the reporting period.
 - Carried out selection process for the first 40 CVC operators.

II. Related to the Community Development Effort

- Finished Community Entry implementation manual
- Mobilized women in a subset of communities to pursue income generating opportunities
- Finished Terroir level community development plans that covered 11 Terroirs and 57 communities.
- Within the above communities, initiated or finalized 17 micro projects related to education and 4 micro projects related to provision of potable water. See Attachment 4 for the specific aspects of these projects.
- Carried out an effective gender assessment of the program.
- Agreement reached with Conseil Café Cacao to match micro-project program spend of Mars, within different communities in the project area.

III. Related to M&E

- Established the data gathering strategy, key program question and processes for effective monitoring.
- Established a dynamic GIS and web based monitoring and reporting system.

Lessons Learned:

- Need to find a broader variety of clones with higher yield and disease resistance.
- Need to tackle the issue of Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus with greater input from Côte d'Ivoire breeding and extension services.
- Need to develop more effective models for the distribution of new planting materials to farmers.
- Communities vary in their capacity to achieve community driven development. The requirement for ongoing assistance (coaching) will therefore vary.
- There is a significant need for improved secondary education in the project area.
- Gender assessment indicated the need for a more formalized approach to women in both productivity and community work. This is due to the strong cultural influence that exists within the cocoa farming area. Our assessment confirms that women do not participate in farmer training courses at a rate that is equivalent to their population nor to their role in the farm.
- Importance of the need for initial financial support to communities to start the process of community driven development.
- Flexibility is needed within different approaches to funding community development work.
- The need for community based monitoring for child labor seems apparent.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES ON COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Mars is carrying out a public-private partnership¹⁹ with ILO-IPEC in the Soubre area to establish the CLMS in a select number (15 – 20) of communities in the V4C project area. In 2013, ILO-IPEC hired the project manager and it is expected that the CLMS will begin being implemented in several communities before the end of the year. The balance of the communities will be entered with the CLMS established during 2014. The total cost for this project that is funded solely by Mars is US\$ 1,000,000.

¹⁹ The Mars public-private partnership with the ILO is a distinct program, separate from the Industry-funded PPP project being implemented by the ILO.

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Additional Objectives beyond 2013:

By end of 2017:

- 25 Mars CDCs; expected 50 CDC's established by others in industry
- 290 Mars CVCs established; expected that more than 275 CVC's established by others in industry
- 27,900 farmers reached by CVC trainers
- Community development occurring in 22 Terroirs (representing more than 100 communities)

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Attachment 1. Alignment of Mars Program Activities and Costs against Specific Points of National Action Plan

Presented to Cote d'Ivoire Oversight Committee on 25 May 2012 in Abidjan. Agreed by Mme Ouattara and Oversight Committee

(Numbers are US \$1,000's)

Current / Planned / Budgeted National Action Plan Activity	Mars Program Component	2011 – 2013 Expenses			Total Expense
		2011	2012	2013	
1.2.7: Carry out Awareness sessions in ... 6840 villages covered by ANADER	Community Development	CD 511.3	524.4	439.7	CD 1,475.4
	Project Management CD				
1.2.18: Organize 120 awareness sessions for mass populations, socio-professionals and other field workers in areas at risk	Community Development	PM 138.5	175.2	180.8	PM 494.5
	Project Management CD				
1.2.19: Increase households' awareness of birth reports in connection with modernization program re registers of birth, marriage and death	Community Development				
	Project Management CD				
2.1.4: Build 10 primary schools of 6 classes and Directors offices	Community Development		50.0		50.0
2.2.4: Create income generating activities for the benefit of victims or families of children at risk	Cocoa Development Center	231.0	263.8	198.3	693.1
	With Community Impact				
2.2.5: Support cocoa farmers with inputs and improved planting materials to improve their productivity	Cocoa Development Center With Community Impact				
TOTALS		880.8	1,013.4	818.8	2,713.0

NOTES on assigned costs:

1. \$50K in 2012 is for school rehabilitation in Kragui Community – to be finished in 2012
2. Community Development Adjustments: Removed Travel expense from the total expense
3. Project Management Adjustment: Removed travel expense and capital expense from the total expense
4. Cocoa Development Center Adjustment: Counted only training cost and capital cost of establishing CDC – at 30% of total program cost.

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Attachment 2: Program Costs: Full V4C Costs and Costs Attributed to the WFCL Effort (Original and Revised)

Workstream	Grand Totals / 2011 – 2013		
	V4C Program in Total	WFCL Directed Funds Original ²⁰	WFCL Directed Funds Revised ²¹
NOTE: All Costs are in US \$1,000's			
Germplasm	2,556.2	0	0
Sustainable M'ment	2,327.0	0	0
Cocoa Dev. Center	4,862.3	1,577.3	693.1
Extension	1,098.7	232.7	0
Comm. Development	1,621.3	1,597.3	1,475.4 + 50.0 Expense for School in Kragui
Monitor / Eval	1,958.1	685.5	0
Project M'ment *	2,129.5	745.5	494.5 **
Subtotal	16,553.1	4,838.3	2,713.0
Overheads	2,915.1	85.3	0
TOTAL	19,468.2	4,923.6	2,713.0
% of V4C Total	NA	25.3%	13.9%

*No Project Management Funds cover Mars Management Activity.

**Project Management costs only for Community Development activity

²⁰ This column reflects the original submission to the CLCCG (January 2012) of the portion of program funds that go towards addressing the WFCL. This was later revised in May 2012.

²¹ This column reflects the revised funds attributed to addressing the WFCL within the program. Agreed by the Comité du Surveillance and the CLCCG in June 2012. (See attachment 1.)

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Attachment 3.

V4C Project Intervention Terroirs and Communities

1. **Terroir: Touadji2**
Kragui
Kakadjekro
Zongokro
Dahili
2. **Terroir: Gbletia**
Gbletia
Kambelesso
Petit Bondoukou
N'driagui
Kouadiokro
Konan Blekro
3. **Terroir: Gnogboyo**
Gnogboyo
Petit Bouake
Petit Beoumi
Pt Yakro
Kra Yaokro
4. **Terroir: Wonsealy**
Wonsealy
Tano kouadiokro
N'dri yaokro
5. **Terroir: Gnaboya**
Gnaboya
Rigpola
6. **Terroir: Gbily**
Gbily
M'brakro
Malawakro
Noukpoudou LBS
Akpouekro
Coulybalikro
Raphaelkro
Assamoikro
7. **Terroir: Kipiri**
Kipiri
Krakro
8. **Terroir: Djoutougbo**
Doumbiadougou
9. **Terroir: Krohon**
Krohogo
Dioulabougou
Krohon
Ahoutouagui
Tolekouassikro
Blagbanie
Gnagomiankro
Raphaelkro
10. **Terroir: Ottawa**
N'Guessan Konankro
Ladjikro
Ladjikro (suite)
Brou N'Guessankro
Ipou Sialoukro
11. **Terroir: Takoreagui**
Liagui
Takoreagui
Takoreagui (Suite)
Abehonkro
Hana
Tano brahimakro
Tano brahhimakro (Suite)
Gabrielkro
Kangagui
Krakangakro
Krakangakro (Suite)
Oussou Konankro
Pokouagui

As of 15 September 2013: 11 Terroirs and 57 Communities

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Attachment 4: Micro-projects funded by Mars and also with input from WCF Communities Grant and ECHOES work.

type de Projet	Localité	Intitulé du microprojet	Projets à réaliser				Date de debut	DELAI				PRESTATAIRE
			Microprojet existant dans le document de base	Observations	MARS en 2013	WCF		Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
	TR Touadji 2											
EDUCATION		Construction d'un bâtiment de 03 classes+bur+équip		Projet réalisé par Mars	64,000,000		Spet 12					EGYM
		Réhabilitation du groupe scolaire		Projet réalisé par Mars			fin dec					MODULUS
		Acquisition de tables-bancs pour la cantine		Projet réalisé par Mars			2012					EGYM
	Kakadjékro	Construction de 03 classes+ bureau +équipements		En cours de réalisation	21,606,160		Aout			15		MODULUS
		Construction d'1 logement de maire		En attente	15,000,000		Oct					
	Dahili	Construction de cantine scolaire Equipée		En cours de réalisation		8,489,085	sept			15		SOLUTION CONSULTING
		Construction de Lantises		En cours de réalisation		5,733,868	sept			15		EGYM
	TR Gblétia											
	N'driagué	Acquisition de tables bancs			1,500,000		Oct		fin			
	TR Gnogboyo											
	Petit Beoumi	Construction de cantine scolaire Equipée		En cours de réalisation		8,489,085	sept			15		CONSULTING
	Gnogboyo	Réhabilitation d'un bâtiment de trois classes avec aménagement de Bibliothèque		En attente		6,000,000						CONSULTING Inter
	TR Wonséaly											
	wonsealy	Construction de 03 classes + bureau + équipement		En cours de réalisation	21,812,076		aout					DELEG
	TR Gnaboya											
	Gnaboya	Construction de cantine scolaire Equipée		En cours de réalisation		8,489,085	sept			15		CONSULTING Inter
		Equipement de 9 salles de classes		En cours de réalisation		4,209,155	sept			15		
	TR Gbily											
	M'braizo	Construction de cantine scolaire Equipée		En cours de réalisation		8,345,685	sept					CONSULTING Inter
		Construction de Lantises		En cours de réalisation		5,733,868	sept			15		EGYM
Gbili	Construction d'un bâtiment de 03 classes+bur+équip		En attente	28,600,000								
Raphaélro	Construction d'une cantine scolaire		En cours de réalisation		8,345,685	sept					CONSULTING Inter	
TR Djoutougbo												
Doumbiadougou	Acquisition de table-bancs		en attente	1,500,000		Oct						
Korhogo	Construction Ecole 3 classes + bur + Equip		En cours de réalisation	21,812,075		aout					DELEG	
TR Gblétia												
HYDRAULIQUE VILLAGEOISE	Petit Boudoulou	Installation de 06 pompes hydrauliques		4 pompes en cours	37,690,000		Aout		fin			BESTSALEEL
	Konan blékro	Installation d'une pompe hydraulique			9,422,500		Aout	fin				BESTSALEEL
	TR Gbily											
	Assamoukro	Installation d'une pompe hydraulique		En cours de réalisation	9,684,030		aout					BESTSALEEL
	TR Djoutougbo											
Dioulabougou	Réparation d'une Pompe		en attente	250,000		Oct						
	TOTAL				232,876,861	63,835,516						

US Dollar Totals: for Mars: \$ 517,500. WCF funds in V4C communities: \$ 141,850 (exchange rate of 450 CFA per US Dollar).

While shown here as part of the interventions in the communities, the WCF interventions are not counted as part of expenditure made by Mars in the child labor portion of the effort. This money is accounted as a separate contribution – based on and enabled by the V4C program.

DECLARATION

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 Gutroulou
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

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;²²
- 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;

²² 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.

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- c. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing areas;²³
 - d. Establishment and implementation of community-based child labor monitoring systems (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 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.

²³ 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)

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- e. **Social Partners and Civil Society:** This group includes employer and worker organizations, non-governmental 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 Nongovernmental Organizations):** This group includes among others, the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO/PEC), the International Cocoa Initiative, the World Cocoa Foundation, 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 Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (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:
 - o 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;

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- 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.

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- 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.

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- 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.

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- 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

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 National Steering Committees 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 worst forms of child labor (WFCL) in cocoa growing areas;

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- 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,²⁴ 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:

²⁴ See Attachment 1: Criteria for Assessing whether New Programming Should Count Toward Industry Commitment.

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- 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 Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL);
 - d. Efforts to promote the development, implementation, and sustainability of the Child Labor Monitoring Systems in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana;
 - e. Supporting efforts to address workplace hazards and improve workplace safety in a sustainable manner; and
 - f. Sustainable livelihood services provided to households of children under the age of 18 years with the intent of supporting the withdrawal or prevention of children from involvement in the WFCL. Such livelihood services may include support for improvement in household income, provision of social protection services, or improvement of community infrastructure that either reduces reliance on the labor of children or supports a potential opportunity for increased income of the aforementioned households.
7. **Monitoring progress** being made toward achieving milestones.
 8. **Monitoring and assessing the effectiveness and impact** of programs implemented under the Framework to combat the WFCL. The CLCCG will review progress reports from projects included under the Framework and may provide feedback as appropriate.
 9. **Convening an annual briefing** to inform representatives of civil society and other key stakeholders about the status of efforts under the Framework.

III. CLCCG Membership

1. The membership of the CLCCG shall serve without remuneration, fees or honorariums.
2. The CLCCG shall consist of the two types of Members: Principals and Working Group Members. The CLCCG shall also recognize Key Stakeholders. (See Section III, 2, C)
 - a. The **Principals** of the CLCCG shall consist of the Minister responsible for Labor for the

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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.

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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.

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- 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

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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

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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.

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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?

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- 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?

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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